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GEORGE H. WYCKOFF SHOT

President of Bank of New-Amsterdam Badly Wounded.

MAN HAD DEMANDED $6,000 FROM HIM

Being Refused, He Shot the Banker in His Office and Tried to End His Own Life.

WOULD NOT DISCLOSE HIS IDENTITY

Both Removed to Hospital, Where Operations Are Performed—Mr. Wyckoff's Condition Serious.

George H. Wyckoff, President of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, was shot in the abdomen yesterday by a man who gave his name as Clark, and who attempted suicide after shooting the bank President.

Mr. Wyckoff was sitting in his private office at 12:45 o'clock, when a young man, neatly dressed, entered and presented him with a letter, which read:

We want $6,000.
Five one-thousand-dollar notes.
Ten one-hundred-dollar notes.
I will shoot you if you make a false move, so be careful—very. My partner outside also has you covered, and if you alarm within three minutes after I leave he will throw a stick of dynamite through the front entrance. Put money in an envelope.
Don't talk!

The Bank of New-Amsterdam is in the southeast corner of the Metropolitan Opera House, Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway. The private office is divided off from the rest of the bank by a wooden partition with curtained glass windows in its upper half. President Wyckoff's desk, in front of which he was sitting, is in the extreme southeast corner between two windows, one opening out on Broadway, the other on Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Wyckoff, as soon as he had read this extraordinary unsigned letter, turned in his chair to confront the man who had presented it, and sprang at him. The stranger, who had a revolver in his hand, aimed it at the middle of Mr. Wyckoff's body and pulled the trigger. The bullet struck the bank President in the middle of the abdomen.

Not realizing for the moment that he was shot, Mr. Wyckoff made a rush at the stranger, who ran to the other end of the private office and fired two shots rapidly at himself. The first of these missed him, but the second one, aimed at his heart, fell low and passed through his stomach.

This was all done so quickly that Mr. Wyckoff had not taken more than a step or two when the stranger turned pale, and fell in a heap on the floor. Only then did Mr. Wyckoff realize that he himself was wounded and bleeding. He walked through one of the two doors of the private office, with his hand clasped tight over that part of his clothing which covered the wound, into the passageway behind the front office, crying out: "I am shot!"

The first of the bank clerks to reach Mr. Wyckoff was Isaac E. Demorest, the paying teller, whose booth is nearest the private office. The wounded man said to Mr. Demorest:

"I am badly hurt. Send over for Mr. Tilford, and also notify my wife and daughters."

The Mr. Tilford referred to is Frank Tilford, Vice President of the bank, and a member of the firm of Park & Tilford.

Three other clerks came to Mr. Wyckoff's assistance, and supported him until a couple of rugs were obtained, and placed on the marble floor. Then he was laid down on the rugs, and remained there until the ambulance came.

The bank janitor, Dennis Lyons, who was on his way to his dinner, ran into the private office as soon as he had seen Mr. Wyckoff come out of it, and found the young man who had done the shooting still lying on the floor, where he had fallen.

"What is your name?" the janitor asked.

"Charles Clark," was the reply.

"Who did the shooting?"

"I did," was the reply.

Clark said he was sorry that he had not killed himself right away, and that he had no home. Lyons left him to get a policeman and summon an ambulance.

Patrolman Glynn was the first policeman to arrive at the bank. He went to President Wyckoff, who told him that he did not want to talk, but wanted a surgeon immediately.

A New-York Hospital ambulance came up at this moment before the surgeon for whom one of the clerks had gone arrived. The victim and his assailant were placed together in this ambulance, in charge of Patrolman Brady. There was some delay before the ambulance started, in order that Brady might bring a glass of water, which President Wyckoff had asked for, from Park & Tilford's store, across the street.

Both the wounded men were quite conscious as they lay side by side on their journey to the hospital, and Mr. Wyckoff, turning to Clark, said:

"What did you want to do this for? I never did anything to you. God forgive you is all I say."

"I'm sorry for you, but I'm not sorry for myself," was Clark's answer. This was all the conversation between the two men, but Clark told Patrolman Brady that he had bought the revolver in order to kill himself with it.

President Wyckoff said to Brady during the journey:

"I didn't realize I was shot until I saw him getting weak after he had shot himself. I was going to turn him out of the office."

The bank had several customers in it transacting business at the time of the shooting. Among these were Dr. Edward Dodd of Babylon, L. I., and Peter Cox of 546 West Forty-third Street. Neither of these men saw anything of the shooting, though, like the clerks, they were startled by the sound of the shots and the appearance of President Wyckoff wounded.

Clark chose his time when R. R. Moore, the cashier of the bank, was out at luncheon, as Mr. Moore has his desk in the other end of the private office occupied in common by him and the President. The windows opening on Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway afforded a clear view of the interior of the private office, though, curiously enough, no one of the many passing up or down the street saw the shooting.

A large crowd collected in front of the bank as soon as a rumor of what had occurred was spread abroad. Two policemen were placed at the door to drive away the curious and keep the crowd moving.

Clark's pockets when searched gave no sign of his identity. The revolver was a five-chambered one and nickel-plated. The only other article found was a long brass watch chain, very much tarnished, with a steel picture nail at the end where the watch should be.

The letter demanding money was written on a sheet of note paper, with the Marlborough Hotel heading. Nothing was known of Clark at the hotel, though it was said that a man answering his description had procured a sheet of paper before noon, and had gone into the writing room with it. This man was not a guest, nor had he ever been seen at the hotel before, so far as any one knew.

The threat contained in the letter about a confederate is believed by the police to be without foundation. No suspicious person was seen loitering about the bank by any of the policemen who were patrolling that part of Broadway or doing duty at the ... wings at the time the shots were fired.

The Bank of New-Amsterdam was established seven years ago by prominent bankers, merchants, and professional men in order to provide for the wants of the Upper Broadway section of the city. The first President of the bank, who is still a Director of it, was Thomas C. Acton, formerly a Police Commissioner, and an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. He retired on account of impaired health two years ago, and his place was taken by Mr. Wyckoff.

Among the present Directors of the bank are Frank Tilford of Park & Tilford, the Vice President, (who will act as President during Mr. Wyckoff's illness,) Samuel D. Babcock, Frederick Cromwell, Treasurer of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; R. M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Robert Goelet, A. D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, Elihu Root, John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company; F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Louis Stern, and Thomas F. Ryan.

OPERATIONS AT THE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Wyckoff's Condition the More Serious—His Family Calls.

Both President Wyckoff and Clark, the man who shot him, were taken to the operating room of the hospital at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Wyckoff had the consolation of his wife's presence from 3 o'clock. She was on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Richard Major, in Park Place, Brooklyn, and news of what had happened reached her promptly, and she was at her husband's side as soon as possible. Mr. Wyckoff rallied and seemed to feel less pain when his wife arrived, and they talked constantly until he had to be left to the surgeons. Mr. Wyckoff also talked with a distant relative, N. Brewer.

Clark also talked with Mr. Brewer, but gave no information which betrayed fully his antecedents and his recent doings and place of abode. He was recorded on the hospital record as "Charles Clark; no residence given; age, 30; nativity, the United States; civil condition, married; no occupation given."

The surgeons who operated on Mr. Wyckoff were Dr. Robert F. Weir and Dr. Francis W. Murray of the hospital staff. There were also present Dr. Cameron, Mr. Wyckoff's private physician, Dr. Irwin, and several physicians of the neighborhood. The external examination determined that each patient had received but one wound.

On Mr. Wyckoff the operation of laparotomy was performed. The surgeons found that the bullet had pierced the intestines in two places, making four perforations, and the remedial surgery was done satisfactorily to the operator and the spectators. The bullet was extracted. At the end of the operation the conclusion was that the patient had sustained the ordeal well, while the prognosis was unfavorable. "There is just a bare chance of recovery," said Dr. Murray. Mr. Wyckoff was taken to Room 7, which he will occupy, at 8:30 o'clock. He did not get out of the effect of the ether for an hour after he reached there, and then spoke calmly and encouragingly to his wife, their two daughters, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Brinkerhoff, who had hurried from Montclair, N. J., and their husbands.

The operation of laparotomy on Clark revealed a wound of the anterior and posterior walls of the stomach, and a wound of the upper part of the liver. He, too, stood the operation well, and when it was over he was taken to a ward, and a policeman was put in charge of him.

Visitors to inquire at the hospital about Mr. Wyckoff's condition were many. Among them were Thomas C. Acton, Horace H. Brockway, Owen Ward, Superintendent of the Garfield Safe Deposit Company; the Rev. Robert F. Sample, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Robert M. Gallaway, Frank Tilford, Joseph Park, and officers and attaches of the banks with which Mr. Wyckoff has been connected. The relatives and close friends had the board and staff rooms set apart for them and remained all night.

Talking of the chances of Mr. Wyckoff's recovery, one of the surgeons said that of course he had received a frightful wound and had undergone a heroic operation, but the bullet had not done serious injury, except to the intestines.

Mr. Wyckoff was at midnight in a very comfortable condition. This, however, did not encourage the surgeons to make a more hopeful report in regard to him. Clark, at the same hour, was regarded as having the better chance of survival.

Superintendent Ludlam early in the night hoped that a mysterious visit paid him by a young man who came on a bicycle would lead to the identification of the prisoner-patient. The visitor's name was kept a secret. He was about twenty years old, dark and handsome, and he was well dressed. He said that he had reason to believe that Mr. Wyckoff was shot by a man that he knew, and he talked privately for some minutes with Mr. N. Brewer, who gave him an accurate description of the man who shot his relative. Then the visitor was allowed to bring his bicycle into the hospital, and he went with Mr. Ludlam to the ward where Clark was and saw him. Care was taken when the visitor went away to protect him from questioners, and Mr. Ludlam contented himself with saying, "There has been no identification yet." He would talk no more on the subject of the visitor.

KEEPS HIS IDENTITY SECRET.

Statement of Assailant to Coroner—What Mr. Wyckoff Says.

Coroner Edward T. Fitzpatrick, acting for Coroner Tuttle, went to the New-York Hospital between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday and took the ante-mortem statements of Mr. Wyckoff and his assailant. The Coroner's conversation with the man who did the shooting in substance follows:

"I am the Coroner, and as the doctors think that you are in danger of death, it is my duty to ask you a few questions. I ask you to tell the truth, as this may be the only time you will have the opportunity. Do you expect to die?"

"I suppose so. I believe I am badly hurt, and I do not wish to live."

Mr. Fitzpatrick then asked the man's name, and repeated the interrogation in several ways, but the man would not give his name. He would only say that Clark was not his name.

"Where were you born?"

"In the West."

"What part of the West?"

"I shall not tell you."

"Why not? The West is a wide place, and to say that you were born in the West doesn't tell much."

"It is all that I will say on that point. You will get little out of me."

"How old are you?"

"I will not tell you."

"You look to me to be about twenty-eight. How long have you been in New-York?"

"Fifteen years."

"Where were you employed?"

"I won't tell you."

"Have you been out of work?"

"Yes, about a week."

"Now," said the Coroner, "you may die and Mr. Wyckoff may die. If he did you any wrong, or if he had harmed any member of your family, you should tell me."

"He had never done me any wrong, nor had he harmed any member of my family."

"Why did you pick him out to kill?"

"Just by chance, I suppose. I was going to demand money of some one, and his bank was in the neighborhood where I was. I did not even know his name."

"Why did you want money?"

"For my wife and child."

"He had a wife and children, too, and grandchildren."

"I did not think of them; anyway, I only meant to take one life."

"Whose life?"

"My own. I expected to be refused the money, and I meant to kill myself. I had the pistol in my hand."

"Why did you try to kill him, then?"

"I had the pistol in my hand, and he jumped on me. I shot him as his hands touched me."

"Did you need $10,000?"

"No; $150 would have been enough."

"You had better tell me about your wife. You will not be home to-night nor to-morrow night, and she will hunt you up. She may guess that you are the man who has done this thing. She will read the papers and will probably come here."

"I will tell you nothing about her. Don't you see that I am in pain, and that you are making me worse?"

"Tell me who you are; you don't want to be buried in Potter's Field, do you?"

"I don't give a —— where I am buried, but if my wife comes here I won't be buried in Potter's Field."

The reporters and the police will find out who you are; perhaps they know already. They certainly will know in a day or in a week."

"Let them find out, then—I won't tell."

"You look to me of German descent—are you?"

"No."

"Would you like to see a priest or a minister? Of what religion are you?"

"I have a religion, but it is a peculiar one; not many persons would believe in it. I am sure no priest or minister would."

"Have you anything to add to what you have told me?"

"Nothing."

Mr. Fitzpatrick as he questioned the man wrote out the following memorandum:

The perpetrator positively refuses to give his name or occupation. He says that he needed money, as he had been out of employment for one week. He claims that he had no particular motive other than that of getting money for the support of his wife and boy. One hundred and fifty dollars would have done, he said.

Quoting Clark, the statement proceeds:

"I had never seen the bank President before and did not know him. He had never done me nor any member of my family any injury and I did not mean to harm him, but when he refused the demand that I made I meant suicide, and I hope he may recover.

"I do not care if I am laid in the Potter's Field. If my wife should identify me I will not be buried there. I have been in New-York about fifteen years. I was born in the West. I will not say what State.

"There can be do defamatory stories about the character of the man I shot in connection with the shooting. He is of too high a standing.

"I believe partially in religion. There was only one life I wanted to take, and that was my own."

Clark would not sign the statement. He said if he lived and went to the electric chair he did not care.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"He is the gamest man I have met in anything like his circumstances. He has the appearance of a man of good disposition and education. His forehead is wide and indicates unusual intelligence. He isn't a thug or a man like O'Brien, whose statement I took last week. This man has refinement. I suspect that he is insane."

"Do you believe that he has a wife and child?"

"I don't know. Probably not. He did not seem impressed by what I said of her, or appear to believe that she might turn up at any moment."

Coroner Fitzpatrick took Mr. Wyckoff's statement.

"The man says that he didn't mean to shoot you; that you attacked him first?" said the Coroner.

"That is so; that was my mistake. I jumped at him and was shot."

In answer to the question if he believed that he was going to die, Mr. Wyckoff replied:

"I feel badly, but I have hope that I will get well."

His statement, as written out by the Coroner after a conversation with him, is as follows:

I was sitting at my desk and he (the assailant) came in and placed an envelope in my hand. I tore it open and saw a letter which read something like this: "I want you to give me $10,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills and other bills of a different denomination," and something was written in the letter to the effect that "if you refuse I will shoot you," which when I read, I said to him: "Young man, I cannot give you this money."

I then looked into his eyes and imagined he had been drinking. I then jumped for him in order to disarm him. That was my mistake. The pistol was in his hand. I suppose he fired immediately and I was shot.

Mr. Wyckoff was too weak to sign his name, and he made his mark by touching the handle of the pen as Mr. Fitzpatrick signed the memorandum.

CAREER OF MR. WYCKOFF.

Has Been in the Banking Business for Forty Years.

George H. Wyckoff was born in this city in 1889. His father was Jacob H. Wyckoff, also a New-Yorker, who for many years was Secretary of the New-York Savings Bank. He died at Spottswood, N. J., in 1876.

His son, who was wounded yesterday, was educated in the public schools of this city, and when a boy ran errands in a dry goods store in Catharine Street. In 1855 he entered the office of George Le Huray & Co., bankers and brokers in Wall Street, as a clerk. The firm suspended in the panic of 1857.

Then Mr. Wyckoff went as receiving teller to the New-York County Bank, and was afterward its paying teller and cashier. His services to this institution covered a period of thirty years. He, in 1888, went to the Garfield National Bank as its Vice President, and left it in 1894 to become the President of the Bank of New-Amsterdam.

Mr. Wyckoff was married thirty-six years ago to Mary Louise Major, and they have two daughters living, who are Mrs. Walter Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Frederick Burt. Both live at Montclair, N. J. Mr. Wyckoff was a member of several social organizations, and was vastly esteemed in the banking world and beloved in social circles.

FATALLY HURT AT THE BRIDGE.

A Cord Broke and Fager Fell Backward to the Roadway.

Augustus Fager, seventeen years old, of 535 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, was fatally injured at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge just before noon yesterday by falling from a scaffold twenty feet to the roadway. He was a cornicemaker.

As he stood on the scaffold he was raising a plank with only a sash-cord attached to it. The cord broke and Fager fell backward, landing head first on the stone pavement.

He was picked up unconscious and removed in an ambulance to Hudson Street Hospital.

At the hospital it was found his skull was fractured at the base. He died at 4 o'clock without recovering consciousness. He had only been eight months in this country from Sweden.

Would Not Come Down the Ladder.

The janitor of the building on the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, when he was about closing the entrances, shortly after 6 o'clock last night, failed to discover that four young women employed in the dental establishment on the top floor of the building were there. He locked the front door and went home. When the young women attempted to leave they found the door locked. They pounded upon it and finally attracted the attention of Policeman Behr of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. He offered to take the girls down on ladders, but they refused to leave by that means. He sent for the janitor, and it was not until 8 o'clock that he arrived and let the girls out. In the meantime a large crowd had gathered about the building and enjoyed the debate between the girls and the policeman.

The Vice President in Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 15.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States, stopped in Birmingham for several hours this afternoon en route to Tuscaloosa, Ala., where to-morrow he will deliver an address before the Phi Delta Theta Society of the State University. He was met at the station by a large body of citizens, headed by Joseph F. Johnston, free-silver Democratic nominee for Governor, and later he dined at the Morris Hotel. Mr. Stevenson will return Northward Wednesday morning.

Circus Starts a Tinware Strike.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 15.—President Scheider of the Eastern Tinware Company, at Portland, notified his help last Thursday that they must work Friday and not attend the circus in this city. One hundred disobeyed and went to the circus. The President then informed the men that the disobedient ones would be fined $2. All those who attended the circus went out on strike to-day, parading the Portland streets and talking loudly and threateningly.

A Brakeman Cut in Two.

John Quinn, a Pennsylvania Railroad brakeman, fell from a car in the freight yard at Henderson Street, Jersey City, last night and was instantly killed. Two wheels of a car passed over him, and his body was cut in two.

THE MORGAN SYNDICATE

INVESTIGATING THE BOND ISSUES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary Carlisle Gives Some Unpublished Information to the Senate Committee—Difficulty in Placing the Last Bonds on the Market—Why the Graves Bonds Were Turned Over to the Syndicate—The Emergency Last Year.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The examination of Secretary Carlisle to-day on the several bond issues of the Administration brought out several bits of unwritten history about the Morgan syndicate contract of 1895 and the big popular loan of last February. The examination was conducted by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, of which three of the five members are silver Democrats. They treated Secretary Carlisle with extreme courtesy, however, and the nearest approach to a clash was toward the close of the session, when the Secretary failed to recall a conversation which Senator Vest of Missouri tried to saddle upon his memory.

Mr. Carlisle first explained in a lucid manner the necessity for the syndicate contract of 1895 and the conditions of extreme urgency under which it was drawn. The Treasury Department, he said, caused inquiries to be made as to what could be done in regard to the negotiation of a loan. He thought that the negotiation actually made originated in a visit from Mr. Belmont. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor any one else on behalf of the Government took the initiative in the matter. But the Secretary thought it was impossible at any time to sell that amount of bonds for gold at the rates for bonds prevailing in the market.

"I sent the Assistant Secretary to New-York on Wednesday evening," Mr. Carlisle said. "It began to be reported that he was negotiating for a loan. The effect of that report was that the withdrawals of gold stopped, or substantially stopped, and some of that taken out was returned, and that ordered was not taken. This went on in that condition for a week or so, during which the House of Representatives was considering a bill authorizing the Secretary to issue bonds, payable specifically in gold coin. The bill was defeated. The next morning this contract was made."

He refrained from entering into any arrangement with anybody until the fate of that bill could be ascertained. "It became evident to me," said Mr. Carlisle, "that something had to be done, or the comparatively small amount of gold then in the Treasury would be taken out immediately. When these gentlemen appeared at my office, I asked Mr. Morgan if he thought anything could be done to keep the panic from breaking out again on that day, Tuesday morning. He said he would telegraph to New-York, and do what he could to allay apprehension, and we went on with our contract."

The popular loan of last February was discussed at some length. Senator Vest inquired whether "the success of the contract of 1895 did not create a disposition in the Secretary's mind in favor of the Morgan syndicate in 1896."

"Not in the least," replied Mr. Carlisle. "I am not conscious that it had any influence with me."

Senator Platt of Connecticut inquired whether Mr. Morgan and his associates made any claim for the bonds upon which Mr. Graves defaulted. Secretary Carlisle replied that on the 15th day of February Mr. Morgan and his associates made a deposit of some $31,000,000 or $32,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury, and notified the department that they had made a deposit for all that might be awarded to them under the contract. "I am not prepared to say," continued the Secretary, "whether they made a specific claim." Mr. Morgan or some one connected with the syndicate sent a dispatch on the subject, and the matter was held up for several days, while Mr. Carlisle consulted the law officer of the Government.

Senator Walthall of Mississippi succeeded in drawing out one or two particulars regarding the emergency in the beginning of 1895, which had not been before stated. Mr. Carlisle said to him that many cablegrams were sent abroad in order to obtain offers for the bonds, but there was a general indisposition to have anything to do with our securities at that time. Legislation was pending in Congress which made it undesirable to act without waiting for Congress, but a report from the Assistant Secretary, who was in New-York, was that all the gold would be withdrawn within forty-eight or sixty hours. The Treasury did not have the gold coin to meet the gold certificates as they came in, and the Secretary ordered from all points in the West gold to be concentrated at New-York as rapidly as possible.

"I had instructed the Assistant Treasurer," said he, "that when notes were presented for redemption, he was to take the notes and file them, to be paid in gold as the gold came in."

Senator Vest raised the question whether the Secretary had ever contemplated paying silver for the notes. Secretary Carlisle replied in the negative, upon the ground of its effect upon the currency. Mr. Vest then inquired whether it would not have relieved the Treasury if the predecessor of Secretary Carlisle had not declared that he would pay gold upon the demand of the holder of the notes. Mr. Carlisle answered that if the Government had at the beginning of resumption adopted the policy of paying gold or silver, or half gold or half silver, and adhered to that policy, the business of the country would have adjusted itself to it, and public expectation would have become accustomed to it.

Mr. Carlisle then alluded to the report current in the Spring of 1893, that he had given orders at one time to pay silver, and afterward changed them. He said that the only orders he had given to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York on that subject were contained in two dispatches, which he had with him and read. The first of these, dated at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 21, and addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, was as follows:

Go ahead as usual. Receive Treasury notes of 1890, if presented for gold for export or for other withdrawals. Do not make any change in methods until advised by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The second dispatch, filed at 11:30, was sent because no answer had been received to the first, and was largely a repetition of the first. It contained the direction, "Treasury notes of 1890 must be redeemed in gold coin."

Mr. Carlisle recounted the situation existing at the time, and declared that on the evening before these dispatches were sent it had been determined that under the provision of the act of 1890, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the Sherman notes in gold or silver, they had a right to use any gold in the Treasury for that purpose. Up to that time, the question had been discussed whether, when they reached $100,000,000, when they had no gold except what had been raised by the sale of bonds under the resumption act, that gold was not dedicated under the law to redemption of the old notes. "That question became a very important one," said Mr. Carlisle, "and we consulted about it very fully. They were constantly applying to the Assistant Treasurer in New-York to know whether we were going to pay the Treasury notes in gold, and the dispatches quoted were sent to settle this question."

Senator Platt suggested that the impression prevailed in certain quarters that Mr. Carlisle had in some way allowed it to go out through the press, as a feeler, that he might pay in silver coin. Secretary Carlisle replied that the only conversation he remembered to have had on the subject was with Senator Vest on the street, in which he said there was a question of this kind which would have to be decided, and that there was room for doubt as to what the Government could lawfully do.

Senator Vest endeavored to recall to Mr. Carlisle another conversation at the Treasury in which the Secretary told him that the President had called a Cabinet meeting for the next morning, for the consideration of the subject. Mr. Carlisle said he remembered no such conversation, and that the question had never come before the Cabinet.

Senator Platt inquired whether at the time of the purchase of gold in February, 1895, any one was ready to come forward with the amount of gold offered by the syndicate at any price. Mr. Carlisle replied that he knew of no one in this country that he supposed was able to furnish that amount of gold, and nobody else offered to do it or made any suggestion that it could be done.

A discussion then arose in regard to the substitution of gold bonds for coin bonds, and Senator Jones set a neat trap for Mr. Carlisle by inquiring whether the difference in price was not "a sort of premium that we pay for the privilege of paying them in silver." Mr. Carlisle refused to admit this, and simply said that the difficulty was that people abroad seemed to be afraid that they would not be paid in gold.

Mr. Carlisle said, in reply to questions whether he could not have tided over the emergency by taking a smaller amount of gold at the syndicate prices, that this had been suggested to the managers of the syndicate, and they said that they would do it very cheerfully, and would give up all the gold they had, provided they had any assurance that it would stay in the country, but they believed that whatever gold they might put in the Treasury would be immediately taken out and shipped out of the country.

Assistant Secretary Curtis appeared before the committee in the afternoon.

THE GOLD RESERVE DECLINING.

A New Drain on the Treasury Set in Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The gold drain upon the Treasury set in again to-day to the amount of $491,700, and the net gold reserve was carried down to $103,753,795. The losses for the day included $450,000 in coin for export and $25,900 in coin and $15,800 in gold bars for domestic purposes.

The receipts of gold at the Sub-Treasuries in exchange for currency and in the form of new gold from the mines are not proving very heavy, and the reserve has lost nearly $5,000,000 since the close to May. The redemptions of legal-tender notes during this time have been $6,413,085, which would indicate receipts of gold from various sources to the amount of about $1,500,000 during the first half of June. The cessation of exports during the past two weeks revived some degree of confidence at the Treasury that the export season was substantially over, but it has been feared all along that political uncertainty might cause a heavy overflow of gold which would not occur from normal causes.

The demand for small notes throughout the country ought to increase during the next three months, and this demand is availed of by the Treasury to increase the gold reserve. This is accomplished by offering special conditions of exchange where gold is tendered for small notes and by transferring both the notes and the gold at the expense of the Government. The legal-tender holdings of the Treasury have increased to $90,014,408 in United States notes, and $34,158,186 in Sherman Treasury notes. The gold bullion in the Treasury, according to the official report this morning, was $31,505,858, and the gold coin was $115,672,105, including that held against $42,891,859 in outstanding gold certificates.

European Gold Shipments.

The steamship Havel, which sails for Europe to-day, will take out $450,000 in gold coin consigned to banking houses in Berlin. L. Von Hoffman & Co. send $350,000, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. send $100,000.

The remaining deposits of gold held by the depositary banks, on Government bond account, were made at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The amount was about $4,000,000.

REICH GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The Jury Spent Two Hours in Agreeing Upon Its Verdict.

The jury in the trial of Herman Reich for the murder of his wife last night at 10 o'clock brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Two ballots were taken, the first one showing four jurors for murder in the first degree, two for murder in the second degree, and six for manslaughter in the first degree. The second ballot was unanimous. Two hours were occupied in reaching a verdict. The trial was held in General Sessions, Part IV., before Judge Newburger.

Reich was charged with firing two shots at his wife Amelia at 458 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on July 1. She died a few hours later. They had quarrels and had separated. Reich was jealous of a man named Fitzgerald, who was boarding with Mrs. Reich.

Julia Reich, the seven-year-old daughter, was a witness against her father.

Met the Two Ocean Rowers.

The British schooner Josie, which arrived from Nova Scotia yesterday, reported that at 3 P. M. June 13 she spoke the small rowboat Fox, in which two Norwegian sailors are attempting to cross the Atlantic. They had made only 250 miles during the week since their departure from New-York, at which rate their sixty days' provisions will give out long before they can reach Havre, their destination. Both men were well and happy, however, and after ascertaining their position, proceeded eastward.

To Sink Atlantic Avenue Tracks.

The Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commission recently appointed by Gov. Morton, held a meeting in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange yesterday afternoon, with Eugene G. Blackford in the chair. The commission was appointed to take into consideration the improvement of Atlantic Avenue—to see whether something cannot be done toward depressing the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, and make the avenue more safe for the public. The commission discussed the matter in an informal manner and adjourned until next Monday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The President After Trout.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—President Cleveland fished to-day on the trout preserve of Henry Harrison, nine miles from Leesburg, Va. He left here last night at 9 o'clock on a special train and slept on the car. He was met at Leesburg this morning by Mr. Harrison, and driven to the preserve, where he has fished a number of times during his present term. Joseph S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, accompanied the President.

Mr. Green's Condition Unchanged.

The condition of Andrew H. Green was unchanged last night. The information given at his home was that he was doing as well as could be expected from the serious nature of his illness.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The two women, "Goldie" West and "Goldie" Morgan, under arrest in Boston on the charge of being fugitives from justice in this city, where they are wanted on the charge of the larceny of $400, were brought before Judge Dewey in the Municipal Court, Boston, yesterday, and each was held in $500 until to-day.

—An open competitive civil service examination for the position of Medical Interne in the New-York State Hospitals will be held in Albany and at the various State Hospitals most convenient to the applicants July 2. Applicants must be graduates of not more than three years' standing of a legally chartered medical college.

—The schooner Louisa J. Keny of Baybuils, N. F., reports at Gloucester, Mass., that six dories, containing twelve of her crew, went astray while the men were attending trawls, and that only one of the boats had been heard from. A dory containing Gerring Roberts and John Hornish capsized May 27, and both men were drowned.

FOR McKINLEY AND MORTON AND GOLD

Sound-Money Republicans Undoubtedly Have Won in the Great Fight at St. Louis.

"BOSS" HANNA'S FINANCIAL PLAN REPUDIATED

The Convention Will Adopt an Explicit and Unequivocal Resolution in Favor of the Existing Money Standard.

MORTON PROBABLY WILL ACCEPT THE SECOND PLACE

Indications that the Silver Men Propose to Bolt the Convention—Prediction by Foraker that There Will Be No Attempt by the Republican Party to Restore McKinleyism—Warner Miller Again Falls Outside the Breastworks.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—McKinley and Morton on a gold-standard platform—this will probably be the ticket and the leading article in the Republican Party creed for 1896.

The majority of delegates secured by the McKinley men in the Congressional districts and at State conventions would give the Ohio candidate enough votes with which to win. The assurance of victory will bring him nearly all the rest.

The restoration of Morton to the front rank in the list of candidates for Vice President has come about through Massachusetts, a State that will leave a strong impress upon this convention. Senator Lodge is responsible for it in a great measure. He thinks if the convention is to have a gold plank in its platform there should be a gold candidate to stand upon it. McKinley would not answer fully to that requirement in New-York and other Eastern States. Morton's name would help McKinley upon a "straddle" plank; upon a gold plank it will be immensely more helpful.

So Morton will be urged for nomination as a logical candidate, needing no introduction nor any letter of commendation to make him known to his party.

Mr. Platt does not accept this conclusion. The reasoning may be good, but he is pledged to support Morton for President, and will not talk of his nomination for any other place.

Gov. Morton's dispatch to Dr. Depew will not be taken as final. When the Governor shall be assured, as he probably will be, that New-York cannot agree upon any other New-Yorker who would not provoke factional hostility, he will conclude there are circumstances in which he can be prevailed upon to accept. The bitterness of the New-York factions, as illustrated in the meeting to-day of the State delegates to select a Chairman, has made it evident that Warner Miller would not be a harmonizing candidate, that Gen. Tracy would be but little more acceptable at this juncture, and that all lesser candidates from the Empire State would bring nothing of public confidence and support to McKinley's aid.

"It will be a gold platform," said Senator Teller to-night, calmly and deliberately. Mark Hanna does not say that it will be a gold platform in words, but he will urge that it be so if he shall accept Teller's advice. The Colorado Senator says the Republicans will be thought better of in silver States for making a straight gold utterance than they will if they straddle. He characterizes the Ohio effort to evade the straight issue as a dishonorable and a puerile attempt to deceive the country.

"If the Republican Convention is for gold," he says, "let it say so. We of the silver States will know that it means gold by every use of words employed to evade an honest expression of belief."

As the matter stands to-night, gold has won. Some of the men who have labored zealously for it and who now say it surely will win, accept the statement attributed to Hanna that he will allow the convention to make its own money plank, as an admission that the convention cannot be fooled with anything short of a gold declaration and that an attempt to force a vote upon the question would be unfortunate and a political blunder.

There is a possibility that these gold men overestimate their voting strength. They talk about having 75 per cent. of the delegates. That estimate is unquestionably excessive. But their strength is so great that Hanna does not care to make a public test of the strength of the "strayed-outs" and the "straddlers."

McKinley will be nominated, but McKinleyism will be repudiated. If Foraker can speak, and authoritatively, for Ohio and her candidates, he has already abandoned the McKinley idea of protection. In a statement published to-day over his own signature, he says the McKinley tariff never will be re-enacted; that conditions have changed since that law was made, and that its restoration is not contemplated.

Col. Fairbanks, coming straight from Canton, and from the candidate for President, declares that the platform will not be a "straddle" upon any of the important questions before the country.

The idle suggestion made a few days ago to have the money declaration and the tariff expression so interwoven and interdependent as to carry each other and effectively dispose of both without provoking criticism has vanished out of sight. The object of this amalgamation was obvious. It was to force discussion of the tariff question, upon which everybody has appeared reticent.

There is no doubt that the tariff will have to go it alone in this campaign. This failure clearly indicates how the McKinley managers prepared for a convention that they hoped to find interested in the tariff, and encountered a body of delegates swayed exclusively by interest in the money question.

Reed, Morton, Allison, and Quay are all to be presented for the Presidency. Reed's name probably will excite more enthusiasm than that of any other candidate, but Hanna feels secure against any possible desertion of the Canton candidate. The convention will be over, if Senator Thurston, who is to be permanent Chairman, is correctly informed, by Thursday afternoon.

If McKinley shall not be nominated Thursday the ticket will not be made until Saturday. McKinley does not wish to be nominated on Friday.

T-day's proceedings seem not only to have settled the financial plank, but the tariff plank also. A sketch of the proposed tariff propositions which it is said, either was drawn up by Major McKinley himself, or was submitted to him for approval, proposes an increase of duties all along the line sufficient for the needs of the Treasury and the reimposition of protective duties on wool and sugar.

Senator Quay and Mr. Hanna had a conference to-night, and after it was over Mr. Quay called on Mr. Platt. The two were together for some time. After they separated both Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay declined to discuss what they had talked about.

A friend of Senator Quay said the Pennsylvania man had gone to Mr. Platt at Mr. Hanna's suggestion and asked the New-York man, on behalf of New-York, to name a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Platt declined to do this, saying that New-York had no candidate for second place until the first place had been filled. Mr. Quay is said to have suggested Gov. Morton as one who would be satisfactory to Mr. Hanna.

No Separate Convention.

The most prominent of the silver leaders is authority for the statement to-night that no convention or meeting separate from the regular convention will be called on behalf of the disappointed free silverites. What may be done in the future is still undetermined. The action of the convention in denying the demands of the silver men, however, will not be permitted to go without official protest. A declaration is to be prepared setting forth the views of the silver men and warning the country of the sure disaster to follow the adoption of the platform agreed upon and the election of a President pledged to either a gold standard or the present order of things. The rough draft of this manifesto was the subject of several conferences to-night.

BOLT SEEMS CERTAIN.

Prospects Now Are that Many Silver Men Will Leave the Convention and Go to Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The prospects of a bolt by a considerable element of the Republican silver men, known as the "sixteen to one crowd," are much greater to-night than they have been at any previous time since the delegates began to assemble.

It seems certain that the delegates from Colorado and Idaho, and half of those from Utah, will refuse to participate further in the proceedings of the convention after the sound-money plank shall have been adopted.

The silver men have given up all hope of the adoption of any plank that will meet their views. All their talk now runs on the best course of action to pursue. The leaders will not talk, but one may hear the others talk down in the headquarters of the Colorado delegation, on the parlor floor of the Southern, around to the right from the Maine headquarters, and facing the Massachusetts streamer in the end of the hall, with its reiteration of "We're for Gold."

Looking to Chicago.

In these headquarters, where almost all the silver men drift during the day, silver Republicans gravely discuss the merits of the silver Democratic candidates for the Presidency and take a warm interest in gossip about the possible outcome of the Chicago Convention. Not one will say that there is

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ming, and Utah, hoping that the way might be left open for them to go back and say that their party was not committed to gold, and that McKinley would sign any free-silver bill presented to him by Congress.

That chance, however, is no longer recognized.

No matter whether Mr. Hanna shall succeed with his proposition to leave out the word "gold," or whether Senator Lodge shall succeed in keeping it in, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the financial plank will favor the maintenance of the present standard until an international agreement shall make bimetallism possible. In fact, to-day the silver men have been confronted with a dilemma, one horn of which leads to the acceptation of a gold standard, the other to a bolt from the convention.

Many Divergent Views.

Two attempts were made to-day to secure united action by the silver men. Senator Teller was in his private room at the headquarters at 12:45 o'clock, in expectation that a number of silver leaders would meet him in conference. The Colorado men were there and the Idaho men came in. Utah, Wyoming, Montana, California, and Nevada men did not come, consequently no conference was held. The leaders present chatted a little while, and then the meeting broke up with an agreement that a conference should be held in the St. Nicholas Hotel at the headquarters of the Idaho delegation.

"The second conference was held at 4 o'clock. Delegates from all the silver States were present, with a number of other silver leaders. Over an hour and a half was spent in talking, but nothing was done.

"I cannot tell you what was done," said Congressman Hartman of Montana to-night; "but I'll assure you that we mapped out no programme. We did not even organize. We found the spirit all one way, however, and I can tell you that in the next forty-eight hours the silver men will give you enough matter to fill your paper twice over. We are determined on one thing—we want no straddle. We would rather have a gold plank. We may not be able to make our party right, but we're going to make it honest, if we can."

Other silver men were equally reticent about the conference. It appears, however, that there were as many different views in it as there were delegates, and it was impossible to make any headway.

Senator Teller this evening was in constant consultation with silver men. Senator Mantle, Representative Hartman, and other Montana delegates called on him and consulted with him for a long time. A number of the California and Nevada men also came, but Utah and Wyoming still held aloof.

Bolting Spirit Revives.

Senator Teller seemed to infuse new spirit into some who were inclined to accept the convention's action, no matter what it might be, and the bolting spirit was quite evident. All the talk in Colorado headquarters was in favor of a bolt. "I can assure you," said one of the silver leaders to-night, "that if a gold plank is adopted a number of silver men will refuse to take further part in the convention. Those who will follow Teller will leave. How large that element will be I can't say, but I will suggest that a 16-to-1 man who refuses to follow Teller will have his hands full when he tries to explain his attitude to his constituents."

Two incidents occurred in Colorado headquarters to-night which show the way the silver men are acting. A. M. Stevenson, who made the fight against Teller in Colorado, but is now working in harmony with him, was talking with another Western man.

"Well, you know, we must take the party's judgment," said the latter.

"Not if it's for gold," said Stevenson. "We can't take gold. I know what that would mean in Colorado."

Bryan in Evidence.

William J. Bryan, the silver Democrat, strolled in during the evening. Senator Teller greeted him cordially, took him over in a corner, and the two talked together for a long time. Mr. Bryan was warmly received by all the silver Republicans, who regarded him in a more friendly light than they did many of their fellow-Republicans.

The Wyoming delegation will not bolt, no matter if a gold plank is placed in the platform. It is being guided by Senator Warren and Congressman Mondell. Mr. Mondell said to-night:

"No matter how much we may dislike a gold plank, the delegation will not feel at liberty to leave the convention. It has been sent here under instructions not to do so. The only thing it can do is to report back to the State Convention and let that body bolt if it wishes to do so."

Teller Wants No Straddle.

"The managers of Major McKinley's campaign are conducting themselves in a fashion that, to speak mildly, is foolish," said Senator Teller this evening.

"Do they think that the voters of the silver States are to be misled by any catch-penny phrase they may insert in the platform?" continued Mr. Teller.

"To believe them is an insult to the intelligence of the people of the West. It matters nothing to us whether he word 'gold' apears in the platform or whether the effort is made to slide in under the terms, 'existing standard.' Everybody knows that they mean the same thing, and our people would have infinitely more respect for the Republican Party if it came out plainly for gold instead of foisting upon them a miserable straddle. We have respect for those who are opposed to us and who boldly assume their position. But with parties, as with men, respect disappears, and we have nothing but contempt for those who have not the courage of their convictions."

Programme in the Committee.

Mr. Teller has called a caucus for to-morrow evening of the free-silver members of the Committee on Resolutions. He recognizes the fact that the free-silver men are in a hopeless minority, but they will go over the ground as carefully as if they controlled the situation. Knowing that they are to meet defeat, plans for the future will doubtless be discussed. When it comes to the meeting of the committee, a plank declaring for free coinage, as interpreted by Mr. Teller, will be submitted by him. This, of course, will be voted down.

A compromise will then be offered in the shape of a proposition to coin the American product only. This, too, will meet the fate of the more advanced proposition. It is not improbable that a third proposition promising future legislation favorable to silver will be submitted, the silver men not abandoning hope until every offer has been rejected.

Will Fight on the Floor.

The fight will then be carried into the convention. Possibly these same propositions may be submitted there; they certainly will be if the Chairman of the convention will entertain the motion. If the financial plank shall become a subject for debate, as it is believed it will, Senator Teller, Senator Dubois, Congressman Hartman, and others of the silver leaders will make brief speeches outlining their position, and warning the convention that any plank, however it may be worded, other than a free-coinage declaration, will cause the defeat of the ticket in every silver State of the West. It is understood that while Mr. Teller's speech will be earnest to the point of intense vehemence, he will not then and there bolt the convention, and leave under the dramatic circumstances that have sometimes been pictured. His speech will, however, represent the views of every silver delegate to this convention, and it is possible, even probable, that some men will even refrain from further participation in the business of the convention.

BIG GAINS FOR GOLD.

The Stand Taken by Massachusetts and New-York Encourages the Wavering—Hanna Forced to Yield.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—At last, a day before the Republican National Convention is to be called to order, there is really a crowd here, although it does not begin to be as large, as active, or as vociferous as the crowd assembled at Minneapolis four years ago to nominate Benjamin Harrison. All day long the arriving delegates, preceded by bands and decorated with gay badges indicating a preference for this or that candidate, have marched to the hotels in which the States have headquarters. Most of the marchers found their way to the Southern, possibly in order to permit bands and badged delegates to enjoy the privilege of passing in from the streets without stopping, and to march with the shock of brass music and drums straight through from one street to another. The Southern Hotel is admirably adapted for this purpose, and it ought to enjoy the monopoly of the advantage.

All Interest in the Platform.

The marching and the brass-band music have entertained the delegates who are attending their first convention, but the veterans who have attended many conventions are too much interested in the fight for gold or silver to be concerned in the pageant of the convention. And the veterans sought the centre of the contest at once. They found it this morning at the Massachusetts headquarters, on the parlor floor of the Southern, in the corner opposite to the one occupied by Dictator Hanna. They found, too, that Hanna's dictation was in operation at the east end of the hall

The work by Massachusetts and New-York last night, fully reported in the dispatches to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, had helped to check the silver tide. The combativeness of Lodge and Platt, their defiant statement to Hanna that there must be a vote on the word "gold," and that they expected to have the convention with them to hold onto it, had made a profound impression, but the work was not completed. It will not be finished until the convention has decided to follow a straight and candid course or to be controlled by the motives of expediency suggested by Hanna's subservient and timid slaves.

Massachusetts Didn't Rest.

Massachusetts was not resting to-day. Every man of the delegation was at work extending the list of States that would vote to put "gold" in the platform, to make it a gold standard platform in words as well as in intent. For a time the room of the Massachusetts delegation was thronged with colored delegates, who came in a body, many of them wearing McKinley badges, to pay their respects to Massachusetts for the efforts made by National Committeeman Crane to secure shelter in the hotels for colored delegates. These black men were very grateful. Their friendship had been won, and as they were most all for anything that Massachusetts was for, they helped to strengthen the cause of gold at once.

The gold fever turned out to be catching. As soon as Massachusetts had taken the lead and by resolution and action had made it plain that Hanna could not make a platform for the convention without opposition to his surrender or straddle policy, men who had hesitated because Mr. Hanna showed alarm at the use of the word "gold" took courage.

Oregon came out, flatfooted and with emphasis, "solid as Reed for gold," although not "solid for Reed as gold."

Nebraska began to yield. It had listened to Thurston, who had listened to Hanna, and it had been regarded as a State frightened by much beating of silver pans. As State after State heard the ringing advice of Massachusetts to stand by their guns, the baleful influence of the manager of the candidate began to diminish visibly. Courage proved to be as infectious as cowardice had been before Massachusetts arrived.

Hanna Forced to Yield.

Even Hanna showed the effects of the assault upon his position. Among the Republicans of Michigan, Ohio, and other States, that fear to lose their Electoral votes to the silver candidate in case the Republicans go further than to declare against free-silver coinage and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard, Mr. Hanna's desire to straddle was sustained, and the determination of the gold men to force a vote on the use of the word "gold" was impatiently characterized, as Grosvenor had last night described it, as "deplorable politics." What they want to do is to elect somebody, and they do not care to impair the chances of an election by permitting any little employment of language possibly offensive to anybody to get into the platform. To gold men they are as "solid for gold as Reed," but to silver men they are almost willing to give the promise that in case of McKinley's nomination and election they "will not treat silver as a commodity."

Gold proved to be so strong and gaining so much strength that Hanna's wisdom controlled his expressions. While still deploring the prospect of a fight in the convention, out of which he and the straddlers might come victorious, he did not care to force that fight. He chose to avoid it. Under the influence of the rising gold tide he ceased to talk about the Indiana plank or any other planks.

The rising murmurs about dictation and bossism, too, were reaching him, and he began to wince under them. There might be such a thing as having too much reputation for directing opinion and action. Danger to the candidate lay that way. After enjoying, for several days, the distinction of being the sole, undisputed, and universal boss, he almost abdicated. At all events, he put away the power that was in reach and concluded that he would not presume to say what should be the language of the money plank in the St. Louis platform. This resolution soon became known. It helped the active, unwearying, and confident gold men. They were to be permitted to have something to say. The cut-and-dried programme supposed to have been brought from Canton was scratched until about all that was left of it was "McKinley, protection, and prosperity."

"The convention must make its platform," Mr. Hanna was quoted as saying, "for McKinley's friends must not appear to doubt the ability or the desire of his party friends to make it right, and his opponents must not be provoked to resentment by any effort to prevent them from making it what the majority of the delegates desire to have it."

Platt Wins Approval.

With many messengers at hand to convey the news to Hanna, the information that he was willing to leave something to the convention, and that something a more important matter than the nomination of McKinley, reached the uttermost limits of the McKinley camp almost with the swiftness of light.

New-York's prominence during the day in consequence of the unseemly quarrel provoked by Warner Miller over the election of the Chairman of the delegation served to increase rather than diminish the popularity of Mr. Platt, who was already established in the approval of the gold State delegations because of the part he had taken, with Massachusetts, in overcoming the reluctance to use the word "gold" in the money plank of the platform. His composure under circumstances that were rather adverse had been conspicuous and his coolness in defeat challenges the admiration of politicians and partisans. Then the cowardly trimmers were anxious to have his help, and they were pleased to hear that he was turning the luck his way, as it might put him in better humor to employ his skill as a campaigner to organize the New-York Republicans for McKinley.

Silver May Aid the Gold.

A proposition is under consideration which may result in a clear-cut declaration on the money question by the convention. It is claimed that the Committee on Resolutions is divided into three parts. One faction favors a free-silver plank; another a gold plank; the third a straddle. No one of them is in a majority, although the gold men form a trifle the largest section. Out of this condition came an idea, credited to Senator Teller. This proposition is that the silver men are just as much opposed to a straddle as are the gold men. Together, the gold and silver men form a majority of the committee, and it is in their power, if united, to determine what the committee shall do.

The silver men say they will not vote for a gold plank, nor do they expect the gold men to vote for a silver plank, but there is nothing in either ethics or politics which would forbid both factions from agreeing to the introduction of two planks. One of these planks could, if necessary, be called the majority report; the other the minority report. One would favor a single gold standard; the other the free and unlimited coinage of silver. On these two reports the convention would have to act, and with them the issue between gold and silver would be clearly raised, and, being raised, finally determined.

A Square Issue.

With these two reports before the convention, as the result of the deliberations of the Committee on Resolutions, it is difficult to see, say the silver men, how the straddlers could get any compromise plank before the convention at all.

If the convention, then, is to choose between gold and silver, without being allowed any third choice, the free-silver men are frank in saying, it would undoubtedly choose the gold standard. This, they insist, they would prefer to any compromise declaration. The free-silver men have no more use for a straddle than have the gold men.

OREGON IS FOR GOLD.

Her Delegation, Like That from Washington, Will Fight Vigorously for Sound Money.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The delegation from Oregon created great surprise to-day when it swung into line with the straight gold men and came out solid against any attempt to placate the rabid silver element of the other Western States. It now is prepared to do all it can to secure the adoption of the Washington gold plank.

The Oregon delegates arrived in a special car this morning, bringing with them ten visitors to the convention. They came in quietly. Mark Hanna neglected to send a band to meet them, and their presence hardly was known in the city until long after their arrival.

Oregon's headquarters are at 9 Broadway above a saloon, over which the banner of the State streams invitingly. A few flags adorn the wall, but everything else is unpretentious. The delegates wore large blue ribbon badges, when they came to town, with only the word, "Oregon," inscribed upon them, but later in the day they came out with badges labeled, "Our Platform," showing McKinley standing on a large block of gold and addressing a farmer on one side and a laboring man on the other.

An Important Resolution.

The Washington delegates, who are anxious to secure the adoption of their plank, brought sectional pride into play, and labored with the delegates from their sister State. The result of their efforts was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution at the meeting of the Oregon delegation in the afternoon:

The Republican Party has always been the advocate of honest money. It points with pride to its financial record during the greenback movement. It was opposed to greenback inflation then. It is opposed to silver inflation now. We believe that every dollar issued by the Government should have the same purchasing power as every other dollar. We are therefore in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard, and, except through international agreement, we are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

In the original resolution were the words: "At the ratio of 16 to 1 or any other ratio," but they were erased, as it was thought the declaration would be stronger if it was left as a mere declaration against the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Gives Backbone to Gold Men.

This resolution and the attitude and assurances of the Oregon delegation will have much effect in strengthening the weak-kneed gold men who are afraid to make use of a word that might not prove palatable to the silver men. The plain straddle of the Oregon State Convention in readopting the confessedly weak straddle of the Minneapolis Convention had caused the State delegation to be classed with the compromise element of the Mississippi Valley region.

The Oregon delegation has been a potent factor in the calculations made by politicians. Sound-money Republicans have been frightened by it. They have been fearful that all the doubtful States would follow its example. Consequently they have talked in awed tones of silver and have worried mightily over the question of adopting a financial plank that would hold this and other States. The action of the Oregon delegation to-day has given great comfort to the gold men.

"Our delegation will not be satisfied with a straddle," said Chairman Charles W. Parrish to-day to the correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "No compromise would help the Republicans in our State. We want a straight declaration for gold. Our people said they were tired of straddles and wanted this thing settled one way or the other.

Oregon a Gold State.

"If the convention declares for gold we have no fear of Oregon. It is a gold State. The people of the East have misunderstood the true significance of the election in Oregon. They will find when the real test comes that the gold men in the Western part of the State will outnumber those in the eastern part of the State who are for silver, partly because they live near Idaho and have caught some of the eddies from the campaign in that State, and partly because they have a few silver mines there."

Senator Lodge was notified of the action of Oregon, and he used the information to good effect. The Washington delegation also carried the resolution far and wide. The Washington delegation is one of the most aggressive of those from the West. It is determined to secure the adoption of its financial plank, which reads:

We favor the maintenance of the present gold standard and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. We are, however, favorable to an international agreement looking to the general use of both metals as money at a fixed ratio.

McGraw Leading the Fight.

Gov. John H. McGraw is leading the fight. He is not a delegate. He is, however, a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Squire, who endeavored to secure his own election as delegate on a silver platform, and was defeated. McGraw's election will depend largely upon the action taken in this convention.

"Washington is a gold State," he said to-day. "It will give a large majority for gold, as will Oregon. For many years it has been the fashion in both States to declare for silver. The Republican Convention of Washington did so two years ago. But the supposed strength of silver will not stand the fire test. Senator Wilson and our Congressmen have been for silver because our conventions have declared for it, but hereafter they will accept the platform of the National party."

Andrew F. Burleigh will be Washington's member of the Committee on Resolutions. He was one of the leaders in the fight for gold in the last State Convention, and is a possible candidate for United States Senator in opposition to Gov. McGraw. Oregon will be represented by Charles S. Moore, a lawyer who is largely responsible for the sound-money action taken by the delegation.

ILLINOIS DECLARES FOR GOLD.

Resolution Demanding an Explicit Sound-Money Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The Illinois delegation met in the Southern Hotel this afternoon and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the representative of Illinois on the Committee on Resolution is requested to advocate a resolution which shall explicitly declare in favor of the existing gold standard and the use of silver to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained.

We favor a declaration for the further coinage of silver whenever an agreement for its use by the leading commercial nations of the world can be arrived at; but we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver under the present conditions.

This result was reached after an hour's discussion. The sentiment was practically unanimous for the resolution, only six votes of the forty-eight being recorded against it when the roll was called. Twelve votes of the forty-eight, however, favored striking out the word "gold" in the first sentence.

The delegation adopted a resolution today instructing its member of the Republican National Committee to advocate the location of the National Headquarters in Chicago. This action was taken because it was argued that Chicago was nearer the centre of the population and political influence, and more accessible to the masses of the people of the country than any other great city.

LODGE SAYS GOLD HAS WON.

Thinks Ohio Will Be Forced to Submit to the East.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—"We have won the fight. Gold is the victor. The Committee on Resolutions will declare for a gold standard, and that declaration will be adopted by the convention."

Such was the statement made this afternoon by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

He continued: "Since the conference we held last night, we have had returns from many of the States that have elected their members of the Committee on Resolutions, and we now know exactly where we stand. The States that have elected members of the Committee on Resolutions pledged to a gold standard are as follows: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, a solid New-England; New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee, Kentucky, Nebraska, Illinois, and the District of Columbia. This makes twenty-two States, and when it comes to the voting, Ohio and Indiana, and certain other of the Middle West States, will be compelled to go on record as favoring a gold standard. Thus, it will be seen that we have carried the day, and the Republican Party will be saved from committing itself to a straddle. The vote will come first on a minority report for a free-coinage plank, which will be voted down, and the gold plank substituted.

"Of course, the Western silver States cannot be counted upon, but we have saved New-York, and the vote of that State amounts to more than the combined vote of all the silver-producing States, should they at the election repudiate the Republican ticket. It is my firm belief that the adoption of a gold plank will be the salvation of the Republican Party and cause the friends of honest money to rally around its standard the whole country over."

Senator Lodge had a conference again this morning with Mr. Hanna with reference to the financial plank, and argued in favor of the Massachusetts idea with such energy that Mr. Hanna was compelled to declare that he was the most persistent person with whom he had come in contact since reaching St. Louis.

Mr. Lodge replied that the importance of the cause demanded that he should be persistent, and he concluded the interview with the statement that Ohio would be compelled to get into line and vote for the adoption of this plank.

NEW-YORK HAS A FIGHT

Warner Miller Attempts to Depose Platt and as a Matter of Course Falls "Outside the Breastworks."

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Warner Miller and Mr. Platt indulged in a pitched battle today which Republicans from every State in the Union watched eagerly. The fighting was sharp while it lasted, and because Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was drawn unwillingly into it, it was picturesque beyond the ordinary assault upon the Tiogan.

There was but one result possible.

New breastworks were erected, and the mangled form of the Herkimer statesman is lying a long and dreary distance outside of them to-night.

Thirteen, Fifty-six, and Three.

In the thick of the fight "Abe" Gruber of Platt's forces sent a dart that struck the enemy where it was least expected. He called for a rising vote. The delegation stood up, was counted, and the friends and foes of Gov. Morton had their names recorded in black and white. They cannot be rubbed out.

Thirteen men voted against Morton for the Presidency and three dodged.

Fifty-six of the seventy-two delegates reaffirmed allegiance to him.

The air is clearer to-night.

The battle came in this way: A meeting of the New-York delegation was held this morning to transact routine business—appoint committees, and the like. All the delegates, with possibly one or two exceptions, were there. Warner Miller had seen Dr. Depew and asked him if he would act as Chairman, and Dr. Depew had agreed to do so, thinking, he says, that he was to be Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Miller meant Chairman of the delegation, a place which the organization delegates thought the State Convention had given to Mr. Platt when it named him first on the list of delegates at large.

Anti-Platt Men Support Depew.

It turned out later in the day that Mr. Miller had drummed up the anti-Platt forces to support Dr. Depew, counting, possibly, that the latter's standing would carry him through, and thus secure a "turndown" for the Tiogan.

The morning session was secret, and no further progress was made than to get the names of Platt and Depew before the delegation, as candidates for the head of the delegation. Having accomplished this, Mr. Miller proceeded to make it necessary for Mr. Platt to fight for the place.

"Shall the delegation of New-York allow their voice in the convention to come from a man who, alone of all Republicans of the Nation, has declared the candidate for the Presidency incompetent and unsafe?" asked Mr. Miller.

"That is the one question for the delegates to answer," said Mr. Miller. "He shall not represent me on the floor of the convention."

A Declaration of War.

Other similar remarks were made frequently by Mr. Miller, and they were regarded as the declaration of war between two of New-York's "Big Four," and as putting Dr. Depew in the attitude of indorsing these sentiments against Platt.

The situation was of intense interest, and when the morning session took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon, the "New-York fight" was the most interesting thing in St. Louis.

Thanks to National Committeeman Sutherland and Messrs. Van Allen and Colvin of the delegation, the representatives of New-York newspapers were allowed to witness the afternoon proceedings. Hundreds of visitors crowded about the headquarters, and thousands below in the corridors tried to get near enough to witness the scene within the big room, where the delegates were crowded.

He Wore a Troubled Look.

Dr. Depew, with a troubled look on his face, presided. Col. Archie Baxter was Secretary; Edward Lauterbach, Representative Quigg, William Barnes, Jr., Louis F. Payn, John Raines, and other faithful Platt men were well to the front.

Mr. Platt himself sat in about the centre of the group, looking unconcerned.

Dr. Depew rapped for order, and Mr. Lauterbach made a brief talk as to the contested seats in the delegation. He had counted noses, and knew that the Platt men would win easily, with the anti-Platt men from New-York in the seats which any hold by grace of the National Committee, and so he allowed them to participate.

"While I have no objection to the men who were seated taking part," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I want to give notice that we have no regrets and make no concessions as to the contested cases before the Committee on Credentials."

This aroused the fighting blood of Gen. McCook, and he sprang to his feet.

"Mr. Chairman," he cried, "I want it understood that we do not propose to accept charity. We are here by right."

Dr. Depew Makes an Explanation.

Dr. Depew then took occasion to get out of the uncomfortable box in which Mr. Miller had placed him.

"The situation," he said, "demands an explanation. The proceedings this forenoon contributed to put me in an embarrassing situation. Mr. Lauterbach told me this morning that I had been selected for the Chairmanship, but he did not say for what Chairmanship. When I entered the room I sat beside Mr. Miller, and he moved first that I be Chairman, and when I had taken the chair Mr. Miller moved that I be made Chairman of the delegation. Mr. Quigg objected, and substituted the name of Mr. Platt.

"Now this brings me into the position of contesting for honors at the hands of this delegation. I want no further honors than to name Levi P. Morton as New-York's candidate for the Presidency. I was Chairman of the delegation in 1888 by unanimous consent, and if there is a difference of opinion now, I could not become a candidate for the position."

Miller's Turn to Explain.

This took Mr. Depew gracefully out of the fight, and at once Mr. Miller arose to make his explanation. He said he had called the first meeting to order and had consulted with Mr. Depew on the subject of the Chairmanship, and his action since that consultation had been the result of it. He had gone to see Dr. Depew and asked him to stand for the head of the delegation, and Dr. Depew had agreed to do so.

This put the two members of the "big four" into the attitude of giving two rather different versions of the same transaction. Having gone thus far, Mr. Miller "opened up" on Mr. Platt. The delegation at once became quiet.

Mr. Miller thundered ponderously, while Mr. Platt evidently looked surprised that as a part of his explanation Mr. Miller had seen fit to "bring out a club and let fly."

The Herkimer Man Rampant.

But the Herkimer man was rampant.

"I will not be controlled by any man," he said, "who has made the assaults upon the probable candidate of the Republican Party which have been made by Mr. Platt.

"The attacks upon Mr. McKinley have been infamous," thundered Mr. Miller, as he turned and leveled his finger directly at the Tiogan, who did not move a muscle.

Mr. Miller then paced up and down the little space, and pointing again at Mr. Platt, again thundered: "The attacks have been infamous." Then, getting back to the meeting, he said he regretted that Dr. Depew would not stand for the head of the delegation.

Dr. Depew looked as if he would like to be outside of the meeting.

A Blistering Rejoinder.

When Mr. Miller sat down, Thurlow Weed Barnes arose, his six-feet-four towering until the crowd could see him over the window tops. He defended Mr. Platt, and said that every Republican had the privilege of declaring his preference for any candidate.

"But," he added, leveling his finger at Warner Miller, "the conduct of Mr. Platt has been infinitely more manly than this man's covert attack on Morton."

Then there were cheers, and shouts of "He ought to resign!" "He ought to get off the delegation!"

But Mr. Barnes was not through with Mr. Miller. "In point of honor, who is the better man," he asked, walking toward Mr. Miller and directing his inquiry straight into his face—"the man who exercises his right to express his honest opinions or this man, who sneaked into the Republican Convention with a knife in his boot?

"Is this man," he asked, turning to the Chairman, "ready to meet the issue in his own county? He will have ample opportunity to do so."

This brought more cheers, and then Mr. Quigg called for his motion, that Mr. Platt be made Chairman of the delegation.

But the fight was not over—Mr. Miller was yet to be slaughtered. Dr. Depew was out of the contest, and so there could be no rival vote against Mr. Platt. Gen. McCook, however, moved to substitute the name of Warner Miller, and so the issue came quickly between the two.

Raines Charges on Miller.

Senator John Raines then arose, and with such savageness as he can put into his voice, expression, and gesture, charged on Mr. Miller. Few such exhibitions of plain speaking have been made in public gatherings. Mr. Raines was out in the cyclone district yesterday.

"The purpose of the delegate from Herkimer is clearly defined," Mr. Raines began. "He wants to be and is now the representative of the kickers of New-York. He sought the place as delegate at large and was put on at the request of Gov. Morton, and then this man comes bolting and pedding around, wabbling and uncertain in his movements, and at last lands himself on the McKinley band wagon."

Mr. Miller sat unmoved, and Mr. Raines paused a bit, squared himself, and, stroking back his hair and shaking his head as if he wanted free action, charged again.

"This man," he cried, walking toward Mr. Miller and giving dramatic fervor to his words, "this man thinks he is giving an exhibition of true courage. It is in fact an exhibition of downright foolhardiness."

An Unfounded Attack.

"Mr. Miller's attack on Mr. Platt is unfounded. Mr. Platt simply asked Mr. McKinley to define his position, to state his beliefs on one of the great questions of the day."

Mr. Raines paused, turned, and walked up and down the room. He seemed to be growing ferocious. Maybe he was trying to calm himself. The room was very still. Dr. Depew wiped his brow, and "Abe" Gruber caught a fly that was buzzing in the air and held the insect up toward the window.

Points the Finger of Scorn.

Mr. Raines walked near to Mr. Miller, and, pointing his finger at him, said: "Your words to-day will go on the wings of lightning to all the four corners of this great Nation. I want mine to follow them. Everything you have said has been misrepresentation. You yourself have been faithless in everything and faithful in nothing. Your words throughout have been misleading and the grossest misrepresentation."

There were cheers and shrieks of approval.

Mr. Miller sat as if he was calculating the cost of some improvements in Nicaragua. He made no sign that he heard what Senator Raines said.

Mr. Platt crossed his knees and looked up toward a corner of the ceiling.

"The nomination," concluded Mr. Raines, "made by this convention will be supported by all loyal Republicans, and I hope the candidate will even have the support of Warner Miller." With that Mr. Raines sat down.

Miller, 17; Platt, 53.

A vote was taken by roll call for Chairman of the delegation. The candidates did not vote. Fifty-three were cast for Mr. Platt and seventeen for Mr. Miller.

Those who voted for Warner Miller were:

Joseph H. Newins, alternate for Walter L. Suydam of Suffolk County.
Theodore B. Willis, George R. Roberts, William B. Atterbury, E. J. Kaltenbach, and John P. Milliken, alternate for Frederick W. Wurster, of Brooklyn.
Cornelius N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, William Brookfield, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and R. J. Wight of New-York City.
William H. Robertson of Westchester County.
George E. Matthews of Erie County.
Wesley C. Dudley of Erie.
N. V. V. Franchot and E. A. Curtiss, alternate for Lester F. Stearns, of the Thirty-fourth District.

The announcement of the results was greeted with wild cheers by the Platt men.

One significant vote was recorded. Delegate Bradley of the Seventeenth District is for McKinley. He voted for Mr. Platt.

When the vote had been announced, George E. Matthews of Buffalo made an exhibition of petty spitefulness against Mr. Platt. Having voted against Mr. Platt, he moved to make the vote unanimous, and then before the vote could be put he objected, thus making it forever impossible to make the action unanimous.

A Gold Resolution.

Cornelius N. Bliss presented a currency resolution, prefacing the reading by the remark that there was one topic on which the delegation could act unanimously. The resolution agreed on at the conference in Mr. Platt's room last night was presented by Mr. Lauterbach, and after brief discussion as to which should be adopted Dr. Depew suggested that they be combined. This was done by Mr. Quigg, and the resolution was adopted in the following form, unanimously and with a shout:

Whereas, The New-York delegation favors and heartily supports the strongest statement that can be made declaring the imperative necessity of maintaining the present gold standard of value, and condemning the free coinage of silver; Resolved, That we favor a maintenance of the existing gold standard and are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement for bimetallism with the leading commercial nations of the world.

Put Them on Record.

When the shout had died down "Abe" Gruber contributed to the interest of the meeting in a way that no one expected. He asked leave to introduce a resolution, and he walked to Dr. Depew's table and handed a card to the Chairman. Dr. Depew read it, and in turn passed it to Archie Baxter with the request that it be read aloud. The resolution read:

Resolved, That the Republican delegates from the State of New-York hereby renew their pledges to support Levi P. Morton for President.

Before any one could say a word, Mr. Gruber, with fun in his face and a wicked look toward Warner Miller, said: "On this I ask a roll call." This was ordered, and for the first time it appeared as if it would be possible to ascertain who were the McKinley men in Gov. Morton's State.

Three men refused to vote; fifty-six voted for the resolution and thirteen voted against it.

Warner Miller, one of the delegates at large, having been drubbed pretty severely during the meeting, voted for the resolution.

The New-York McKinleyites.

Those who voted against the candidacy of Gov. Morton were:

Messrs. Willis, Roberts, Atterbury, and Kaltenbach of Brooklyn.
Cornelius N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, William Brookfield, and Gen. C. H. T. Collis of New-York.
R. J. Wright, W. H. Robertson, George C. Matthews, W. C. Dudley, N. V. V. Franchot, and E. A. Curtiss.

The three who refused to vote were Millikin of Brooklyn, Penne of Westchester, and Bradley of Walden.

Fred S. Gibbs was elected member of the National Committee to succeed William A. Sutherland Archie E. Baxter was chosen Secretary of the delegation, John I. Mott Vice President of the convention for New-York, William W. Proctor member of the Committee on Permanent Organization, John Raines on Rules, Edward Lauterbach on Resolutions, and William A. Sutherland on Contested Seats.

HOBART IN THE RACE.

New-Jersey's Delegation Confident of Securing Second Place—Solid for a Gold Standard.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The New-Jersey delegation this morning formally brought forward Garret Hobart as a Vice Presidential candidate. The entire delegation, with a crowd of visitors from the Mosquito State met at the headquarters at 202 South Fourth Street, and, after brief speeches, adopted a resolution declaring Mr. Hobart the choice of the delegates for the second place on the ticket.

Mr. Hobart was present and modestly bore the honor thus thrust upon him. Gen. W. J. Sewell, one of the Senators from New-Jersey, was made Chairman of the delegation without a struggle, and Mr. Hobart, who is now a member of the National Committee, was named as his own successor. The delegation selected its representatives on the various convention committees. Franklin Murphy, a delegate at large, is to be the representative of the State on the list of Vice Presidents; J. F. Fort is to be on the Committee on Credentials, Thomas McEwan on Permanent Organization, George Hires on Rules, and Frank Bergen on Resolutions. John W. Herbert, Jr., and Hobart Tuttle, are Secretaries of the delegation. J. F. Fort will make the speech nominating Mr. Hobart.

The delegation is divided in its choice for the Presidency. Mr. Hobart is for McKinley, and the majority of the delegates will go with him to the Ohio man, but there are some who are as loyal to Speaker Reed as they were when they were chosen several weeks ago. The number who have barely withstood the McKinley onslaught is three surely. Five others are classed as doubtful. They really prefer Reed, and if they vote for McKinley it will be because they know a band wagon when they see it.

There is a possibility that the course of the delegation in regard to candidates will be determined to-morrow morning, when a meeting is to be held at the headquarters. A suggestion has been made that they try to get together and vote as a unit. The McKinley sentiment is strong, and some of the delegates feel that Mr. Hobart's chances of securing second place will be improved if the twenty votes go in a solid block to McKinley on the roll call. For this reason, there is a desire for the unit rule.

The three men who are to-day for Reed are John Kean, a delegate at large; William Riker, and Frank Bergen of the Eighth Congressional District. None of the delegates has been instructed for any candidate.

The sentiments expressed at the headquarters make it clear that New-Jersey will favor a plain declaration for a gold standard in the platform. Senator Sewell did not hesitate when a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent asked him if he favored the word "gold" in the platform.

"I do," he replied. "New-Jersey is for the gold standard, and has no hesitation in saying so. I believe we ought to have something in the platform which declares in favor of maintaining the existing gold standard."

Senator Sewell, although so emphatically in favor of the gold standard and in thorough sympathy with the other Eastern men who met last night in Mr. Platt's rooms, was not present at that conference. This may be a little significant. The meeting last night was for gold for one thing, and it was also the dropping of a glove before Mr. Hanna. It was the nearest approach that had been seen to a challenge to Mr. Hanna in which the gold men dared him to take the fight to the floor of the convention and put every one on record. Naturally, Mr. Hobart, as a Vice Presidential candidate, would hardly be expected to take part in issuing challenges to one who is so nearly an autocrat as Mr. Hanna.

The Virginia delegates unanimously decided at a meeting at their headquarters in the St. James Hotel to-day to present the name of Congressman James A. Walker of the Ninth Virginia District to the convention for Vice President. The nominating speech will be made by Col. J. R. Browning of Pocahontas. The Virginia delegation elected Judge Edward Waddill as Chairman, and also elected George E. Bowden National Committeeman to succeed Col. William Lamb. The only man who voted against Mr. Bowden was Col. Lamb.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee has declared in favor of using the word "gold" in the platform, and claims to have received much encouragement from the Vermont, New-York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois delegations.

Ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown of Rhode Island opened headquarters in the reading room of the Southern this morning and began a distribution of Vice Presidential buttons. He thinks New-England is entitled to the second place and expects the support of the New-England delegations.

WORKING FOR BULKELEY.

The Nutmeg State's Delegation Enthusiastic for the ex-Governor.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Connecticut's delegation is here hustling very hard for ex-Gov. Bulkeley for Vice President. While their cause seems to be a hopeless one, they are putting up a very plucky fight for the famous Governor of the Nutmeg State. The headquarters, in one of the parlors of the Laclede Hotel, is elaborately decorated, and pictures of Bulkeley are much in evidence.

There are about fifty Connecticut men here besides the twelve delegates and alternates. They came in on one of the best equipped special train that ever ran into St. Louis. It was made up of four Wagner cars, a dining-room car, and a buffet car. It was stocked with plenty of all things that go to make a long railway journey comfortable and easy.

The delegation brought Colt's Band of Hartford with it, and for this St. Louis should be deeply grateful. Up to date it is the best band that has been heard here, and it is applauded enthusiastically every time it gives a concert. It gave a very good one in the Southern Hotel this morning, and its audience blocked up the corridors. The Connecticut delegates at large are Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, Arthur H. Brewer of Norwich, John I.

bearer of the Republican Party, and in November next will try to excel her greater sister State in rolling up a majority that will be overwhelming. She now desires that one of her sons shall be the candidate for Vice President on the National Republican ticket.

The delegation paraded this afternoon and shouted for Bulkeley.

Some Colored Support.

A meeting of colored delegates, presided over by Col. Perry Carson of Washington, D. C., to-day adopted resolutions pledging their support to "Connecticut's favorite son, ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Hartford, for the high office of Vice President of the United States, believing that in him the colored man will have a true and firm friend, loyal as he has been in the past, and a man who will do much to alleviate the state of affairs that obtained in localities where unjust discrimination is made against the negro in the matter of franchise."

"BOSS" FILLEY BEATEN

Kerens Retains His Place—Gen. Wallace Creates a Sensation—Some Stormy State Meetings.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The meetings of State delegations to-day to select National Committeemen and members of the convention committees in a large number of cases were exciting and highly inharmonious. The results frequently were surprising, and much bad blood was engendered. The liveliest kind of scenes distinguished the meeting of the Missouri delegation. The fight was between Filley and Kerens, for the position of member of the National Committee, and Kerens won.

It was a battle royal. "De Old Man," as Filley is called by the rank and file of his followers throughout the State, had pulled every wire in sight to defeat Kerens, his old-time political foe. Kerens had brought the influence of the National Committee to bear in his own interest and other influences, which are now seen to have been overpowering. Major William Warner of Kansas City was Chairman of the meeting. George A. Purdy, a Kerens man, was elected Secretary. The majority in his favor was 8, and the announcement was equivalent to the declaration that Filley had been laid low.

The subsequent proceedings were as gall and wormwood to the Filley crowd. Kerens finally was re-elected to his present place on the National Committee by the decisive vote of 20 to 14.

The meeting was held at the Southern Hotel, and while it was in progress every Missourian in the house was filled with excitement. The enemies of Filley say his defeat marks the beginning of his complete downfall as a political power. Only a short time ago he dominated the State Republican Convention, and appeared to be invincible. He has wonderful recuperative power, however, and it is by no means certain that he will consent to remain whipped. The Kerens men are wild over the result, and the Filley men correspondingly down-hearted.

The "Indiana Platform" Abandoned.

The meeting of the Indiana Republicans was given a sensational turn by the refusal of Gen. "Lew" Wallace to be bound by the decision of the delegation regarding the financial plank, and the surrender of the delegates to the doughty warrior. Gen. Wallace is in favor of the existing gold standard uncompromisingly, and is convinced of the necessity of using the word "gold" in the platform to convince the country that the party is not afraid of the issue. The majority of the delegates favored the Indiana platform, which is so familiar to readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Gen. Wallace would not surrender his convictions to the weak-kneed Republicans of the delegation, and the latter deferred to his opinion.

The fact that there was a contest for the place on the National Committee attracted much attention to the meeting. Chairman John K. Gowdy has been ill since his arrival in St. Louis, and was unable to be present. J. N. Huston, ex-United States Treasurer, the member of the National Committee for Indiana since 1892, desired re-election, but the opposition had no doubt from the first of its ability to defeat him. In the absence of John C. New, his son Harry looked out for his interests. Young New is the manager of The Indianapolis Journal, and is regarded as a shrewd politician. W. T. Durbin, the candidate of the opponents of Huston, is a banker at Anderson, Ind., whose political sense is highly commended by those who know him best. Huston had no chance of re-election. Durbin was elected on the first ballot. He is the man who a few months ago forced John Wanamaker to pay $10,000, which he guaranteed to the Indiana Committee during the campaign of 1892. Then followed the selection of Gen. Wallace as Indiana's representative on the Committee on Resolutions, and of A. L. Brick as a member of the Committee on Credentials.

The question whether the word "gold" should be used in the platform caused an excited discussion. Gen. Wallace made his views known with a good deal of emphasis. When the vote was taken, and it was seen that the majority of the delegates preferred a declaration for the existing standard, with no specific reference to gold, Gen. Wallace declined to serve as a member of the Committee on Resolutions, on the ground that he could not be a party to anything that approximated unwillingness to take the most decided stand for sound money. Strange to say, the delegates did not accept his remarks as a reflection upon their courage, but refused absolutely to permit him to withdraw. Gen. Wallace, therefore, will become a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and will act as one untrammeled. Several members of the Indiana delegation, who were asked by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the meeting had adjourned whether the delegation would indorse Gen. Wallace's action on the financial plank, whatever it might be, said they had no doubt that the delegation would stand by him. This is good news to the men who hope to put through a gold plank.

A West Virginia Fight.

The fight for National Committeeman in the West Virginia delegation proved to be so bitter at the meeting this morning that by unanimous consent it was postponed. A. B. White was chosen Chairman of the delegation, F. M. Reynolds as member of the Committee on Resolutions, and O. W. O. Herndon as member of the Committee on Credentials. Mr. Reynolds said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was in favor of the use of the word "gold" in the platform. Several members of the delegation said there could be no doubt that the delegation would support him in demanding the strongest kind of a plank.

William Seymour Edwards is contesting with N. B. Scott, the present member, the honor of representing the State on the National Committee. Scott is the man who suggested a change in the basis of representation at National Conventions. He is a "hustler," and his friends believe he will be re-elected. Edwards has a strong following, and this afternoon appeared to be confident of winning.

Powell Clayton will continue to represent Arkansas on the National Committee. John McClure is the member of the Committee on Resolutions selected by the delegation to-day. Jacob Trieber will be on the Committee on Credentials.

Minnesota Speaks for Gold.

The Minnesota delegation met this morning and selected ex-Gov. William R. Merriam, a St. Paul banker, as the representative of that State on the Platform Committee. The delegation also selected ex-Gov. Lucius F. Hubbard to succeed R. G. Evans as the member of the National Committee.

The delegation unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Believing that an honest expression of our convictions on the financial plank to be placed in the National Republican platform is the only true course to be pursued, and recognizing, as we do, that the mass of the people of this country are to-day looking to us with confidence that the great party of the people will declare unequivocally for sound money, we, the delegates representing the State of Minnesota in the National councils of the Republican Party, and with a full desire to carry out what we firmly believe to be the wishes of our people, earnestly petition the Committee on Platform to declare boldly and unhesitatingly for the existing gold standard of money and to unequivocally oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver. With such a declaration there can be no possible misinterpretation of our position on this most vital issue, neither can there be any question as to the verdict of the people next November.

Senator John M. Thurston has been chosen by the Nebraska delegation as National Committeeman; Peter Jensen, who wants the word "gold" in the platform, member of the Committee on Resolutions; John L. Cowan, member of the Committee on Credentials, and Frank M. Wetherell, Vice President of the convention for that State. The sixteen delegates are divided in their choice for Vice President. Thurston favors Hobart of New-Jersey. The others are divided between Evans of Tennessee, McAlpin, and Morton of New-York.

A Delegation Lost.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota has been on a hunt to-day for the delegation from his State. They were apparently lost. The State has six delegates, and they had intended to make their headquarters in a sleeping car in the railroad yards. Whether they were late in arriving, or the car had been switched to some out-of-the-way place, Senator Hansbrough could not ascertain. The delegates all are for McKinley, and it is expected that Hanna will have them hunted up before a roll call, though Mr. Hansbrough would like to get them together and select members of the Convention Committees and agree on a member of the National Committee.

Quay Rules Pennsylvania.

Senator Quay is going back to the National Republican Committee, succeeding David Martin of Philadelphia, who is the local boss opposed to Quay. Mr. Quay was elected to-night at a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation. Gov. Hastings was made Chairman of the delegation. Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg made no fight against the return of the big boss, and the entire programme of the Quay men went through without any hitch. Smedley Darlington is to be the member of the Committee on Resolutions, W. H. Andrews of the Committee on Credentials, and C. H. Mullen on Permanent Organization.

Maine for Reed and Gold.

Chairman William H. Draper of the Massachusetts delegation, said to THE TIMES correspondent to-day:

"This delegation will cast its thirty votes solidly for Thomas B. Reed. There will be no break in our lines. We are going to have gold in the platform to a certainty. If it is not put in by the Committee on Resolutions, we will carry the fight to the floor of the convention, and we will beat our opponents out of sight."

Vermont Solid for McKinley.

Vermont's delegates have been slow in getting here. They have headquarters in Room 18D Lindell Hotel, but there was no life about them, and there was not even a sign up or a banner out to indicate that it was the headquarters of anything or anybody.

Senator Proctor spends most of his time in conference with the McKinley leaders. "There is no change in our position," he said. "Our eight votes will go solidly to McKinley."

New-Hampshire's delegation is still claiming to be solid for Reed. There is one of the eight delegates who is anxious to vote for McKinley, but it is thought that he will vote with his associates for Reed.

Manley's Life a Burden.

The Maine delegates have been booming Reed to the best of their ability all day. They want every other delegation to understand that Reed will stay in the fight to the end. Mr. Manley has had some unpleasant moments since the Maine delegation got here, explaining how he came to send that dispatch conceding everything to McKinley. Some of the delegates are still muttering over it.

The Rhode Island delegation has its headquarters in Room 10 of the Lindell. Edward L. Freeman has been made Chairman of the delegation and Walter A. Read will represent it on the Committee on Resolutions and will fight for gold.

"The eight votes of Rhode Island will go to Reed as long as there is any balloting going on," was the announcement made at the headquarters to-day.

Iowa for a Straddle.

The Iowa delegation favors a straddle. It has been known for several days that the leaders of the delegation were using their influence to prevent a bold declaration in favor of the use of the word "gold" in the platform on the ground that such an expression by the National party would result in the loss of Iowa to the Republicans. They carried their point in the meeting of the delegation this afternoon. By the vote of 15 to 9 they agreed upon an expression against free coinage except by an international agreement, and for the use of gold, silver, and paper money on a parity.

The declaration is about as weak as the most ardent advocate of a straddle could ask for. Evidently the Iowa men will oppose the proposition which will be made in the convention to indorse a straight-out gold standard. A. B. Cummings was elected National Committeeman to succeed J. S. Clarkson.

Maryland Has One Vote for Reed.

The Maryland delegation met this morning at the headquarters, in the Laclede, and elected Congressman George L. Wellington, who also is United States Senator-elect, member of the National Committee, to succeed James A. Gary of Baltimore. Sidney E. Mudd was made Chairman of the delegation and James A. Gary was selected as the member of the Committee of Resolutions.

Mr. Mudd would vote for Reed if there was any chance of his nomination. Gen. Felix Agnus is counted on as a Reed man anyway. In existing circumstances, Mr. Mudd probably will vote for McKinley, with fourteen of his associates, and Gen. Agnus will vote for Reed. This gives fifteen of the sixteen delegates to McKinley and one to Reed.

DE YOUNG IS SET ASIDE

John D. Spreckels is Made a Member of the National Committee—California's Bitter Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—John D. Spreckels, son of the Hawaiian sugar king, Claus Spreckels, arrived this morning on the special train which brought in the California delegation and fifty shouters. When he arrived he found his two lieutenants, "Sam" Shortridge and Col. "Ike" Trumbo, in a very gloomy frame of mind. The former had been unseated as a delegate, and the latter, who was very anxious to secure the Utah seat on the Committee on Credentials, had been snubbed unmercifully by his delegation. Mr. Spreckels stood in front of the California headquarters soon after his arrival. He declined to talk on any subject other than the unseating of his chief lieutenant. On this he was short but forcible.

"It was a —— outrage," he said to a correspondent of THE TIMES. "What will I do about it? What can I do? They had the power and they used it. There is no use to take the matter any further, but the fact is the condition was misrepresented. De Young used his position on the National Committee to misstate. He lied all the way through."

Mr. Spreckels said he would take no action looking to the adoption of a plank favoring the annexation of Hawaii. He declared emphatically for silver, however.

The California delegation came in at 11 o'clock this morning headed by a band. They wore badges ornamented with a metal grizzly bear. All wore straw hats, with red, white, and blue hat-bands. The California headquarters are on the parlor floor of the Southern, between those of McKinley and Reed, with Iowa and New-York close at hand. The lavish display and free flow of wine that have usually been connected with California headquarters on important occasions are lacking. The only characteristic thing in the headquarters is a life-sized drawing of a grizzly bear on the large mirror.

The advent of the Spreckles people brings a new element into National Republican politics. When the last National Convention was held John D. Spreckels had not been affected by political ambition. At that time M. H. De Young was supreme. Some three years ago Spreckels developed a strong desire to become Senator from California, and immediately began to spend money lavishly in the building of an opposition political machine. Money always proves potent in California politics.

Spreckels was aided, too, by the sectional feeling that has sprung up in the State. Heretofore everything has been controlled from San Francisco, but in late years the southern portion of the State has been growing with remarkable rapidity, and the new-comers have shown a strong desire to change the conditions. They aided Spreckels, and he has been able thus far practically to control affairs. His only failure was in his attempt to stem the McKinley tide. He is an Allison man, but comes under instructions for McKinley. His favoritism for Allison, combined with the vengeful desires of M. H. De Young, was responsible for the failure of his favorites to be seated from the Sixth California District. He has the best chance to laugh, however, as he has been elected National Committeeman.

The California delegation to-day chose as its member of the Committee on Resolutions Allen B. Lemmon, a country editor. "I come from a silver State that has given instructions for silver at 16 to 1. I will endeavor to carry out those instructions."

"What will you do if the committee declines to recognize silver?" he was asked.

"Oh, I hope it won't," was the reply.

"Would you prefer a gold-standard plank to a straddle?"

"Well, it's too early to talk," he said.

HANNA IN HOSTILE TERRITORY.

The Ohio Boss Inspects the Quarters of the New-Yorker.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Mark Hanna and J. Sloat Fassett met as they were coming out of the dining room at the Southern Hotel to-night. They are old acquaintances, and after they had exchanged the usual courtesies Mr. Fassett invited Mr. Hanna into the New-York State headquarters. At first the McKinley leader hesitated about going into Mr. Platt's establishment, but finally took Mr. Fassett's arm and the two walked around the big room where the New-York delegates meet.

It was Mr. Hanna's first appearance in the enemy's territory, and Mr. Fassett introduced him to John S. Kenyon, Charles H. Ball, and a few others, and then they sat down and chatted for half an hour.

Mr. Fassett called Mr. Hanna's attention to the fact that his (Fassett's) name had been used on a handbill advertising the McKinley mass meeting without his knowledge or consent. Mr. Fassett said that he did not propose to speak at any McKinley mass meeting until after McKinley had been nominated.

Mr. Hanna smiled softly, and said that he did not know anything about it.

IN AN ENEMY'S HANDS

McKinley at the Mercy of Foraker—Tariff Bill Not to be Re-enacted—Ohio Silent on Money.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—With Charles L. Kurtz a member of the National Committee from Ohio and Gov. Asa Bushnell Chairman of the Ohio Republican delegation, to say nothing of Foraker being a member of the Committee on Resolutions of to-morrow's convention, and possibly its Chairman, Mr. McKinley must feel to-night that he occupies a most peculiar position. While the Presidential nomination is within his grasp, he has been placed in the hands of his enemies by the action of the Ohio delegation, and, although they are "toting fair" just now, there is no guarantee that their present attitude will continue long.

The Ohio delegates met this afternoon and in a very short time made the deal which had its inception when McKinley first set out to capture votes. Mark Hanna had designated to make Major Charles Dick a member of the committee in the place of William Hahn, but Foraker wanted Kurtz, and Kurtz was named. Gen. Grosvenor was named for membership on the Committee on Permanent Organization and A. C. Thompson of Portsmouth was elected to the Committee on Credentials. It was a foregone conclusion that Ohio's place in the Committee on Resolutions would go to Foraker, and that Gov. Bushnell would be appointed Chairman.

Strange as it may appear to the uninitiated, there was no mention at the meeting of the financial plank in the platform. The agreement between Hanna and Foraker was that there should be no discussion of this question in the meeting. If Mr. Hanna was as anxious as some of his friends say he is to have a gold plank platform, there is little doubt that he would have arranged with Foraker for a ringing declaration to-day by the delegation. Instead, there was absolute silence on this important point. It is plain to all Ohio politicians that Hanna and Foraker have made a deal, whereby McKinley gets a support of the organization for the time being, at least, and Foraker gets absolute control of spoils. Some of the McKinley men are much disgusted with the compact, which, while aiding McKinley in his Presidential quest, makes it practically certain that Ohio Republicans who have not heretofore been friendly to Foraker will not stand much show in the future of getting anything substantial in the way of political recognition.

Senator-elect Forake made public the following statement of his views:

"I believe in bimetallism, in contradistinction to either gold monometallism or silver monometallism, but I believe that the free coinage of silver, without an international agreement, would mean silver monometallism, and I am, therefore, opposed to it, and in favor of maintaining our existing standard until we can do better.

"The tariff plank will be a distinct declaration in favor of protection to American industries and to American labor, but that will not mean that it will favor the re-enactment of the McKinley tariff law. That law will never be re-enacted. Conditions have changed, and tariff rates must change with them.

"I want to see another plank in the platform. I want a declaration in favor of restoring our merchant marine, and of doing it by recurring to the policy of discriminating duties. Bounties and subsidies are distasteful. The American people would never sustain a policy of subsidies, and therefore we can never build up our merchant marine in that way; but when we say to shippers abroad that they can have a rebate by shipping in American bottoms we can get the carrying trade back again. We pay nearly $200,000,000 in gold annually to foreign shipowners for that transportation, every dollar of which we ought to pay at home and keep at home. This is enough of itself to cure all this money question."

Mark Hanna has prepared the tariff plank of the platform. It will be stiffly protective, and is understood to distinctly reflect Mr. McKinley's views. It will not demand a restoration of the rates of duty fixed in the law of 1890, nor will it refer specifically to that law as "the McKinley law."

All personal reference to the author of the Tariff bill which passed the Fifty-first Congress will be avoided. It will call for such an increase of duties as will amply protect the American manufacturer and farmer from foreign competition. The platform will contain a special reference to the wool industry. It will recite the benefits which the woolgrower enjoyed under the McKinley law, and it will advocate a restoration of the rates on wool which were in vogue when the present law was enacted.

It will contain a strong declaration favoring a restoration of the duty on sugar. It will point out that the practicability of growing sugar beets successfully in the United States has been clearly demonstrated, and it will assert that the expansion of this industry will materially aid the farmers and increase the value of their lands. It has been suggested that the sugar schedule should provide for free sugar with a bounty of 2 cents a pound to the growers of the domestic product, as was the case in the law of 1890. Some of the Republican leaders object to the bounty provision, and are urging that the paragraph relating to sugar shall merely stipulate for an adequate protection to the American grower.

McKINLEY'S BIG MAJORITY.

Will Have More than a Hundred Votes to Spare.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—There is no doubt that McKinley will be nominated. A canvass of the delegations made to-day shows his nomination by a very large majority. Owing to the tenacity with which the friends of other candidates stick to the men to whom they have been already committed the canvass makes McKinley's majority smaller than his managers expected. Gen. Grosvenor's expectations that McKinley will have 600 votes on the first ballot leaves so little for Reed, Quay, Allison, and Morton that they would scarcely allow their names to be presented or voted on if the McKinley figures were correct. He will have about 585 votes. The expectation upon which the Ohio boomers base their talk about 600 votes on the first ballot is that Quay will stop with the presentation of his name, and that Pennsylvania's 64 votes will go solid for McKinley. If New-York consents to consider Morton as a candidate for second place that will release Morton's votes for McKinley. By the time that is decided upon the whole line of opposition will have broken, the Reed and Allison votes will have swung in and McKinley will have all the votes except, perhaps, those of the silver States, which will sum up toward 200. The canvass as made to-day shows McKinley's strength on the first ballot to be about as follows:

	Total Vote.	Total for McKinley.
Alabama	22	18
Arkansas	16	16
California	18	18
Colorado	8	None
Connecticut	12	9
Delaware	6	None
Florida	8	6
Georgia	26	23
Idaho	6	None
Illinois	48	34
Indiana	30	30
Iowa	26	None
Kansas	20	20
Kentucky	24	10
Louisiana	16	8
Maine	12	None
Maryland	16	15
Massachusetts	30	None
Michigan	28	28
Minnesota	18	18
Mississippi	18	18
Missouri	34	34
Montana	6	None
Nebraska	16	16
Nevada	6	None
New-Hampshire	8	None
New-Jersey	20	12
New-York	72	16
North Carolina	22	18
North Dakota	6	6
Ohio	46	46
Oregon	8	8
Pennsylvania	64	6
Rhode Island	8	None
South Carolina	18	16
South Dakota	8	8
Tennessee	24	22
Texas	30	12
Utah	6	None
Vermont	8	8
Virginia	24	22
Washington	8	8
West Virginia	12	12
Wisconsin	24	24
Wyoming	6	None
District of Columbia	2	6
Arizona	6	6
New-Mexico	6	None
Oklahoma	6	None
Alaska	2	2
Indian Territory	6	
Total	926	585
Necessary to a choice,	464.	

It is not believed that the vote will be far from the foregoing, though it may vary a little either way.

PAYNE'S PLAN FAILS.

No Change in Representation—The North Accused of Corrupting the Party in the South.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—A debate that, for heat and vigor of language, rivaled that of some of the stormy sessions of the committee last week, was precipitated in this morning's meeting of the National Republican Committee by the motion of Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, changing the basis of representation in the next National Convention in such manner as to increase the delegations from the North and decrease those from the South.

When the debate was at its height Col. Youngblood of Alabama created a sensation by a vigorous address, in which he charged that the conflicts among the Republicans in the South and the disruption of the party in that region were due to corrupt men coming from the North with their pockets full of "boodle" to seduce and fix in the interests of their own candidates Republicans who under other circumstances would be loyal to the party organization.

"Stop your fixing," he shouted; "stay at home—the Southern Republicans can take care of themselves. Keep your 'boodle' at home. The very man who is accused of first starting disruption in 1880 sits in the Senate of the United States to-day. We don't want your interference. We don't want your money. Let us alone."

Club quarters were at a premium in the Southern Hotel to-day, and as a result the committee was compelled to pack itself in a small guest chamber on an upper floor. The first business in order was a proposition to grant four additional delegates to the District of Columbia, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 25 to 1. Then Col. Youngblood of Alabama asked that Gen. Longstreet, who is in the city, and whose eyesight and hearing are both affected, be given the best seat on the platform, where he could observe the proceedings. The proposition caused considerable discussion, and was finally referred to the Committee on Arrangements.

Gov. Bradley of Kentucky, an ex-member of the committee, came into the room at this point and was heartily welcomed. The question was raised whether the temporary roll of delegates should be regarded as finally completed, and the Chair replied that it would be so understood unless a motion to reopen was made. A Mississippi delegate was on his feet for this purpose when Col. Payne of Wisconsin was recognized to submit a motion relative to a change in the basis of representation to apply to the next National Convention. The resolution was published in these dispatches yesterday. It was while this resolution was under discussion that the scene took place.

On the ground that the committee was not competent to deal with the question Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas raised the question of consideration. "The South has been told time and time again by the Republicans of the North to work out its own salvation," said Gen. Clayton. "We are trying to do it; let us alone, for God's sake. The unseemly things that have been charged against our people in some of the Southern States would not have occurred if they had been left alone. I make no reflections on any candidate for the Presidency or his friends. I apply it to all of them. Don't interfere with us, and you won't have these unseemly contests. I was left alone in my State, and as a result we come here with a solid delegation."

After considerable heated discussion, Col. Youngblood said that the effect of the resolution would be to induce the Democrats of the South to employ extraordinary methods for suppressing the Republican vote. What the committee ought to do was to rebuke the methods adopted by Presidential candidates and their friends, and which tended to promote discord and division among the Republicans in the Southern States. The idea of corrupt men coming into the South in the interest of Presidential candidates was unknown until 1880, but at that time four distinguished men from the North came among the Southern Republicans and corrupted them. It was the Grant-Blaine contest, and every one that was listening to him must remember it. They came from New-York; they came from Pennsylvania, and from elsewhere, with their pockets filled with 'boodle.' 'They fixed this man and they fixed' that man; they disrupted the Southern Republican Party, and as a result the old conditions have never been restored. Let them stop their 'fixing'; let them stay at home. The Republicans of the South will take good care of themselves. The proposition submitted by Mr. Wayne would open the gates to further corruption.

"The Republicans of the North started the corruption, and the first men accused of it are in the Senate to-day. Let them keep their 'boodle' at home."

Mr. Carey declared that under the change proposed the great States of Ohio, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois would have almost absolute control of the party nominations, and he urged that ample protection be given the small States, as the Constitution provided.

Mr. Fessenden offered a resolution as a substitute for all resolutions then pending, one declaring it to be the sense of the committee that it was inexpedient to make any recommendation to the National Convention on the subject of a change of representation. This was carried by a vote of 31 to 4—Delaware, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia voting in the negative.

Chairman Carter was requested to present to the Committee on Rules of the National Convention the sense of the National Committee that the time between roll call and the meeting of the convention should be limited to sixty days. Thanks were voted to Chairman Carter and Secretary Manley and other officers.

RULES OF THE HALL.

Strict Regulations for the Government of Employes.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Here are the rules governing the employes of the convention:

All the employes will enter and pass out of the employes' door, situated on Clark Avenue, and designated by a sign bearing the words "Employes' Door."

Any employe who attempts to pass in or out of any other door rather than the one designated, without permission of the Sergeant at Arms or his assistant, will be asked to deliver up his commission and badge.

No employe or others will be allowed to smoke in the convention hall.

Special Sergeants, doorkeepers, policemen, and ushers will report for duty not less than sixty minutes previous to the time each session is called.

Regular Sergeants will report for duty not less than thirty minutes previous to such session.

Pages and messengers will report at the time the session is called.

No person will be allowed to enter the employes' door but employes; at press door, but the press. All other doors are designated on ticket.

No person will be allowed to enter or remain in the convention who has not the required credentials, without permission of the Sergeant at Arms or assistants.

Every section in the hall will be under the charge of what is termed a "special Sergeant," and under him will be seven Sergeants and seven ushers. Above-named assistant and special Sergeants referred to will be designated by their badges.

All grievances will be reported by regular Sergeants, ushers, doorkeepers, messengers, and pages to special Sergeant, who is their chief. Special Sergeant will report same to above assistant Sergeants, who will report immediately to Sergeant at Arms.

Delegates' and employes' entrances and Sergeant at Arms' office are situated on Clark Avenue, on south side of convention hall.

The National Committee, distinguished guests, press, and telegraph entrances are between convention hall and City Hall, on north side of the building.

Alternates' entrances, Sections A. B. and C, are on Thirteenth Street, east side of building.

Alternates' entrances, Sections D. E. and F, are on Twelfth Street, east side of building.

All persons holding admission tickets will go to the door of the section designated upon said tickets.

These rules are promulgated by T. E. Byrnes, Sergeant at Arms.

GAG LAW ON THE ROLL

A Proposition to Make the Temporary List of Delegates Permanent—All Precedents to be Ignored.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—One of the sensations of the early morning was a report that when the Committee on Credentials of the National Convention shall assemble immediately after the opening, an effort will be made to secure the adoption en block of the temporary roll prepared by the National Committee as the permanent roll of regularly elected delegates to the convention.

This statement is disquieting to those delegates whose claims have been rejected by the National Committee and who have been sanguine of a reversal of that verdict at the hands either of the Credentials Committee or the convention itself.

Two members of the National Committee stated this morning that they knew, of their own knowledge, that such a plan was contemplated. A strong argument against the plausibility in this rumor lies in the fact that as the temporary roll now stands the State of Delaware is unrepresented under the decision of the committee refusing to recognize either the Addicks or the Higgins delegates, and, should this roll be adopted as the regular roll of the convention, then, for the first time in the history of a National Republican Convention, a State having representation in the Electoral college would be debarred from taking part in the deliberations.

It is understood that the proposal is based upon a desire to expedite business in view of the large number of appeals which it now appears are to be lodged with the committee, and upon a further wish to prevent a reopening of any of the New-York contested cases, which were the occasion of so much excitement in the committee room. As to the question whether anything of the kind can be legally done, there is a difference of opinion, some contending that the unseated delegates cannot be debarred from a hearing on appeal, while others take the ground that the Committee on Credentials can do and is likely to do anything that a majority may see fit to order, irrespective of precedent. One of those who think this way is Committeeman Sutherland of Rochester, N. Y., who has been congratulated, even by his opponents, for the dignified fight he made in behalf of the interests which he represents. Mr. Sutherland said:

"I have heard the report from a dozen sources and very likely it is true. I mean no reflection on the committee. I say that it is in its power, so far as majority rule is concerned, to carry things with a high hand and to do anything it pleases. It has the majority, and majorities are sometimes higher than law. The other night Senator Thurston made a motion to seat the entire Addicks delegation from Delaware, with the exception of Mr. Addicks himself. Such a course would have been unprecedented and revolutionary, and yet the very fact that it was proposed demonstrated that precedents were not regarded. What has been done in the National Committee may be done in the Committee on Credentials or by the convention, and I should not be at all surprised if the delegations that are expecting a hearing on appeal should find themselves disappointed by the temporary roll being adopted as the permanent roll of the convention.

Mr. Marshall of Texas, who sits as proxy in the National Committee for Mr. Cuney, listened to his expression of opinion and adopted it as his own.

An effort was made to-day to round up all the contesting delegates who were "turned down" by the National Committee, with a view of bringing them into caucus at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to decide upon a course of procedure in the event of the Committee on Credentials adopting the temporary roll without giving the contestants and those delegations that have been seated with a half vote each opportunity of presenting their cases. E. H. Green of Texas, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, who is one of the unsuccessful contestants, is organizing the movement.

VERY LITTLE ENTHUSIASM.

Cheers Are Seldom Heard, and the Crowds Are Small.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The one thing that was most noticeable about the convention crowd to-day was the lack of the usual pre-convention enthusiasm. It may be that the certainty of McKinley's nomination accounts for the lack of boisterous cheering and the almost total absence of the usual amount of speechmaking and buttonholing. As compared with the Chicago hotels on the night before the Democratic Convention of 1892, the corridors of the St. Louis hotels to-night are as a deaf and dumb asylum to a boiler shop.

Of course there is some cheering and some jollification. There are many marching clubs in the streets, and the beer business is booming merrily. The crowds do not seem to have increased excessively since Sunday night.

The fact is, St. Louis is disappointed very much with the crowd. In front of some of the small hotels can be seen the sign: "Can accommodate a few more." As already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the Business Men's League has announced that first-class accommodations still can be obtained for thousands.

The marching clubs with their bands have added somewhat to the life of the convention section of the city. The Republican Flambeau Club of Minneapolis, whose members have gaudy uniforms and a drum and fife corp, marched through all of the big hotels to-night, giving their cheer, which is one of the most novel yells here. It winds up this way:

He's a runner. He's a winner.
Wahoo, waugh! Wahoo, waugh!
Billy McKinley, Billy McKinley!
Wahoo, waugh! Wahoo, waugh!

The Allison boomers are making some entertainment to-night by marching around the hotels with the Iowa State Band. The band gave five concerts in the hotels. The boomers waved lithographs of Allison, and one of them carried a big transparency, which had among its inscriptions:

The best protection for workingmen is protection against a fifty-cent dollar.
We are against McKinley as he is against sound money.
Everything is the matter with Hanna.

The streets in the vicinity of the hotels are filled with peddlers selling portraits, buttons, and badges of all the candidates. While the sale of McKinley buttons is very large, there seems to be an oversupply in the market. One enterprising bootblack has received a large stock of them at reduced rates and is going about shouting, "Here you go, now. A McKinley button with every shine. Five cents."

The visitors who have been here for three or four days are beginning to wear a tired and disappointed look. They are not finding as much excitement here as they bargained for, and they will be very glad when it is all over.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Odd Items of Interest Relating to Delegates, Headquarters, and the General Situation.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—In one of the corridors of the Southern Hotel are two boxes addressed to C. W. Hackett. They were shipped over the United Express Company's lines from New-York City. The marks on the boxes indicate that they contain 100,000 portraits of Gov. Morton. It does not seem now that it will be necessary to make any arrangements to distribute the pictures.

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The brass bands attract much attention; the Drum Major most expert with his baton receives the greatest applause. One young man has a habit of throwing the badge of his authority thirty feet in the air, and when he catches it, smiles his acknowledgment of the cheers that are his reward.

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The police arrangements are excellent. So far the crowds about the hotels and neighboring streets have been well handled.

***

Some of the ruins in the tornado district have been decorated with flags in honor of the convention.

***

That the crowds are thirsty is evident by the tubs full of empty bottles carried away from the hotel bars at stated periods.

***

A small circular label like those on the covers of pill boxes is being posted up on the walls and banisters of the hotels. On it are printed these words: "No more Platt in ours—New-York." It is probably the work of some enthusiastic New-York McKinley Leaguers.

***

The anti-Platt men who have been seated by the National Committee as delegates are about the happiest men in St. Louis. "We are not heaving any sighs," said William Brookfield. "The decision was especially gratifying because it was the unanimous vote of the committee."

***

It can be said safely that new anti-Platt lines will be formed before Warner Miller, Mr. Brookfield, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Cornelius N. Bliss, and others leave St. Louis.

***

C. A. Simpson, one of the delegates from the Sixth District of Mississippi, is a brother of John Simpson, Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the Department of Public Works, New-York City. The brothers met here, and are seeing the sights together. C. A. Simpson has hair that is almost as dark as the hair of John is light.

***

It is a curious fact that the imitation silver and the imitation gold profiles of McKinley were first brought to this city by the Canton delegation. The wearers of the silver heads are just as plentiful as the wearers of the gold ones.

***

The best-dressed delegations at this convention are those of New-York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. New-York and Massachusetts have more fashionably dressed men among their number than all of the other States put together.

***

There was considerable excitement to-day in the neighborhood of Mr. Platt's room when it became noised about that a lot of colored delegates from the South were calling upon the New-York boss. Some of the McKinley boomers started the report that Platt was trying to "negotiate" with the colored brethren. Mr. Platt said after his visitors departed that they had called simply to pay their respects.

"They did not ask for a thing," he added.

***

A wealthy Republican of Rochester, N. Y., who has been in St. Louis several days looking over the situation, telegraphed to his son to-day as follows: "McKinley will surely be nominated. I haven't been able to pick the Vice President yet."

***

"See the prodigal son," said a Platt man to-day, pointing at J. Sloat Fassett, who was seated on a sofa in Platt's room, smiling and talking with the "easy boss." Some of Platt's followers are not as forgiving as Platt, and Fassett's presence in the sanctum of their chief disturbs them.

***

St. Louis water is being denounced by hundreds of visitors who have found it necessary to call on physicians after drinking it. It is nasty stuff at best, with enough organic matter in suspension to excite the suspicion of a Digger Indian. There is "a movement on foot" for the construction here of a settling basin. It ought to have been built a generation ago.

***

Thomas C. Platt, in 1891, ordered Frederick S. Gibbs to be read out of the Republican Party, and he was read out. Thomas C. Platt, in 1896, gratifies Mr. Gibbs's ambition and directs that he be elected National Committeeman from the State of New-York.

***

Mark Hanna, when he is sitting down with his back to you looks almost exactly like ex-Gov. Flower. The front view also suggests Mr. Flower. Mr. Hanna, however, is a much taller man than Mr. Flower.

***

The Massachusetts delegation has elected George H. Lyman of Boston as National Committeeman, to succeed W. Murray Crane. New-Hampshire's delegation has re-elected ex-Gov. Cheney.

Congressman Taft of Cincinnati is one of the McKinley men who regard it as unwise to leave the word "gold" out of the platform. "The Republican Party," he says, "has always been fearless in maintaining its principles. The money question is a great question. The Democrats will declare for the free coinage of silver. We must meet the issue squarely and without equivocation. There must be no juggling of words, no confusion of terms. We must declare for the maintenance of the present gold standard, and on that issue and protection make our fight."

***

The Maine and Rhode Island delegations "whooped up things" for Thomas B. Reed to-night. "Rhode Island solid as gold for Reed; solid as Reed for gold," was inscribed on the banners of the Rhode Islanders. Headed by Colt's Band of Hartford, the two delegations marched through the Southern Hotel rotunda and up and down the streets in the vicinity of the hotel, shouting for Reed and provoking much sympathetic applause. If the crowds here had anything to do with the settlement of the Presidential convention, Reed would run McKinley a close race.

***

St. Louis women take a lively interest in the ante-convention scenes. Hundreds of them, with

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Paterson—4 P. M.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Music, Mount Morris Park, Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band; Paradise Park, Bent Brothers Military Band, evening.
—Summernight's festival, Darscht Lodge, No. 1, of New-York, Ninety-first Street and Third Avenue, afternoon and evening.
—Commencement exercises, Polytechnic Institute, Academy of Music, Brooklyn, evening.
—Ordination, the Rev. W. J. Hutchins, Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.
—Assembly district conventions of the Democratic Party in Kings County.
—Tammany primaries, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Districts.
—Police Commissioner Parker's trial before Mayor, 10:30 A. M.
—Commencement exercises, Girls' High School, Brooklyn, evening.
—Reception, the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Scotch Presbyterian Church.
—Opening Tecumseh Club, 315 West Forty-second Street.
—Aldermanic Committee on Law Department, 1 P. M.
—Fleming murder trial, Part III., General Sessions.
—Health Board hearing on exposing of fish for sale.
—Belasco-Fairbank trial, Supreme Court, Part I.
—Gleason Democracy primaries, Queens County.
—Atlantic Yacht Club's annual regatta.
—Racing at Brooklyn Jockey Club track.
—Board of Education meeting, Brooklyn.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	71	52	54
6 A. M.	70	53	55
9 A. M.	73	59	59
12 M.	77	64	70
4 P. M.	79	66	69
6 P. M.	78	62	68
9 P. M.	70	62	65
12 P. M.	65	58	63

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 63.63
Weather Bureau 62.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 ..... 74.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 69.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, with probably local showers.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 14, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GET READY FOR THE FIGHT!

The outcome of the Democratic Convention at Chicago may be (1) the nomination of a gold-standard Democrat on a gold-standard platform, the only sane and rational result, the only result giving promise of victory; (2) the nomination of a free-coinage candidate on a silver platform; (3) the nomination on a "straddle" platform of a weak compromise candidate who would be kicked through an inglorious campaign to an unlamented defeat.

Here is room for choice. It is the choice between life and death. The Democratic Party survived the war of the rebellion, survived the consequences of its own weakness and errors. About twenty years after the war it elected a President. Eight years later it elected him again. That exhibition of vital force and recuperative power shows that the Democratic Party is tough, practically indestructible.

The Party will survive its present ills. But it must have medical care and good nursing, somebody to minister to its imperiled body, somebody to stimulate and direct its rallying powers. This is the work of the Democratic leaders of the East, of the men who have always led the Party when it has marched to victory. They have no ordinary case to deal with, but it is not at all a hopeless case. They must save the Party from the frightful disaster which threatens it. They will save it if they work together with zeal, intelligence, and all their might.

The sound-money men who expect to go to Chicago must plan well their campaign. They must plan it now and fortify themselves for prodigious exertions. The salvation of their Party and to a large extent the prosperity of the country for the next half year depend upon their success. A sound-money pronouncement from the St. Louis Convention will be but an imperfect assurance to the business interests of the country; unless both parties declare for a sound and safe currency there will be no general sense of security.

Are the Democratic chiefs going to make the fight, or give it up?

NO POWER TO REVOKE.

Possibly Special Deputy Excise Commissioner HILLIARD does not say all the foolish things that are quoted as coming from him; but, if he does, he needs to study the law under which his official duties are performed. He is reported as saying, among other things, that after June 30, when all old licenses will terminate and the process of issuing tax certificates for the year will be substantially completed, he is going to have the "fake hotels" investigated, and that he shall "revoke the licenses" of those which are found to be violating the law. As there will then be no licenses, he probably means that he will revoke the tax certificates, but he will have no power to do anything of the kind. Does not Mr. HILLIARD know yet that one of the great purposes of the Raines law is to take away the discretion of excise officers in all such matters as granting and revoking licenses?

Neither the Special Deputy nor the State Commissioner, who has been talking about investigating what he is pleased to call "dives" in this city, has any power to revoke or recall or cancel any tax certificate after it has been issued, nor can he refuse to issue one to any applicant who complies with the requirements of the law. So far as the granting or holding of certificates is concerned, there is no difference between a hotel keeper and a saloon keeper, except in the matter of location near churches and schoolhouses. The only power that can revoke or cancel a tax certificate once issued is the Supreme Court of the judicial district or a Justice thereof, and that only on a petition of a citizen and upon the ground that the holder of the certificate made material statements in his application therefor which were false, or that he is not entitled under the law to hold such a certificate.

Part of the penalty for violation of the law is a forfeiture of the tax certificate, but that results only from conviction for an offense after a regular prosecution in the courts. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner cannot render any judgment of forfeiture. Their business is to collect the tax and issue the certificates, seeing that the requirements of the law in regard to that process are complied with, and to look after violations of the law afterward; but all they can do in the case of such violations is to make complaints to the District Attorney and set prosecutions on foot.

It is not for the Commissioner or Special Deputy to decide whether a person engaged in the liquor traffic is keeping a hotel or not. If he is not, he has no legal right to sell liquor on Sunday or to have his place of traffic open on that day, and a hotel keeper can lawfully sell on that day only to the guests of his house with their meals or in their rooms. If an excise officer thinks the Sunday prohibition is violated by any holder of a tax certificate, he can make complaint of a violation of the law in that respect, and set a prosecution on foot; but every question involved—whether the place was a hotel, whether the selling was to a guest or with a meal, and all the rest of it—will have to be decided in each case on the trial and upon the evidence. It is nonsense for Mr. HILLIARD to talk about what he is going to do, as if he had absorbed not only the discretion of the abolished Excise Board, but the power of the courts. The law is as full of holes as a mackerel net, but he cannot stop them up, and the police and the Magistrates do not know what to do with them. The overcrowded criminal courts will have to deal with the "fake" hotel and "fake" club questions, and make examples of the evaders of the law before there will be any serious check upon evasion. The fact is that after the tax is once collected it becomes practically a free-rum law, with a certain power of harrying by complaints in the hands of the excise officers and by arrests on the part of the police.

"THE RIGHT IDEA."

Our ardent McKinleyite neighbor, The Tribune, is of one mind with MARCUS HANNA. The St. Louis platform must mean "gold" but must not say "gold." The Tribune thus sets forth its views upon this delicate tactical point:

"The Tribune has stated the right idea more than once. There is no occasion to maintain that the words 'gold standard' must of necessity be used, because the present standard is that, and everybody knows it. There is not the least occasion to insist in form of words that silver monometallism would debase the currency, because everybody knows that also. But the Republican Party ought to declare that the money in which wages of labor are paid shall not in any way be debased or lowered in purchasing power; that the pledges to pay money as good as the best that is known to the commercial world shall be sacredly observed, and that the Republican Party is not going to run any risk of demonetizing gold, and therefore will not consent to the free coinage of silver, unless there can first be secured such international agreement as will fix the ratio between silver and gold, beyond risk of failure, in all the great commercial countries."

This reasoning would admit an easy-going Universalist into the Presbyterian Church. The candidate would not need to subscribe to the doctrine of the special decrees of GOD concerning angels and men, how some are elected to glory and eternal life, and the rest foreordained to dishonor and wrath. Nor would he be called upon to make profession of his belief in most grievous torments of soul and body without intermission in the future world. A plausible declaration on his part to the effect that "everybody knows" that GOD makes a distinction between good men and bad men would cover the case. The main thing about the members of the Presbyterian Church is that they are good men; he, the candidate, being a good man, ought to be admitted. And in he would go.

That is, he would go in if the Church were so hard up for members that the Elders were determined to "straddle" the ample chasm between universal salvation and the more austere creed of the Presbyterians. Morally there is no difference worth noting between the abandonment of its fundamental doctrines by a Church anxious to get members and the smothering of a gold-standard declaration by a gold party anxious not to offend the silver vote.

If they mean gold, they ought to say so. If they keep the word out of the platform, it will be with the intent to fool somebody. Whom?

WHAT THE RAILROAD COMMISSION CAN DO.

The State Railroad Commission is to give a hearing to-morrow to the complaint of the residents of the north side who have been striving to get the Manhattan Railway Company to comply with the law of 1894 which requires it to give its passengers a continuous ride over its east side lines and the connecting system beyond the Harlem River. The appeal of the citizens seems to be appropriately made to the State board.

The commission has ample powers of investigation, and one of its duties is to "keep informed" as to the condition of railroads in the State, and "the manner in which they are operated for the security and accommodation of the public and their compliance with the provisions of their charters and of law."

If, "in the judgment of the board," it shall appear that any railroad corporation "refuses to comply with the provisions of any law," it shall give notice thereof in writing to the corporation, and, "if the violation, refusal, or neglect is continued after such notice," the board may forthwith present the matter to the Attorney General, who "shall take such proceedings thereon as may be necessary for the protection of the public interests."

This is a case of actual violation of law, involving distinct penalties, which makes the proceedings plain, but if the Manhattan Company were not required by law to run continuous trains across the Harlem River, it would be in the power of the commission to require it to do so, if it found it "reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public." It would have no power to enforce the requirement, but the law makes it the "duty of the corporation" to comply with "such decisions and recommendations of the board as are just and reasonable," and, if it fails to do so, the case may be presented to the Attorney General for his action. An amendment of the law made in 1892 gives to the Supreme Court the power to compel by mandamus a compliance with the decisions and recommendations of the board which it finds to be "just and reasonable."

But, of course, where there is a clear requirement of the law, as in this case, there is no room for discretion. It is a simple question of having the law enforced, and the Railroad Commission can have that done through the Attorney General.

PLATFORM COMMITTEES.

As in the Senate, so also in the National Conventions of the great parties, a vicious system of representation tends sometimes to defeat the will of the majority. We showed some weeks ago that in the Senate nine States, containing less than 3 per cent. of the country's population, cast 20 per cent. of the entire number of votes in that legislative body and always for the free coinage of silver. The admission of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma, as proposed by the Republican Party, would give to twelve States, holding less than 4 per cent. of the population, just 25 per cent. of the Senate's votes. The recent action of the Senate with respect to the currency standard shows how the power thus unfairly granted may be exercised to the great injury of the Nation's credit and business interests whenever the thinly settled mining States are willing to serve the greed of the owners of their silver mines at the expense of more than 60,000,000 of people living beyond their boundaries.

All intelligent Americans perceive that in this year's National Conventions the work of the Committees on Platform with respect to the currency standard will be of great importance. How are these committees formed? By selecting or accepting one member from each State or Territorial delegation. Thus there is made a Resolutions Committee in which the voting power of Nevada, population 45,761, is equal to that of New-York, population 5,997,853. In a committee so constituted the votes of States containing only 3 per cent. of the entire population may neutralize the opposing votes of States containing more than 50 per cent. of it. We compare below the populations (by the census of 1890) of six silver States with those of six States east of the Mississippi:

New-York	5,997,853	Nevada	45,761
Pennsylv'ia	5,258,014	Wyoming	60,705
Illinois	3,826,351	Idaho	84,385
Ohio	3,672,816	Montana	132,159
Mass'ch'ts	2,238,943	Utah	207,905
Indiana	2,192,404	Colorado	419,198
Total	23,185,881	Total	950,113

Here are six States, with 37 per cent. of the population, on one side, and six, with only 1½ per cent., on the other. Each of these twelve States has one member of the Resolutions Committee.

The table might be extended so that it would include ten States, with 51 per cent. of the population, in the first column, and in the other ten States with only 3 per cent. The votes of eight of the last-named ten would be cast for the free coinage of silver. We have not included the Territories, although each one of them has a member of the committee. There could be made a list of ten delegations, Territories included, representing less than 2¼ per cent. of the population, as compared with the ten standing for 51 per cent.

In the Republican Convention of 1892 the first part of the platform's currency resolution was written by Senator TELLER of Colorado and Senator JONES of Nevada, the foremost representatives of the silver movement in the far West and in the Republican Party. Mr. FORAKER of Ohio was Chairman of the committee, which consisted of forty-eight members, and he appointed a sub-committee of five to prepare the party's utterance concerning silver. These five were JONES of Nevada, TELLER of Colorado, CANNON of Illinois, FAIRCHILD of Wisconsin, and BRACKETT of Massachusetts.

Illinois	3,826,351	Colorado	419,198
Massachusetts	2,238,943	Nevada	45,761
Wisconsin	1,686,880		
Total	7,752,174	Total	464,959

The two silver men representing less than 1 per cent. of the population were permitted by their three associates, representing 12 per cent., and by the entire committee, to write the first part of the platform's currency straddle. The words were:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money."

"That clause," said Mr. TELLER in the Senate three months ago, "was drafted by me. I knew what it meant. I supposed that the committee knew what it meant. The people in many sections of the country believed that it meant free coinage, because, they said, if you have bimetallism, you are bound to have free coinage. And that is true." Senator CARTER, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, remarked at the same time that this platform, "honestly carried out," would have given the country free coinage of silver. While it is admitted that the clause was the work of Mr. TELLER and Mr. JONES, a majority of the convention did not think that these words, either with or without the accompanying phrases, committed the party to free coinage. Owing to the plan upon which the committee was formed, straddles and word jugglery were invited and made easy, and conditions commonly tend to prevent the rejection of any part of a Resolutions Committee's work by the entire body of delegates.

Republicans at St. Louis who insist upon the support of the gold standard in the coming platform threaten to appeal from the committee to the convention if their demand shall not be granted. In this instance such an appeal, if it should be made, might yield good results, but the history of conventions shows that the effect of such action has not always been satisfactory. Owing to the large number of delegates, the excitement prevailing, and other conditions which prevent deliberate action, there may be substituted declarations which were not well considered and do not fully meet the requirements of the situation. It is desirable that the work should be done in committee, and we may assume that a committee fairly representing the population and its party would do it well. The great parties should strive to introduce reforms in procedure which will make convention committees truly and fairly representative.

MR. MANTLE'S WARNING.

Senator MANTLE of Montana has undertaken to remind the Republican Party, through the agency of The New-York Tribune, of certain tariff and silver complications to which we have heretofore directed attention. Here is what he says:

"Any declaration which the Republican Party makes against the free coinage of silver must necessarily be distasteful to the silver men, and all talk of attempting to conciliate them by offering them duty on wool and other Western products is a mere waste of words, for the simple reason that there are enough Western Republican Senators to compel a just recognition of every Western interest in any protective tariff legislation which may hereafter be proposed.

"The simple fact is that the Eastern interests, which have been in the past and are now most clamorous for a protective tariff, will, in all probability, be entirely dependent upon the Free-Silver Republican votes of the West in order to be able to secure it. There are five Republican Silver Senators who take the position that bimetallism and protection are policies which naturally and logically go together, and that both are necessary to a return of prosperity in this country. At least three other Senators from Silver States will be added to the strength of these five in the next Congress, if they follow the instructions which will unquestionably be given to them by their constituencies."

The Senator from Montana does not intend that "the Eastern interests most clamorous for a protective tariff" shall ignore their dependence upon himself and his Silver associates, or fail to perceive that as they paid for the passage of the McKinley bill in 1890 with the Sherman Silver Purchase act, so also must they pay in 1897 or 1898 for another tariff bill with legislation that will "protect" silver.

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY.

The Manufacturers' Record reports large sales of American machinery in foreign countries. There is to be established in Russia a great plant for the manufacture of locomotive engines, and contracts for the machinery have been placed here. There will be about 2,000 tons of it, all of which will be shipped from Philadelphia. The Japanese Government has recently placed here a very large order for woodworking machinery, to be used in its railroad shops, "which are intended to be the finest in the East, if not in the world."

Such reports direct attention to the fact that our exports of machinery have come to be very large. In the last fiscal year the value of them was $11,493,093, and this did not include $2,985,229 worth of steam engines and boilers, sewing machines to the value of $2,260,139, and saws and tools worth $1,984,612. Adding these items, we have a total of more than $18,700,000.

All these products are "protected" by the tariff, and are classed in the iron and steel schedule of the tariff act. The protective duty on machinery and engines is 35 per cent. The great sales for export prove, of course, that so far as the products which are sold abroad in such large quantities are concerned no protection is needed. With respect to a majority of these products the tariff is wholly inoperative. And yet there are many good people who believe not only that these exporting manufacturers would be compelled to go out of business if the duty of 35 per cent. should be repealed or reduced, but also that 35 per cent. is not enough for them. We do not say that the manufacturers of these exported products express such opinions, for we presume that they pay very little attention to the duties on machinery.

The noble and beautiful end of the Republican Party in New-York has never had PLATT quite so near "down" as he is at the present moment. But a prolonged and somewhat attentive study of the nature and habits of PLATT emboldens us to predict for him a prompt uprising and a future of marked and maleficent influence in the Republican Party. It was merely an odd and transitory chance of politics that cast him in the good rôle at St. Louis and set the excellent WARNER MILLER to play the part of the mild and cumbersome villain. PLATT had bad luck with his delegates, but HANNA is far too wise, and in the hour of his triumph will be far too pacificatory, to allow a Republican of PLATT'S strength to depart unappeased.

The silver men and the trimmers and cowards at St. Louis have been overcome by the work of a few determined adherents of the gold standard from the East. Are the Democrats hereabout, who are going to Chicago, willing to profit by the example of the enemy?

Rather Severe on the Statesmen.

From The London Spectator.

There has been a great innovation started in the House of Commons of which we do not at all approve. Women waitresses have been started to serve the tea on the river terrace, instead of the conventional waiters of former times. They are said to be "neat, tastefully dressed girls, with black uniform dresses, but with charming varieties of white muslin, and lace caps and trimmings and aprons." That is by no means a wise innovation. It is sure to lead to flirtations and scandals not at all likely to increase the political repute of the House of Commons. We trust the Pall Mall clubs will not follow this very unfortunate example. It may possibly help women's suffrage, but will certainly increase women's suffering.

PERSONALS.

—The celebrated Italian tragedian, Ernesto Rossi, who died at Pescara, of angina pectoris, on June 4, had just returned from a successful tour in Russia, and was on his way to his native town, Leghorn. He was seized with illness a week ago, at Odessa. A short time ago he fainted on the termination of a performance of the part of King Lear, and when taken ill at Pescara he exclaimed, "Ah, why did it not end at Odessa?" The stage was his passion, and he always hoped he might die in harness. He was born in 1829, and was the son of a tradesman. From the first he showed an extraordinary predilection for the theatre, and, although sent to study law at Pisa, he ran away, at the age of eighteen, to follow a strolling company. He was considered an especially good interpreter of Shakespearean characters.

—Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, K. P., Commander in Chief of the British Army, completed his sixty-third year on June 4. Born near Dublin, he entered the army in 1850, and was dangerously wounded in the second Burmese war. During the Crimea he was twice wounded. His first command was the Red River expedition, in 1870. After that he commanded the troops in the Ashantee war of 1873; in the South Africa war, in 1879, and in Egypt, in 1882, when he was raised to the peerage, after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1890 he took up the duties of Commander in Chief in Ireland, was appointed a Field Marshal in 1894, and in 1895 Commander in Chief. He has published a "Soldier's Pocket-book" and a "Biography of the Duke of Marlborough."

—There has been a good deal of comment in England upon the fact that only two students are trying for honors in the English Language and Literature School, at Oxford, this year. English literature, it would seem, should be attractive enough; but the stumbling block is the necessity of passing in Gothic. Simple though the language is, it sounds formidable to the uninitiated, for the Goth will always convey associations with everything that is uncouth and barbarous. Yet the women students have not been frightened. There are some twenty-five studying for the school, which means that five or six will present themselves for examination each year.

—Cardinal Rampolla has submitted to the Pope the letter of Mr. Gladstone. The Pope is said to have been touched by the allusions to his own position and person, as well as by the mere fact of Mr. Gladstone's writing. Probably Mr. Gladstone's varied career has still a new sensation in store for it—that of being specially indicated, though not directly named, and with tenderly laudation, in the document to be put forth by the Pope as a record of the decision of the Commission on Anglican Orders. The Pope's principal impressions of Mr. Gladstone have been gained, by the way, from two exceedingly different sources—Cardinal Manning and the Duke of Norfolk.

—Count Tolstoï was deeply shocked by the Moscow disaster; but he is too much of a patriot to say more than that he considers the "catastrophe one that throws its dark shadow not on the people alone." To a friend in Moscow he has written: "I am bowed down and wounded to my innermost soul. How much could I say on the misfortune and its certain causes! but I will be silent. I am busy on a work which in broad characters gives the impressions of a moment. I am too old to suffer delay, and must stay at my work, for all the burden that lies upon my soul."

—Extraordinary rumors are afloat concerning Capt. Dreyfus. That of his escape is strenuously denied, and it is added that he has asked the authorities at Noumea to transmit a memoir, which contains important revelations to the President of the republic. The fact that on the morning of his degradation the prisoner declared as he passed the officers present that everything would be explained in three years may have something to do with the present document.

—The experts sent to The Hague, both by America and England, to search for and examine documents of the old Dutch West India Company bearing upon the Venezuelan boundary, have now been engaged in the Ryksarchief for some time, and, it is asserted, with great success on both sides. The American specialist is Prof. Robert Burr of Ithaca, while Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers of the British Museum is at work on behalf of the English interests.

—Charles Delacour, a poet and singer better known as "Ivanof," has just died at Paris. He was of the school of Paul Verlaine, but his effusions resemble in a marked manner those of Béranger.

PERHAPS NOT AN ACCIDENT.

The Slaughter at Moscow May Have Covered the Thefts of Officials.

Berlin Dispatch in The London Standard.

With regard to the causes of the disaster at Moscow, a version is now given from there which sounds almost credible, in view of the well-known corruption prevailing in the Russian administration. According to this statement the distribution was purposely begun prematurely, before the police were on the spot, by those who were anxious to conceal the fact that in the supplying of the provisions there had been a great deal of the customary Russian fraud and cheating.

Had everything gone off properly, it would have been discovered that large supplies which the Government had paid for were lacking, and the rough instinct of the masses had been craftily speculated upon when the throwing of the parcels, apparently in fun, was begun. Several drivers of the carts containing the presents called out to the people who were clamoring for bread and water, "Here comes what the Czar is going to give us. Come and fetch it at once." The catastrophe was the result.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse correspondent, having questioned an official in a high position as to what is thought of the disaster in political circles, was answered thus: "There can be no doubt that the misfortune had no political cause, and it will not have any political consequences. It is a stroke of fate. Only the lowest elements of the Moscow mob, reinforced by pickpockets and vagabonds from other cities, can have given the first alarm, which had such terrible consequences. Similar scenes, but on a smaller scale, have repeatedly happened in Moscow. Some time ago a rich man named Guplin died, and when money was thrown among the crowd 100 persons perished. The Governor at the time had military assistance ready, otherwise the disaster would have been much greater."

"Sounds a Note of Alarm."

From The London Speaker.

I am sorry to hear disquieting news regarding the Venezuelan question. Nothing definite has happened as yet, and there is perhaps no cause for immediate anxiety. But two facts are perfectly clear:

The first is that the American Commission is steadily pursuing its inquiries; that it may be expected at no very distant date to make its report, and that in the event of our refusal to accept the recommendations of that report, we shall have an outburst of feeling in the United States compared with which that of last December will seem trifling.

Fact the second is, that, in these circumstances, our Foreign Office is making no attempt to hasten the close of the incident with Venezuela, and is simply pursuing its old plan of letting things drift.

It may be that in spite of everything we shall somehow or other "pull through" the ugly place that lies before us; but I can speak with confidence when I say that in the highest quarters among the Opposition there is a feeling of grave anxiety as to the future of the Venezuelan, or, rather, American question. Neither Lord Salisbury nor his subordinates would seem to have recognized the terrible dangers attendant upon delay.

A Case of Cause and Effect.

From The London Speaker.

The natural sequence of cause and effect is plain enough in the Moscow disaster. The mechanical routine of a bureaucracy had taken the place of the exercise of ordinary common sense, and the exigencies of a paternal despotism had interfered with the development of intelligence in the crowd itself. A Western crowd would have shown some power of self-regulation, and a Western police would have made sure that the assemblage was not summoned to meet on a ground where numerous death-traps were provided alike by nature and by art.

Not So Very Rich.

From The Paris Figaro.

Un bohème se trouve invité, par le plus grand des hasards, à une soirée chez un grand banquier.

"Eh bien!" lui demande un ami le lendemain, "c'est des gens cossus, hein?"

"Peuh! fait-il, pas tant que ça! Figure-toi qu'il y avait là deux jeunes filles qui jouaient sur le même piano!"

FREE TRAVELING TOWN LIBRARIES.

A Wisconsin Senator Introduces the Plan in His State.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

Free traveling libraries have become quite popular in the States of New-York and Michigan, but up to the present time the idea has been almost unknown in Wisconsin. State Senator J. H. Stout of Menominie has now prepared sixteen library boxes and will send them about in the rural districts, with the probability that the number will be increased when it has proved a success. His operations will be confined at present to Dunn County. Neighborhoods have but to organize a local library association of responsible people who will agree to care for the library and return it safely, whereupon one of the boxes of books will be forwarded to them without transportation expense, and they may keep it for four months before exchanging it for another. A charge of $1 is made. The books in the library are free to the people of a neighborhood whether they have contributed to the one-dollar fee or not. They may draw books as long as they return them in good order. In the Eastern States the traveling libraries are designed to create a book hunger that will eventually lead to the establishment of regular libraries in the towns where they are sent. Senator Stout's idea is to send them into communities that have no chance of establishing libraries, and thus furnish the best books to people who would otherwise never see them. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission, of which Miss Lutie Stearns of this city is Secretary, looks with great favor on the plan of the traveling libraries, and is anxious to bring about a sentiment in favor of having the State inaugurate a work of the sort.

One of the traveling library boxes will hold about thirty books and a number of magazines. The following list of books will give some idea of the selection that is put in them: "Ivanhoe," "Twice Told Tales," "John Halifax," "Charles O'Malley," "Wreck of the Grosvenor," "Ramona," "A War Time Wooing," "A Singular Life," "Old-Fashioned Girl," "The Jungle Book," "Cruise of the Ghost," "Little Jarvis," "Bird's Christmas Carol," "A Flock of Girls," "My Arctic Journal," "Lost in the Jungle," "Mountains of California," Parkman's "La Salle," "Norway, a Story of the Nations," "Famous American Statesmen," Ball's "Starland," "First Principles of Agriculture," "Cyclopaedia of Games and Sports," "Boston Cook Book," "Ivory King," "American Citizen," "Franklin Square Song Book," No. 1 College Songs, "St. Nicholas," two bound parts. The books are chosen from those volumes that the experience of all libraries shows are read with avidity by all classes of people.

TELEPHONE WIRE IN THE ROCKIES.

The Hard Labor Undergone by Workmen in Stringing It.

From The Denver (Col.) Field and Farm.

Telephone construction in the Rocky Mountains is attended with a great deal of hardship. The line built from Leadville to Aspen several years ago is a case in point. It took two months to cover the entire length, forty-eight miles. In ordinary construction, the poles would be set forty-two to the mile, but at certain points, where sharp turns were necessary, the number sometimes increased to seventy-five to the mile. The members of the construction gang had to be as expert as axmen as they were as linemen, for when timber was encountered a path of 200 feet on each side of the line had to be cleared in order that wires might not be broken when trees were blown over by the terrific blasts which at times prevail in that region.

A great deal of the comparative slowness of the installation was owing to the inability of the workmen to labor in such a rarefied atmosphere. At one point the wires were strung at an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea level. In such an altitude the lineman soon becomes completely tired; after he has climbed two or three poles he has to take a rest to recuperate his energies. The preparation of the holes for poles, which would have been tedious in similar ground even in an ordinary atmosphere, was an especially slow and fatiguing operation. It was often necessary to blast a hole for the pole by the use of giant powder, and an ex-miner, who had had an extensive experience with explosives, was assigned to the job.

The digging of one pole hole would sometimes occupy him a whole day, working honestly. Over 300 pounds of powder were used on the line for this purpose. When the continental divide was reached the poles had to be abandoned and the wires placed in a cable which was buried in a two-foot trench for a distance of 7,000 feet. The advisability of abandoning aerial construction at this point was demonstrated by the experience of the company that maintains the Denver and Leadville line. At one point on that line, Mosquito Pass, the poles were originally set seventy feet apart. As soon as the wires were covered with sleet they snapped, and the line was useless. Double the number of poles were then used, with the same result. The space between the poles was then reduced to twenty-five feet, but when the sleet came the line was swept down flat. Eventually an underground cable was laid for two and a half miles, and there has been no trouble since.

An Invalid of an Unusual Sort.

From The London Chronicle.

Pedestrians whom pleasure or business induces to stroll from Kensington to Notting Hill under the classic elms of Holland Walk, have lately come across a very curious procession in the course of their peregrinations. It consists, so far as a mere casual glance reveals its elements, of nothing more startling than a couple of trim nurses escorting a perambulator. A closer inspection, however, shows that the occupant of the miniature vehicle is not, as might be expected, a bouncing baby, but a fine and full-grown mastiff dog. After a turn or two the maids and their interesting charge disappear through a back gate into the grounds of Holland House and are lost to view.

One would be inclined at the first blush to set this down as another instance of that feminine eccentricity which provides canine pets with patent-leather boots, lace pocket handkerchiefs, and dainty parasols. Such a conjecture would be quite wide of the mark. The mastiff happens to be the victim of an injury or disease depriving it of the use of its legs, and, by the kindness of Lord and Lady Ilchester, the owner is allowed to send the poor animal for daily air and exercise in the lovely park, which has for generations past served for hospitable uses of a more human, if not a more humane, description.

Lord Dufferin's Greatest Merit.

From The Saturday Review.

The well-graced actor leaves the stage. Lord Dufferin by rights ought to have retired some time ago, but his time was extended. He has been Viceroy of Canada, Viceroy of India, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and he has ended with Paris, the blue ribbon of the di

THE BATTLE AT NAGESA

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT RECEIVED AT HAVANA.

Gens. Castellanes and Codoy, with Their Forces, Have Returned to Puerto Principe—The Insurgents Have Burned a Portion of Batabano—Dynamite Used Under a Passenger Train, near Beandes, Wrecking Several Cars.

HAVANA, June 15.—Further details of the battle at Nagesa have been received here. According to these reports, the columns under command of Gens. Castellanes and Codoy have returned to Puerto Principe. It is believed that the rebel leaders Calixto Garcia and Rabi took part in the fight.

The insurgents have burned a portion of the town of Batabano, thirty-five miles from Havana, and have seized the funds of the municipality. During the fight which followed the attack by the rebels, the Mayor of the town was wounded.

A band of rebels exploded a dynamite bomb under a passenger train near Beandes, wrecking several cars. After the explosion the insurgents attacked the train crew and passengers, wounding two of the latter.

The gunboat Centinela, while escorting a lighter and a steamer up the Cauto River near Manzanillo, was attacked by rebels, who were situated on both banks of the river. A torpedo was exploded under the bows of the lighter. The gunboat shelled the rebels and compelled them to withdraw, with the loss of some of their number. One man was killed and eight wounded on the lighter, five wounded on the gunboat, and one killed and ten wounded on the steamer.

Col. Moroto reports that his command met a force of rebels near San Miguel, in the Province of Matanzas. The rebels occupied strong positions, but the troops dislodged them after a fight which lasted two hours. The insurgents lost twenty-seven killed, leaving nineteen of their dead on the field. The troops lost sixteen wounded.

A number of skirmishes have been reported from other places. The official reports of these fights place the rebel loss at fifty-seven killed, two wounded, and three captured. The loss of the troops was thirteen wounded.

The number of houses burned at Batabano by the rebels was forty-five. In addition to the Mayor of the town, three residents were wounded in the fighting that occurred there.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has ordered the people residing in the vicinity of the trocha to remove to the towns or to the hills. This action is due to his belief that many of them are acting as spies for the rebels. They will now be compelled to either go to the towns, where, it is believed, their opportunities of furnishing information to the insurgents will be scanty, or else join the rebels in the hills of Pinar del Rio. The order of the Captain General also prohibits the establishment of stores or huts near the trocha. The troops will respect only the property of foreigners and estates owned by persons of whose loyalty there is no doubt.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee visited Capt. Gen. Weyler to-day and obtained from him a promise to postpone for fifteen days the order expelling from the island Mr. Yznaga, the assistant correspondent of The New-York Herald, who is charged with having furnished that journal with false information. Gen. Lee was accompanied by Mr. William Ryan, the Internal Revenue Collector of Richmond, Va., who is visiting this city on leave of absence. The visit to the palace lasted fifteen minutes.

HAVANA FILLED WITH GENERALS.

More Outrages by the Spanish Troops Reported.

HAVANA, June 13, via Tampa, Fla., June 15.—For the last ten days a lot of Spanish Generals have been flocking into Havana from all parts of the island. There are here at present Gens. Oladare, Barrague, Gonzales, Munoz, Ruiz, Melguizo, Hernandez, Ferrer, Bazan, Alta, Cante, Suarez, and Inclan, without counting Suarez Valdes, brought disabled from the wounds he received in the Descanzo engagement with Maceo. With these Generals have arrived a great number of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and minor officers. The hotels and cafés are crowded with them, and no one seeing them taking their ease with such tranquility would imagine that the island is convulsed with a tremendous war.

Another version of the wholesale Generals' visit is that they have come to ask money to pay the troops, who are without pay since the middle of February last. It is said that there is great discontent among them, and that this is the principal reason for so many of them deserting to the rebel ranks. It is also rumored that two battalions mutinied against their officers at Los Palos, Havana Province, a few days ago, but the mutiny was quelled by paying them their arrears.

The presence of all these officers is exciting comment. Many believe they have been called by Gen. Weyler to arrange another of his famous combinations against Maceo, in order to force him out of Pinar del Rio, where it seems that chief is doing what he chooses, without the least intention of leaving the "trap" they had set for him.

Last Saturday, the 6th inst., the parties of Eduardo Garcia and Sanguilly routed the Valencia battalion, near Union de Reyes, with a loss of thirty-four dead and a great number of wounded. In their flight, the soldiers left a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, among which were two cases of cartridges.

Col. Fort's column, which was traveling on the train blown up with dynamite near Bermaja this week, lost fourteen dead and sixteen wounded.

Enrique Collaso and Pedro Nazquez are hovering around Bolandron, Matanzas Province, with 2,000 men, waiting for the arrival of Marjia Rodriguez from Camaguey, or Francisco Carrillo, if he should happen to come there.

Of "butcheries" here are a few authentic cases:

In Sabannilla, Matanzas Province, on the 16th, two young lads named Fernando Verga and Manuel Jimenex, were taken from their homes in the town, and killed in the fields near by without any apparent reason.

The Mayor of the town of Sabrilla, named Vincento Orriele, and a Captain of the local guerrilla, with a section of the same, whilst marching through the surrounding estate, "Carmen," belonging to Mr. Alfredo Hernandez, came across four laborers, sowing corn in a patch of ground, and without warning fired on the poor wretches, killing them outright.

Two days before the same guerillas killed a tenant of the same estate, one Celetdinio Cruz, father of fourteen children, of whom the two daughters are married to Corporals in the Spanish Army, one a civil guard and the other of the regular troops.

Many other atrocities were committed, and in at least one case where the interests of an American citizen were concerned, representations of the outrages were submitted to Consul General Lee, whose intervention procured from Gen. Weyler a promise to stop the outrages.

LORD KELVIN'S JUBILEE.

Its Celebration Begun Last Night at Glasgow University.

GLASGOW, June 15.—The celebration of Lord Kelvin's jubilee as Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University began this evening. Congratulatory telegrams were received from all parts of the world. A cable dispatch sent by Lord Kelvin thanking those who had congratulated him was read around the world and returned to the university in four minutes. A number of delegates from foreign universities were present at the celebration.

William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, President of the Royal Society, was born in Belfast in June, 1824. His father was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow. When the son was only eleven years old he entered the college, and shortly after completing his course he removed to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1845 as Second Wrangler, being immediately afterward elected to a fellowship.

In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, which post he has occupied continuously for fifty years. In the same year he accepted the editorship of The Cambridge and Dublin Mathematical Journal, and to this magazine he contributed valuable additions to the mathematical theory of electricity. Among the most important of his contributions to the advancement of electrical science are the construction of several beautiful instruments and their application to the study of atmospheric electricity.

But it is in connection with submarine telegraphy that Lord Kelvin's letters in electrical science are best known, he being the inventor of the mirror galvanometer and the siphon recorder, which, owing to their extreme delicacy, can be worked by very low battery power, a circumstance that tends greatly to the preservation of the cables. To the science of magnetism Lord Kelvin has made important additions. In the investigation of the nature of heat, his extraordinary power of mathematical insight is seen to great advantage.

On the successful completion of the Atlantic cable in 1866 he received the honor of knighthood, and was presented with the freedom of the City of Glasgow. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him successively by the Universities of Dublin, Cambridge and Edinburgh, and that of D. C. L. by Oxford. He is a Fellow of both the London and Edinburgh Royal Societies, from the former of which he received the Royal Medal, and from the latter the Keith Prize. He delivered the Rede lecture at Cambridge in 1866; was President of the British Association at its meeting in Edinburgh in 1871, and was elected President of the Geological Society of Glasgow for the year 1872. On Oct. 29, 1872, he was elected a Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. He has also received various decorations from abroad. He is Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, Commander of the Order of Leopold, and has received the German Ordre pour le Merite. In December, 1877, he was elected by the Paris Academy of Sciences Foreign Associate.

He has been President of the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British association five times. He is the inventor of a very extensively used improved form of the mariner's compass, in which complete and perfect correction against disturbance by the ship's magnetism, temporary and permanent, is provided, and of a sounding machine, by means of which soundings are taken in depths up to 100 fathoms, without even slackening the speed of the ship. He has also of late years devoted much attention to the subject of electric lighting, and is the inventor of a great variety of instruments designed for measuring the electric currents and potentials used in that industry. He was created first Lord Kelvin in 1892.

TRADE QUESTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Conference of the United Empire Trade League in London.

LONDON, June 15.—A conference of the United Empire Trade League was held in this city to-day for the purpose of discussing the question of a commercial federation of the empire. The Right Hon James Lowther, M. P., formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies and Chief Secretary for Ireland, presided.

Sir Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary to the Canadian High Commissioner in London, made a speech in which he lengthily referred to the motion made by the Hon. Featherstone Osler of Toronto, Ontario, at the recent congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire, declaring that the advantages arising from a closer union of the empire would justify an arrangement as nearly as possible in the nature of a zollverein, based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the empire consistent with the tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local government of each part of the empire.

Sir Joseph advised the league to keep the zollverein in view, but declared that it was not practical now, owing to the fact that some of the colonies were unable to face the decrease in the revenue that would follow. He suggested that the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa from the colonies be reduced to one-half the present amount. He moved that the conference should urge the Government to abrogate as soon as possible the articles of the treaties with Belgium and Germany which prevented the colonies from giving preference treatment to British goods. He also moved that an imperial commercial conference be summoned. The motions were adopted.

BUSINESS IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Balfour Says It Is Dragging and Asks that It Be Expedited.

LONDON, June 15.—The Conservative and Unionist members of the House of Commons held a conference at the Foreign Office this morning to discuss the Parliamentary situation.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, made a speech, in which he deplored the fact that the business of the House was dragging along, and asked the support of the members of the Ministerial party to expedite matters. Mr. Balfour proposed that Parliament adjourn on Aug. 14, and resume its session on Jan. 13, without being prorogued, thus enabling the House to take up bills at the stage of their progress at the time of adjournment, as though the House had been in continuous session.

The Government's Parliamentary programme, he said, would not be altered.

THE GLORIOUS DEATH OF KEITH.

Emperor William Sends a Dispatch to Scotland.

BERLIN, June 15.—Upon the occasion yesterday of the celebration in Berlin of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Marshal Keith, who was born June 14, 1696, and was killed at the head of the Prussian Army in the battle with the Austrians at Hochkirch Oct. 14, 1758, the members of the municipality of Peterhead, Scotland, where Keith was born, wired the Kaiser a congratulatory message. The Emperor in reply telegraphed an expression of his thanks and added:

"The glorious death of Keith at Hochkirch testified again to the truth of the saying that 'blood is thicker than water.'"

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Another Rising Reported in the Rhetuna District.

ATHENS, June 15.—Advices have been received here that the Cretans in the Rhetuna district have again risen against the Turks, with the result that desperate fighting has ensued, and a large number of men on both sides have been killed.

It is reported that a British warship has landed Bluejackets and marines on the Island of Crete to protect the Christians in the disturbed districts.

Six of Her Crew Drowned.

LONDON, June 15.—The steamer Bertha, from Bilbao, for Middlesborough, was sunk off Southwold yesterday morning by collision with the steamer Claverley, and six of her crew were drowned. The Claverley had her port bow badly stove, but rescued the remainder of the Bertha's crew and landed them at Gravesend.

Five Committed for Trial.

LONDON, June 15.—The examination of Dr. L. S. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the Transvaal raid, which was resumed last week in the Bow Street Police Court, was ended to-day. Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, Col. White, Major White, Col. Gray, and the Hon. Charles Coventry were committed for trial and the other defendants were discharged.

Surplus of Italy's Budget.

ROME, June 15.—The Popolo Romano asserts that the budget surplus amounts to the sum of 10,000,000 lire.

Seven Armenians Hanged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—The police this morning hanged seven Armenians in different parts of Galata, a suburb of this city.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Senator D. B. Hill.
—BRUNSWICK—John De Koven of Chicago.
—HOLLAND—Col. William G. Rice of Albany.
—EVERETT—Edward Parker Deacon of Boston.
—WALDORF—Senator W. M. Stewart of Nevada.
—ASTOR—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington.
—BUCKINGHAM—Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.
—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut, and Bishop John P. Newman.
—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator J. S. Morrill of Vermont, Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland, Justice John M. Harlan of Washington, and ex-Senator M. W. Ransom of North Carolina.

M'KINLEY, MORTON, GOLD

Continued from Page 3.

gan does not fear that a gold platform will cause the loss of Michigan to the Republicans. He is confident that any defections will be more than made up by Democratic votes.

WILL FIGHT FOR DELAY.

Anti-McKinley Men Anxious to Put Off the Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—There is a manifest purpose on the part of the anti-McKinley men to delay the nominations as long as possible. It is whispered about the Southern Hotel at midnight that some of these gentlemen entertain the hope that by prolonging the contest a better opportunity will be afforded of presenting a strong front to the McKinley forces.

One of Mr. Platt's lieutenants at midnight said the opposition would stubbornly oppose the formation of the Committee on Resolutions until the Committee on Credentials should have made its report and it had been acted upon by the convention. The contention is that until the convention shall have taken cognizance of the contestants it would be manifestly improper to construct the Committee on Resolutions.

The programme of the opposition is to devote the first day's session to the temporary organization and the formation of the Credentials Committee.

The second day they desire that the convention shall consider the committee's report, and when this has been done adjourn, in order that the third day may be devoted to the platform, thus carrying the nominations over until Friday.

The McKinley men say, in answer to this, that, representing a large majority of the convention, they will cut out the work to suit themselves without submitting to the dictation of the minority.

THE NEW COMMITTEE

Not All the Places Have Yet Been Filled—Old Leaders Sent to the Rear.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The new National Committee, as far as perfected to-night, follows, the selection of the other members having been deferred by the delegations until to-morrow or later:

Alabama, William Youngblood.
Arkansas, Powell Clayton.
California, J. D. Spreckels.
Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware, J. Edward Addicks.
Florida, E. R. Gumby.
Illinois, T. N. Jamieson.
Indiana, W. T. Durbin.
Iowa, A. B. Cummings.
Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Jr.
Kentucky, J. W. Yerkes.
Maine, Joseph H. Manley.
Maryland, George T. Wellington.
Massachusetts, George H. Lyman.
Michigan, George L. Maltz.
Minnesota, L. F. Hubbard.
Missouri, R. C. Kerens.
Nebraska, John M. Thurston.
New-Jersey, (held for Hobart, if not nominated Vice President.)
New-York, Frederick S. Gibbs.
North Carolina, James E. Boyd.
Ohio, Charles L. Kurtz.
Oregon, George A. Steele.
Pennsylvania, M. S. Quay.
Rhode Island, Gen. C. R. Brayton.
South Dakota, A. B. Kittridge.
Utah, O. J. Saulsbury.
Virginia, George E. Bowdin.
Washington, P. C. Sullivan.
Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne.
District of Columbia, Perry Carson.
Oklahoma, Henry E. Asp.

In the selection of National Committeemen of National repute were turned down. William M. Hahn, so long a potent factor in Ohio politics, disappears from the list, as do also the equally well-known Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, and ex-President Harrison's friend, J. N. Huston of Indiana. Chauncey I. Filley of Missouri sustained another defeat at the hands of his old opponent, Mr. Kerens, and Col. William Lamb, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, and leader of the Reed forces in that State, was compelled to retire from the National Committee in favor of a gentleman holding different views. Joseph H. Manley of Maine is still held under advisement by his delegation, with an intimation that they will probably consider his recent offense in choosing a National Committeeman.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Nearly All Members Chosen—Foraker for Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The composition of the Committee on Resolutions, which will prepare and report the platform to the convention, as far as perfected to-night, is as follows:

Alabama, H. V. Cashen.
Arkansas, John McClure.
California, A. B. Lemon.
Colorado, Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware, J. Edward Addicks.
Florida, ——.
Georgia, ——.
Idaho, Fred T. Dubois.
Illinois, B. W. Patterson.
Indiana, Gen. Lew Wallace.
Iowa, J. H. Gear.
Kansas, C. A. Swinson.
Kentucky, Leslie Coombs.
Louisiana, ——.
Maine, Amos T. Allen.
Maryland, James A. Gary.
Massachusetts, Henry Cabot Lodge.
Michigan, M. S. Brewer.
Minnesota, W. R. Merriam.
Mississippi, ——.
Missouri, P. G. Neidringhaus.
Montana, C. H. Hartman.
Nebraska, Peter Jensen.
Nevada, ——.
New-Hampshire, Frank S. Streeter.
New-Jersey, Frank Bergen.
New-York, Edward Lauterbach.
North Carolina, M. L. Mott.
North Dakota, ——.
Ohio, J. B. Foraker.
Oregon, Charles S. Moore.
Pennsylvania, Smedley Darlington.
Rhode Island, Walter A. Read.
South Carolina, ——.
South Dakota, David Williams.
Tennessee, ——.
Texas, Webster Flanagan.
Utah, Frank J. Cannon.
Vermont, ——.
Virginia, ex-Congressman Brady.
Washington, Andrew F. Burleigh.
West Virginia, F. M. Reynolds.
Wisconsin, ——.
Wyoming, ——.
District of Columbia, ——.
New-Mexico, ——.
Oklahoma, Henry E. Asp.
Indian Territory, ——.
Alaska, ——.

Senator-elect Foraker probably will be Chairman.

Gov. Morton Will Remain at Ellerslie.

ALBANY, June 15.—Gov. Morton has decided to remain at his country home, Ellerslie, until next week. Wires have been strung to the house, and the proceedings of the convention will be received by him in his library. His private secretary, Col. Ashley W. Cole, will go to Ellerslie to-morrow to be with the Governor during the progress of the convention. Speaking of the Governor this afternoon, Col. Cole said that he was not paying much attention to the ante-convention proceedings at St. Louis. His hope was that the outcome would be the best for the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. Reed Will Wait in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Speaker Reed has decided to remain in Washington this week at least. His programme after this week has not been arranged. It was not until this morning that it was settled he would not go to New-York to-day. The probabilities are that, with his wife and daughter, he will go direct to Portland when he shall leave here.

GERMANS FOR SOUND MONEY.

Their Views to be Made Known to the St. Louis Convention.

Louis Windmüller, Gustav H. Schwab, and Edward Grosse, comprising the sub-Committee on Literature of the German-American Sound-Money League, met in Mr. Schwab's office, in Bowling Green, yesterday, and agreed on the form of a telegram to be sent to the Chairman of the Republican National Convention and to each member of the Committee on Platform.

The telegram will be sent to-day and it will bear the signatures of fourteen members of the Executive Committee. It will declare the conviction of the Sound Money League that nine-tenths of the Germans in this country are in favor of a gold standard of value.

In response to a circular letter of inquiry sent out by the Sub-Committee on Literature, about two weeks ago, several thousand replies have been received from every part of the country, nearly all declaring in favor of the gold standard. These replies come from German citizens in nearly all branches of business throughout the United States. Five of the letters received are from Alaska.

Besides showing that 99 out of every 100 German voters are in favor of sound money, the replies show that of 502 German newspapers to which circulars were sent, 351 are in favor of a gold standard, and only 31 in favor of the free coinage of silver. Over 100 of the 502 German papers have thus far failed to make any reply to the committee's circular.

ABSENCE OF NEW-YORK OFFICIALS.

Rumor that the Mayor May Call for an Explanation.

A rumor was started at the City Hall yesterday when it was reported that the Mayor, having started with Commissioner Parker's case, was about to institute investigations concerning the desertion of their posts by a half dozen or more city officers who are at St. Louis trying to save the Republican Party.

Among the absent ones are the Commissioner of Public Works, C. H. T. Collis; City Chamberlain Anson G. McCook, Commissioner of Correction R. J. Wright, Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant, Park Commissioner S. V. R. Cruger, and the Mayor's private secretary, Job E. Hedges. They will be absent for about a week.

The Mayor was asked if there was any chance of these gentlemen being requested to explain why they absented themselves from their offices. His Honor did not seem to like the circulation of the rumor, and replied very curtly that he did not have time to talk about such matters.

HOW MME. NORDICA WAS MARRIED.

A Very Small Attendance and a Surprised Preacher.

Indianapolis Letter to The Boston Transcript.

Considering that few people in the musical profession have more personal friends in Boston than has Lillian Nordica-Dome, perhaps a bit of inside history concerning her sudden and exclusive marriage ceremony, which took place in Indianapolis, may not come amiss to the readers of The Transcript.

In all probability no one but the bride and bridegroom will ever know why this event took place here instead of in St. Louis or Boston, in which cities the prima donna has immediate relatives—in fact, one of her sisters was in this city at the time of the wedding, but was not present at the ceremony. Not even Nordica's professional friends, singing with her at the time, during the progress of the annual Indianapolis May Festival, received a bid to the romantic union.

No; the young Hungarian tenor and his Isolde were driven to the residence of an Episcopalian clergyman, accompanied by a Mr. Armstrong of Chicago, who acted as best man. The clergyman's wife and a guest of the house stood as witnesses to a scene equal in dramatic fervor to Nordica's finest stage impersonation.

When only a few words of the ceremony had been uttered the diva began to show signs of violent emotion, partially followed by an uncontrollable burst of hysterical weeping. The clergyman paused in the service, and his astonished wife gently tried to soothe the weeping bride, who finally threw herself into the bridegroom's arms, where she gained sufficient composure to admit of the completion of the marriage vows. The clergyman and his wife, though finding the scene incomprehensible from their point of view, accepted the bride's outburst as the proper thing from stage people, and nothing will ever persuade them that all singers are not overcome in the same dramatic way while in the act of marrying.

Nordica said afterward the reason for her style of marriage was "because I dislike ostentation and fuss. I have known Mr. Dome for seven years, (under trying circumstances, too,) so I feel that I know him as a man. We have been engaged fully two years, and I feel certain of Mr. Dome's brilliant future, for he not only possesses a fine voice, but is an ardent worker also. He joined me here unexpectedly, as he had been ill for several months, and we have been separated for some time. We had hoped to be married in Paris, but after he came we saw no reason for waiting longer."

If the grand passion is responsible for the temperamental and tonal development of Nordica during the past five years, the world at large has much to thank Mr. Dome for, with the hope that the good work may continue.

LOUISIANA WANTS SILVER.

Meeting of the Democratic State Convention in Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 15.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon by Chairman Kruttschnitt of the State Central Committee.

Judge S. T. Baird of Morehouse, a strong free-silver man, was called to the chair as temporary Chairman. He made a vigorous speech of acceptance, favorable to free silver. Indications now point to almost a solid silver delegation to Chicago. Justice McEnery, Senator Blanchard, Congressman Robertson, and ex-Mayor Fitzpatrick, all free-silver men, will be delegates at large.

After appointing a Committee on Credentials, the convention took a recess.

The convention finally adopted a strong silver plank, and elected a solid silver delegation of sixteen to Chicago.

Maryland Delegate Declines.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Mr. Charles C. Homer, President of the Second National Bank, who was chosen on Wednesday by the State Democratic Convention as one of the eight delegates at large from Maryland to the National Convention at Chicago, has decided not to accept the appointment. The vacancy will be filled, according to the determination of the convention, by Chairman Hattersley W. Talbott of the State Central Committee. Mr. Homer was the author of the clear and explicit sound-money resolution which was adopted in April by the Maryland Bankers' Association, and his views on the currency question have not been changed in the slightest degree. This resolution has been frequently contrasted during the past day or two with the halting, ambiguous phraseology of the Democratic State platform, which declares in favor of the existing gold standard and in opposition to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This last declaration is the one which is puzzling the sound-money advocates, for it seems to indicate that the delegates who go to Chicago would be willing to accept the free coinage of silver at any other ratio, and are consequently not to be regarded as sterling sound-money advocates.

Prize Declamation at Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The declamations of the sophomores at Brown University, in competition for the Carpenter Prize, were made at the First Baptist Meeting House this evening. The order of exercises follows: "Under the Flag," Wendell Phillips, John Burnham Ferguson, Providence; "The New South," Henry W. Grady, Robert Jacquith Fuller, East Westmoreland, N. H.; "Defence of Summer," Carl Schurz, Warren Earl Greene, Providence; "Eulogy on Lincoln," Henry Ward Beecher, James Henry Higgins, Pawtucket; "The Leadership of Educated Men," George William Curtis, John Henry Kelaghan, Pawtucket; "The Heroism of the Pilgrims," Rufus Choate, Clifford Elmore McGlauflin, Mapleton, Me.; "Samuel Adams," John Henry Barrows, Fred Andrew Smart, South Portland, Me.; "The War for the Union," E. D. Baker, George Edward Walker, Lawrence, Mass. The awards will be announced on Commencement Day.

End of an Old Baltimore Hotel.

From The Baltimore American.

The old Maltby House, which will close its doors on June 30, will be sold by the estate, so that the proceeds may be divided among the heirs. The heirs of the estate are Mrs. C. S. Maltby and her daughters, Mrs. E. H. Townsend and Mrs. W. A. Copp, both of whom live in New-York. The Maltby House is one of the oldest and best known hostelries in the State. It was formed by the consolidation of the United States and American Hotels. In its palmy days it was considered one of the best hotels in the city, and many prominent and famous people have stopped there. Its patrons are Eastern Shoremen, Virginians, and other Southerners. The Maltby is one of the last of the hostelries like Barnum's and Guy's to do business in the city.

MODERN ENGLISH SOCIETY

LADY JEUNE TELLS OF THE MANY CHANGES IT HAS UNDERGONE.

Instead of Birth and Landed Possessions, She Says that Money and the Ability to Provide Amusement Have Now Become the Tests of a Right to Social Recognition—Effects of Increased Facilities of Communication on Life.

In the opinion of Lady Jeune, who contributes to The Saturday Review an article on "English Society as It Is," the causes are not obscure which have brought about the changes that have come over that society in the last forty years.

"The subject is one of great interest," she writes, "and is much discussed in all social circles; for the constitution of society, its growth, its conduct, and, indeed, its every aspect, excite more discussion than many of the more serious problems of the day. This keen interest can only be accounted for by the fact that every one is in society now, and is more or less personally concerned in the subject and affected by the blame or praise bestowed on society by its critics.

"There are now no cliques, no exclusiveness; a few people may hold themselves aloof from the cosmopolitan crowd which composes English society, but they are not people whose lives or pursuits are of any interest outside their own milieu, which is considered narrow and dull. They are absolutely out of touch with the actual world around them, and when brought into unexpected contact with it, they shrink like a snail into its shell, for they understand neither the language, the composition, the amusements, nor the ambitions of the motley crowd which has usurped the position they once occupied.

"What originally constituted a right to be in good society in England has been discarded. Birth and rank count for nothing, unless they bring with them into the great market of society other claims to success, and the best claim to be a leader of fashionable society in England is to be able to provide the greatest amount of amusement. Every man and woman is expected to contribute his or her mite to the common fund of amusement, and those who contribute the largest amount are the acknowledged heads of society.

"It is impossible that it should be otherwise; for agricultural distress—depreciation in the value and rental of land—has broken down the territorial aristocracy of England, and the moneyed aristocracy has taken its place.

"The growing size of society and the luxury and the variety of amusement it offers are some of the indications that it is based upon wealth, for such a society could never have come into existence in a purely aristocratic, and therefore a poorer, community. Whether it is an ideal state or not is hardly a matter over which we need agitate ourselves. That it is much more amusing, much more interesting, than the society which it has superseded there can be no doubt. There is less restraint, more sense of enjoyment, and we get much better value for our pains and money than in the days when a cold exclusiveness constituted the distinctive mark of a good but very dull society.

"It may seem a somewhat sweeping assertion to say that there is not such a thing as good society in this fin de siècle time, but there is certainly none in the sense in which our predecessors understood it, and could they cast but a look for a moment upon modern English life they would be amazed. What was simply an aristocratic caste has been swept away, and the heterogeneous mass which now calls itself good society is, at any rate, clever and sharp enough not to be beguiled by any will-o'-the-wisp, or to receive any one who does not possess some special qualifications to be enrolled in its ranks.

"The standard of enjoyment, like that of everything else in England, has risen, and what satisfied our fathers and mothers would be but poor fun for the young people of to-day. Everything costs more, because so much more is needed, and no one with any pretension or wish to be considered in society can afford to do badly the entertaining she undertakes; and the length of a visiting list is a formidable thing to the hostess of to-day. The size of society in London is one result of the increased facilities of communication.

"If we consider for a moment the extraordinary social changes brought about by this one fact, we need look very little further for any reason to account for the altered conditions of English life. London has now become the great centre of life and amusement, and every person who can possibly manage it goes there. In the olden times there were many little social centres in England. York, Chester, Bath, Cheltenham, Leamington, and Exeter, among many others, were each the nucleus of a county society, where there was a gay and brilliant season during the Winter. The county families of rank and wealth, as well as the smaller fry, went into the towns for the Winter, each little centre representing the hospitality of a large area.

"In Chester and York the names of the houses of the territorial aristocracy still remain. Edinburgh performed a similar social duty for Scotland, and was the centre not only of a fashionable but of one of the most brilliant literary societies of this century. Dublin, too, was represented by all that was great, noble, and brilliant in Ireland at its Viceregal Court, and Dublin society, to a certain extent, still survives. The development of railways, however, has revolutionized everything, and large crowds of people now go to London, which has become the happy hunting ground of our American cousins, whose influence has also helped to modify the conditions which governed social life in the metropolis.

"If London continues to increase in size and wealth, it is difficult to foretell what changes society will undergo. The probability is that it will break up into sets and cliques, each constituting a large society in itself, just as in the days when the two aristocratic factions of Whig and Tory formed the two sole branches of society. The days when all members of a society were related one to another, and when they nearly all addressed each other by their Christian names, are gone, together with the bitter hatred and jealousy felt by the two great parties toward each other.

"The passing of the first Reform bill and the resulting political changes destroyed all the exclusiveness of the past. Like other customs, it died hard, but it died, as was inevitable, when the new elements of political life came into existence. The Whigs, with the worldly wisdom they have always shown, welcomed the more distinguished representatives of their party into their ranks, while the Tories held out long enough to see that, unless they broke down their barriers, they would be effaced, and they then obediently followed their leaders in making every social concession demanded by the democracy as well as the sweeping political ones which transferred the centre of political power from themselves to the working classes.

"The frequent intermarriage between the upper and middle classes in England has still further broken down social restrictions, but perhaps less than is generally supposed, for the English aristocracy have never objected to marry "money," even from the earliest days, and it is itself largely recruited from the City. If we mourn the decay of what used to be called good society, we may console ourselves with the reflection that the cosmopolitanism of to-day has brought into its ranks men and women who are distinctly acquisitions, and who, but for the very conditions we lament, must have remained outside.

"The blending of literary, scientific, artistic, and political elements, which is the peculiarity of English society, gives it a distinction which no other society possesses, and the brilliant men and women who adorn it would fifty years ago not have found entrance into it. We surely cannot regret their recognition, or refuse to admit that they have added to society a special charm which no aristocratic exclusiveness alone could bestow. If in the course of our social development we have swept away the substance as well as shadow of an aristocratic class, which in its way was remarkable for having produced many of the makers and rulers of the British Empire, we may console ourselves with the knowledge that in the new régime we have discovered the same traditional qualities and gifts—a proof that they are the birthright, not of a class, but of the whole people of England."

COMING EVENTS.

—One hundredth anniversary of the Hoboken Turtle Club, celebration at clubhouse, King's Bridge, Thursday.
—Commencement exercises, Trinity school, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, Friday, 3 P. M.
—Commencement exercises, Pratt Institute, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, Friday evening.
—June meeting Baptist Social Union, Manhattan Beach Hotel, Thursday.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW ROOF GARDEN

Opened Last Night, with 3,000 Pleased Persons Present.

More than 3,000 persons attended the formal opening of the roof garden at Hammerstein's Olympia last night. Veteran first-nighters stood in line at the entrance and watched the vast assemblage as it slowly crowded its way into the garden, and declared that the great audience, largely composed of handsome and stylishly attired women, was the most interesting feature of the occasion.

The great roof with its arching dome of glass, its multitudinous electric lights, its babbling brooks, fountains, pools of limpid water, masses of green foliage, miniature gardens of fragrant flowers, needed only the presence of a vast audience to complete its beauty, and this it had last evening. It was a most democratic gathering, and in it was represented almost every feature of the social, business, and professional life of the metropolis.

It was a trying night for the performers upon the new stage, for there were so many objects to attract and delight the assemblage that but scant attention was bestowed upon the performance until the marvelous Fregoli made his bow to the audience and drew its attention to himself by his wonderful ability for extraordinary characterization.

Long before Fregoli's appearance, however, the restless assemblage had become impatient to do honor to the man whose fertility of resource had given a new pleasure to New-York, and there were loud calls for Mr. Oscar Hammerstein. Not until the audience had refused to permit the performance to proceed did the modest projector of Olympia appear, and then he simply bowed from a rustic box and withdrew, without having given the speech which was demanded.

Fregoli was the great feature of the evening's entertainment. A new-comer on the vaudeville stage was Titenia, a pretty young woman, whose remarkably clever toe dancing was unique. Constanz and Ida, the balancers; Herr Techow and his troupe of performing cats; McBride and Goodrich, the eccentric comedians; Le Vyne and Lawrence in a satiric sketch from "Faust"; the Avolo trio, Marie Stuart, the French chanteuse; Clivette, the juggler, and Pablo Diaz, the Cuban contortionist, helped to make an enjoyable programme, and when it was all over the great audience trooped out to the inspiring strains of the "Español" march, written by Mr. Hammerstein himself.

"LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN."

The First Production of the American Theatrical Syndicate.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The American Theatrical Syndicate, Joseph Brooks, manager, made its first production at McVicker's Theatre to-night. The work was a musical comedy, book by J. Cheever Goodwin and music by Woolson Morse, entitled "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen." It proved very agreeable to a large audience, which was liberal in its applause to-night. The Fifth Avenue Theatre in New-York will open its season with the comedy Aug. 31.

The story of the play opens with the preparations for the christening of the first child, a boy, of Bidart, a Parisian florist. To his surprise and dismay, not only the godfather selected by himself, but two others, invited respectively by his wife and his mother-in-law, put in an appearance. His embarrassment over the complications, as the child cannot have three godfathers, and each has legitimate claims to the office, is changed to universal anxiety when the baby's nurse announces its loss, she having temporarily intrusted it to a friend's care, and Bidart, a pioneer in the Twenty-second Regiment, having disappeared with it. The first act thereupon closes with the departure of Bidart and the three prospective godfathers on a search for the missing child.

Act II. takes place at the barracks of the Twenty-second Regiment, where Bidart and his escort of godfathers are forced by circumstances to don uniforms and become laughable victims of military discipline and hardships. One godfather is here temporarily lost sight of by an ingenious complication; and, as it is finally learned that the pioneer has transferred the custody of the child to a lady's maid, the search is resumed at the curtain's fall.

The third act shows the boudoir of a famous Parisian opera-bouffe prima donna, in the custody of whose maid the child is supposed to be. When Bidart and his escort enter in search of it, their identities are amusingly confused with those of the relatives of a sweetheart of the prima donna, who is making love to a paternally forbidden call; and circumstances (in the shape of a jealous and tyrannical guardian) force them to assume degrading rôles of workmen and to submit to further humiliation, before, to their disgust, they finally learn that the child has been transferred by the maid to the keeper of the part in which it was originally lost. Another godfather disappears during the progress of this act.

The scene of the fourth act is the Gardens of the Luxembourg, where the child has been traced. While the wretched Bidart is vainly hunting for its supposed custodian, the sole surviving godfather gets into trouble by claiming and endeavoring to kidnap a baby as the missing one; and a climax is reached by the entrance of a joyous christening procession, and the discovery by Bidart and three dilapidated would-be godfathers that their hardships have been needless, as the baby has been found and christened in their absence.

Changes in "In Gay New-York."

William Pruette, at the Casino last night, replaced Julius Steger as Prince Rouge-et-Noir in "In Gay New-York," and Miss Minnie Renwood appeared in the burlesque for the first time, presenting a brand-new specialty which she calls "The Skating Dance." "Molly," a musical number hitherto attached to the rôle of Prince Rouge-et-Noir, was last night sung by Miss Virginia Earle, who will continue to sing it.

Notes of

MAYO AND THE BORDER DRAMA.

The Plays in Which He and Others Made Fame—His Illness.

From The Boston Herald.

The death of Frank Mayo reminds one forcibly of the types of American drama that have passed away. The Revolutionary drama, in which the half-civilized Indian, very much idealized, occasionally appeared, has had a very small part in American theatrical history; the effective drama of the South in slavery days, the drama of the Mississippi, from "Magnolia" to "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," and finally the border drama, including "The Danites" as well as "Davy Crockett" and all the Cooper dramas, have passed away—passed away because, as the wide country was opened up, the real characters of the West wiped out the ideal, and the land of Davy Crockett, being no longer an unexplored region, lost its charm.

Yet of all the American dramas of the past none was so popular at one time as "Davy Crockett," produced nearly a quarter of a century ago, when Frank Mayo was on the sunny side of thirty-five, and one of the handsomest men on the stage—a typical American.

The younger generation, who only remember Frank Mayo in his charming performance of "Pudd'nhead Wilson," remember him as a very handsome man. Tall, erect, broad-shouldered, with his fine face framed in snow-white hair, he was a most distinguished-looking man, and every one of his old friends rejoiced that he had sensibly ceased the practice of dyeing his hair, which he persisted in for years, just as Lester Wallack had done. It is easy for those who saw Mayo in December to imagine what he must have been in his early days—the very picture of virile manhood, sturdy, attractive, magnetic.

At the time he produced "Davy Crockett" he had had his success in New-York, as well as in Boston and San Francisco, and was recognized as an all-round actor of force and skill. The "frontier drama" was still popular. It had had its successes as far back as 1831, when J. H. Hackett, the most famous of American Falstaffs, appeared as Nimrod Wildfire in "The Lion of the West." The piece was written for Hackett by one James K. Paulding, a New-York man. This same character, Col. Wildfire, was afterward put into a drama called "The Kentuckian," by Boyle Barnard.

Wildfire set the gait for a long line of border heroes, and set the fashion, too, for his attire. For well-nigh a generation no character was more popular in the theatre than the idealized brave white man of the plain, half scout, half hunter, clad in his fringed buckskin, with a cap of coonskin on his head, and his gun eternally in his hand. Brave as the bravest of the young desperado's dreams, chivalric as the hero of the Middle Ages, handsome, fearless, carrying a charmed life amid scenes of danger, and always victorious in the most impossible events, he stalked through exciting plays to the final curtain, the monarch of situations and the idol of the gallery. It was not until the real characters of the plains were brought East by Col. Cody that the veneering cracked on the border drama.

"The Scouts of the Prairies," "Nick of the Woods," and finally Cody himself in "The Prairie Waif" alone survive in the memory beside the two best dramas of the kind—"Davy Crockett" and Augustin Daly's "Horizon," and the latter play is hardly known here.

"Horizon" antedated "Davy Crockett." It had its first production at the Olympic, New-York, March 22, 1871, and ran two months with a great cast. It belonged to that epoch in Daly's career that produced "Under the Gaslight" and when he spent more time developing theatrical incidents and stage effects than in bothering about the literary quality of his productions—a time when he displayed, however, the same keen appreciation for the needs of his public and the same ability in meeting them that he has shown ever since. In the play there were Indians and soldiers and a panorama of scenery on a Western river, and its incidents were excitingly melodramatic and picturesque. It was acted by a great company. John K. Mortimer played Panther Loder, one of those cool desperadoes, so calm, gentlemanly, and utterly bad under the fair outside that Bret Harte has so often cleverly drawn. Agnes Ethel was also in the cast, playing a pretty part, "the White Flower of the Plains," evidently written for her, and Charles Wheatleigh played a half-civilized Indian, Wannamuck. The comedy element was provided by George L. Fox, as Sundown Bowse, a Western politician, a Territorial Congressman. Ada Harland, now the wife of Brander Matthews, played Miss Bowse, the daughter of the Congressman. Mrs. Yeamans was the Widow Mullin, and Jennie Yeamans, then a mere child, figured as a captured pappoose. Lulu Prior—Anna Louise Prior, afterward Mrs. Edward F. de Wyse—played a royal Indian maiden.

"Davy Crockett" was written by Frank Murdock, who, in 1869, became a member of the Boston Museum stock company, making his first appearance here Aug. 9 of that year, as Charles Courtley in "London Assurance," his wife playing Pert, and Louisa Meyers being the Grace Harkaway. His brother, Harry Murdock, one of the victims of the terrible Brooklyn theatre disaster, was that season at the Boston Theatre. The Murdocks were sons of Samuel K. Murdock, a brother of the late James E. Murdock.

Frank Murdock remained but one season at the Museum, and he wrote "Davy Crockett" soon afterward. His friends claim that the lack of encouragement which the play met from the newspapers literally broke the actor-author's heart. It is certain, at all events, that he died before his play had touched the success it finally won owing to the confidence and courage of the actor. Still, as Murdock was a frail fellow before that time, the apparent failure of his play may have hastened the death probably did not directly cause. "Davy Crockett" was an actor's triumph, not an author's.

A year ago Mr. Mayo, in a letter to the writer from Crockett Lodge, his home at Canton, Penn., to which he had then just returned from his season of acting, said: "The house in which I was born stood where Lincoln's wine store, I believe, stands now—on Essex Street, almost opposite where the Essex Street door of the Globe Theatre used to be. What it was like I have not the faintest notion. It was of little importance, I feel confident, and I am quite certain that my parents only occupied a part of it. The surroundings were not of an aristocratic type, I can assure you. The most vivid recollection I have of the place is of a carpenter's shop that stood in the rear of the alley, with a flight of stairs leading to a platform on the second story. This platform was encompassed by a railing on which it was my delight to climb. I was then about four years old. One day I fell to the ground. Young as I was, I can yet feel the sensation. I was picked up for dead, and the usual preparations for a funeral were progressing, when I fooled them. Of two facts I am convinced. One is that the carpenter's shop made a stronger impression on me in both ways than did the house in which I was born. The other is that maternal affection need not always be couched in the softest of words."

At his home in Canton, Penn., Mr. Mayo had a very fine library. Both he and his wife were fond of reading, and during his successful years he accumulated a valuable collection of books, while his collection of photographs of actors whom he had known during his long career was a large and rare one. His home life was charming, and at one time he had there as neighbors the entire Davenport family, whose summer home was also at Canton.

While to the general public the death of Mayo was most unexpected, there were many of his friends, who, while shocked, were not surprised. When he was in Boston last December he was suffering from what he called "a severe form of dyspepsia," which caused him the keenest agony. The writer remembers walking with him on Washington Street one morning, when his tall, erect figure and handsome face caused many a passer to turn and look after him. Suddenly the actor said: "Would you mind stopping a moment with me to look in a shop window?" An instant later, as he stood with his back to the crowd, and his face to an uninteresting showcase, he thumped himself with his fist, violently, in the vicinity which in sentimental rôles he had been accustomed to indicate as his heart, and with clenched teeth stood breathing with difficulty. After a few moments he smiled gently, begged my pardon, and explained as he passed on that he was the victim of acute dyspepsia, which robbed of him sleep and frequently overtook him with the intense agony from which he had just suffered.

The Orator at Union College.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Col. George R. Peck of Chicago, whose orations on Abraham Lincoln before the Marquette Club of this city, "The Value of a Sentiment," delivered a year ago at the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, and "The Puritan," a more recent speech at Milwaukee, have made him conspicuous among the orators of the country, has been chosen Honorary Chancellor of Union College at Schenectady, N. Y. June 24 he will address the Faculty and students of that institution. He has chosen as his subject, "The Ethical Basis of American Patriotism." Those who are familiar with the splendid oratory of Col. Peck will look for another forensic triumph at Union College.

A QUAINT NEW-ENGLAND PREACHER

Dr. Holmes's Humorous Setting Forth of His Childhood's Remembrances.

From The Outlook.

In October, 1889, the First Church in Newton, Mass., celebrated the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, the festival having been postponed for a quarter of a century on account of the civil war. Among its pastors was the Rev. Jonathan Homer, a somewhat eccentric but most excellent man, who for fifty-seven years ministered to its people, having been ordained in 1782, at the age of twenty-three, and continuing to preach in its pulpit until his resignation in 1839. He was greatly beloved by his people, and also by his brother clergymen. The Rev. Abiel Holmes, for forty years pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, Mass., and the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, was on intimate terms with Dr. Homer, and shortly before the anniversary the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table was applied to by one of the ladies interested in the celebration for some reminiscences of the eccentric clergyman.

In response to this request, the following letter was written, and it was expected that it would be read during the anniversary exercises. But there were so many speakers to be heard on that occasion that this intention was not carried out. The letter, although written when Dr. Holmes was eighty years old, is marked by the geniality, the sprightly wit, and the charm of style that made his works so deservedly popular:

BEVERLY FARMS, Mass.,
Sept. 20, 1889.

My Dear Mrs. ——: I am afraid that I can tell you nothing of importance about my father's old friend and my old acquaintance, the Rev. Jonathan Homer.

If my memory had a chemical ray in it, I could give you a perfect photograph of his bodily presence, for his image is distinctly before me as I write. A slender, stooping, little old gentleman he was, with a sharp-angled wedge of a face, a senile voice, and an abundant flow of talk. His manner was kindly, and on certain subjects he conversed with an enthusiasm which sometimes excited a smile on the faces of two of the listeners. As he occasionally exchanged pulpits with my father, these two young gentlemen had the opportunity of meeting him at table in addition to the privilege of listening to his sermons, which were searching in their tones, if not in their teachings.

The main subject on which he loved to descant was the Bible in its various editions. The Bishop's Bible and the Breeches Bible became familiar to our young ears, for I was one of his small audience. The good doctor, as you all know, had made a choice collection of different editions of the Scriptures, and was meditating, if I am not mistaken, a revised, or annotated, version. This was the dream, in which, as it seemed to others, his thought and its realization were two parallel lines—never destined to meet.

His friendship with Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin was another topic on which he loved to dwell. "I wrote to Sir Isaac, and Sir Isaac wrote me that he was very much pleased with the contents of my letter."

It was the first time I had ever heard contents pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, and this, or the imposing title of the Admiral, Sir Isaac, fixed the sentence in my memory. The naughty brother, who was the wit of the family, could to-day give you that sentence with all its intonations as natural as if they had been spoken into Edison's phonograph.

But there was a tender and touching quality in good Dr. Homer's nature. He lost a son, his namesake, in early manhood, and never forgot to mourn over his untimely removal. I suppose he took refuge in sacred bibliomania as an anodyne for his grief. There could be no more editions of Jonathan, but there might be a Homeric reproduction of the Scriptures, which would have satisfied Wolfe or Bentley.

I am sorry that the portrait of Dr. Homer is not to be found. He was not of an imposing presence, but those who remember the famous statue of Voltaire, and Young's epigram on that great writer, if they would discharge the good clergyman's physiognomy of

Milton with his death and Sin,

might see a certain resemblance in the two faces.

The dear old ministers sex oppidorum vicinorum —of the six towns next to Harvard College and their near neighbors—were a pleasant set of people to meet, as I remember them. Some of them were decidedly Calvanists, but they got their sermons out of the cooling and refreshing Arminian ice chest. Each of them had his special character and features; their ghosts haunt the memories of a few old men and women, but Nature has turned her kaleidoscope, and those patterns of humanity are forever lost to earthly vision. I am, dear Madam, very truly yours,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

THE THUMB MARK USED IN HAWAII.

Citizens Required to Leave Their Impress on the Registration Paper.

Honolulu Letter to The Washington Star.

Our Portuguese fellow-citizens continue to be demonstrative. This is apparently under the influence of persons of perhaps demagogic character. A so-called mass meeting was held on Union Square, near the Government buildings, a few nights since, attended by a few hundred Portuguese, who were addressed in their own language. Their chief grievance dwelt upon, and which is felt by nearly all classes, was the crowding of Asiatic immigrants to fill all branches of occupation. It will not tend to quiet their uneasiness that two Japanese steamers are now due with 2,100 more Japanese laborers to swell their already alarming numbers. Exactly how this influx of Asiatics is to be checked does not clearly appear. Perhaps if there was more will the way would be found. But it is too much for the pecuniary profit of our planters to continue the incoming of cheap labor.

As an example of unreasonableness in the complaints made by Portuguese orators may be instanced their outcry about the indignity of having to be registered with a thumb mark. The new law requires every male over fifteen to take out a certificate of registration, upon which, as well as on the stub, is to be placed the imprint of his inked thumb. This is a means of absolute identification, and the only possible one. The registration is required chiefly as an indispensable means of enforcing any regulations designed to limit and control Asiatic immigrants. To its efficiency the thumb mark is indispensable. The Constitution permits no distinction of laws between races. All classes must be under the same rule.

The obnoxious thumb mark is thus expressly designed to promote and secure the very object for which the Portuguese are clamoring—to check the immigration of Asiatics and to hold them in control. And now their orators inveigh in one breath against the competing Asiatics, and in the next denounce the obnoxious thumb mark intended to check those Asiatics. It is true that many white men express a strong sentiment against the thumb mark, as something like a brand, belonging to convicts. One man writes: "To enable a plantation to capture a runaway Chinaman or Japanese, forsooth, every self-respecting man in the community must be subjected to the shameful indignity of leaving the impression of his thumb on the stub of a certificate, must be degraded to the place of a criminal. The requirement is simply infamous and revolting. It is only paralleled in modern history in atrocity, humiliation, infamy, and abomination by the fugitive slave law."

While this excited citizen thus raves and tears, large numbers of our best people are quietly registering themselves and pressing their thumbs on a paper with a pleasant scientific interest in the intricate markings of that member thus developed, and in the endless variety of their convolutions, which so differentiate one man from another, and which, never changing from infancy to old age, supply an indisputable criterion of identity. Among the earliest to impress thumb upon paper was President Dole. Over 2,000 of all classes have in ten days followed his excellent example.

Finger Rings in the British Museum.

From Good Words.

The large and varied collection of finger-rings includes some splendid specimens of Roman rings; and some remarkable early Christian rings. Historically interesting is the gold ring of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, which was found in a cart rut at Laverstock, Hampshire; as also one found near York which belonged to his daughter Ethelswitha, the sister of Alfred the Great. Nor must we forget the gold signet-ring of Mary, Queen of Scots. On the face is engraved the royal arms and the supporters of the Kingdom of Scotland with the motto, "In Defens," and her initials, "M. R."

Earl & Wilson's Latest Styles.

Men who wish to keep pace with the fashions are obliged to pay as much attention to their neckwear as to everything else in dress, and it is hardly possible for them to do so without the aid of Earl & Wilson, the famous collar and cuff makers of 83 East Seventeenth Street. They are the arbiters of fashion in these matters, and this season they have put something new on the market.

In new collars they have the "Ponce," which is very much like the "Yokena," but slightly lower. It promises to be a favorite. It is of medium height, and those who were not quite satisfied with the "Yokena" will be certain to like this. Earl & Wilson are proud of the "Keleta" collar, which is an unusually high turndown. The band is as deep as the blade, and the front edges almost meet. It is nearly three inches high in front. A similar collar, though lower all around, is the "Madawaska," which has a narrow band.

Link cuffs will be the proper thing this Summer. The "Ciento" is Earl & Wilson's latest design. It is broad, and the band extends only on one side, so that the cuff is elliptical when worn. The new designs of collar and cuff have already attained an unusual popularity, and Earl & Wilson's factory is kept busy supplying the demand.

CLAQUERS IN REVOLT.

Their Ancient Privileges at the Paris Opera Have Been Taken Away.

From The London Telegraph.

Time after time attacks are made in print on the confederations of hired applauders who form the claques in the Paris theatres. These people are also called the Knights of the Chandelier, and it is their business at a sign from their chiefs to organize a simulated enthusiasm in favor of certain lyric or dramatic artists.

The head of the claque in a theatre of the first class or at the Opéra is an important person in his way, and possesses a good deal of influence. He is looked up to, not only by the men whom he engages to follow his lead, but by actors, actresses, and singers.

Some of these latter have been recently sounded as to their opinion about the advisability of abolishing the claque as an old-fashioned, useless, and undignified institution. Nearly all of them have pronounced in favor of the maintenance of the mercenary applause system, for the clapping of hands practiced by the claquers, even when it fails to meet with a responsive echo from the public, often stimulates a nervous player or singer and makes him hope for eventual attention from a cold audience.

To the person unaccustomed to Paris theatres, the sudden applause which breaks forth on the entries or exits of theatrical artists is often startling and inexplicable. It has an undoubted factitious ring about it, all the applauders beginning and leaving off at the same time. Sometimes the claquers unquestionably lead the way to a good round of applause, and in the cases of favorite artists like Sarah Bernhardt, for instance, or the elder Coquelin, the efforts of the hirelings are soon drowned in the spontaneous acclamations of the public.

In spite of the periodical attacks referred to, there is no prospect of a general abolition of the hired applause system, which has taken deep root in France, and will die hard. It is certain, however, that alterations have been made in the claque organization at the Opéra, and like modifications are to be instituted in the other subventionized theatres.

Hitherto the chief or leader of the paid applauders has been allowed to take temporarily on his staff musical amateurs, who gave him two francs for the privilege of sitting among the Knights of the Chandelier. By this means the lovers of music and song were enabled to gratify their taste at a small expense. Instead of having to disburse five or three francs for bad seats, they obtained good positions inside the house for the forty sous and the insignificant labor of applauding at stated intervals. According to the new system prevailing at the Opéra, the economical melomaniacs can no longer enjoy the privilege of sitting among the claquers, and must take their chance like ordinary mortals when they want to hear the music of Wagner, Massenet, or Lalo Bound, and such incomparable artists as Mme. Rose Caron or Mme. Melba. They do not, however, intend to accept the situation if they can help it. They are now literally moving heaven and earth for the restoration of their seats among the accredited claquers, and they have even petitioned the Minister of Fine Arts and Public Instruction on the subject, with how much success remains to be seen.

DANGERS OF DESERT TRAVEL.

Sometimes the Mirage Leads Even Arab Guides Fatally Astray.

Wady Halfa Letter in The London Times.

While we staid at Murat Wells my companions and myself received many kindly attentions from the courteous and hospitable Ababdeh sheikhs. They supplied us, among others things, with the most delicious mutton, which was not what one would expect to find in the heart of this desert, where not a blade of grass grows. I was told that the Arabs procure these sheep on the Red Sea coast, and drive them up to Murat from Helaib, a distance of 200 miles as the crow flies.

While talking over various routes with the Ababdeh we realized how intimate is their knowledge of the desert. Their journeys are by no means confined to those regular tracks, radiating from Murat, which I described in another letter. One can engage guides at Murat who will take one direct to any place one may like to mention on the Red Sea shore or on the Nile bank. They know every well and pool of the desert, and the amount of water it can supply.

At the same time; these guides are not infallible, and occasionally they miss the wells for which they are making, and perish of thirst. Abd el Azim told us that the mirages, which are so frequent and so deceptive in the Nubian Desert, are the chief cause of these mistakes. The landmarks by which the guides direct their course become invisible, or are distorted and unrecognizable; while sometimes the ghost of some familiar rock or tree—possibly many miles away, and in a totally different direction—rises out of the desert to draw the unfortunate traveler to his destruction. The sheikh said that within his own memory ninety of the best Ababdeh guides had thus lost their way and died in the desert.

These Ababdeh are a most interesting people with whom to converse when they become communicative. Traveling as they do over all the desert between the Red Sea and the Nile, and being in constant communication with their friends in the Soudan and elsewhere, they have a very accurate knowledge of all that is going on throughout an immense tract of country. An Ababdeh carries in his head a map of a great part of Africa, and it is difficult to mention a place within his ken whose situation and distance he cannot roughly lay down.

The information of our friends the sheikhs extended to the Congo Free State and to Uganda, and they knew all the details of the Italian campaign in Abyssinia. They told us some strange stories concerning recent events in that country, which it is expedient not to repeat until they have been confirmed. They said, by the way, that many European officers were leading the troops of Menelek; they were quite certain of this, and assured us that they had this news from sources of information absolutely trustworthy. They also spoke of the rifles and ammunition which had been landed in quantities at certain Red Sea ports, and thence carried by caravans into Abyssinia, some of which most probably will reach the dervishes, to be used against us in the coming campaign.

WHY PERSIA IS QUIET.

Mohammedanism There Is Quite Unlike That of Turkey.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Communications from Persia explain the remarkable quietude of the people, and the absence of the usual attempts at rioting and assassination, notwithstanding the violent removal of the late Shah.

For more than a generation there has been in Persia little or none of the Mohammedan fanaticism which is at present foredooming the more orthodox rule of the Sultan of Turkey. The Shiah form of Islam, which prevails in Persia and in North India also, is considered a dangerous heresy by all other Mohammedans. The Persian Mujtahids and Moollas are few in number, and even they are not unaffected by the growing Sooft belief, which saturates Persian literature, and is really a form of Hindu pantheism.

Bishop Stuart, the Edinburgh citizen who has given his later years to continuing the work of Henry Martyn and Dr. Bruce at Ispahan and Julfa, as well as at Yezd and Kerman, finds the people open to the influence of medical missions and schools. What the Sooft mysticism began, in sapping the tenets of Islam, has of late been continued on an even wider scale by the Babi faith, which is held intensely, though secretly, by about 1,000,000 of the people. All Babis are friendly to Christians.

Islam is rapidly losing its hold on Persia. Occasionally, when the Church missionaries seem too openly active, the paid Moollas try to excite the mob to terrify the converts, but they treat the Bintep and his colleagues with profound respect, as their fathers treated Henry Martyn at Shiraz. Six converts from Islam have recently been baptized in Julfa alone, in spite of the legal death penalty, and they are most effective agents among their kindred and countrymen.

The large colony of Armenians in Julfa prosper and advance in culture, sending out representatives to Calcutta, Bombay, and the chief trading centres of Southern Asia. Bishop Stuart finds them willing coadjutors, so that altogether Persia for the time presents a striking contrast to Turkey. The English mission in Persia gained a hold on the gratitude of the people in the famine of 1871-2, when Bruce and Gordon were the only men who saved the people, but the earlier Sir John Malcolm and Martyn are not forgotten.

BROOKLYN CLUB'S REGATTA.

Step Lively Wins Another Prize for F. M. Randall.

THE thirty-ninth annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which was sailed yesterday, was, as usual, a big success, and was greatly enjoyed by those who witnessed it from the club steamer Cygnus. Twenty-one boats started in the race, and all but two of these finished. The storm of Sunday reduced the number of starters considerably. Some yachts were damaged so that they could not start, and two, Louis Wunder's Heedless and W. B. Growtage's Nomad, were wrecked.

The wind at the start was light from the south by east. Each class had to sail a different course, but in nearly every instance it was a beat out. The yachts were not started until after 1 o'clock, and they crossed the line in this order: Ilikato, 1:19:30; Sea Gull, 1:23:00; Nautilus, 1:25:40; Paula, 1:27:10; Edla, 1:27:30; Aleris, 1:28:02; Presto, 1:28:35; Grace E., 1:29:00; Ethel, 1:29:55; Madge, 1:30:00; Mabel, 1:30:45; Louise, 1:31:35; Step Lively, 1:31:55; May II., 1:32:15; Yare, 1:35:30; E. J. B., 1:35:35; Nereid, 1:35:52; Emmie, 1:37:35; Hardee, 1:38:08; Martha M., 1:38:10; Paul and Stetin, 1:39:30.

They crossed on the port tack, but made very little progress in the light wind. At Old Orchard Light the Ilikato was still leading, with the Step Lively second. The others followed in this order: Mary II., Presto, Louise, Edla, Madge, Sea Gull, Aleris, E. J. B., Mabel, Yare, Grace E., and Paula. Later in the afternoon the wind freshened, and the first of the yachts finished at 4:10:57. This was F. M. Randall's fast catboat Step Lively. The table is as follows:

40-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS.

Name and Owner.	Ft. In.	Racing Length. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Ilikato, E. H. Converse	N. M.	3 18 58	3 18 58	

35-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS.

Aliris, J. A. Constant	35.4	3 29 54	....	
Nautilus, J. J. McCue	N. M.	3 25 45	....	
Sea Gull, H. C. Lutz	N. M.	3 26 51	....	

30-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS.

Edla, M. P. Sherman	N. M.	3 29 02	....	

25-FOOT CLASS—SLOOPS.

Paula, Theo. Crohen	24.5	Did not finish.		
Grace E., W. A. Neidhardt	23.9	3 16 55	3 15 46	

CLASS E—CABIN MAINSAIL.

St'p Lively, F. M. Ra'dall	28.4	2 39 02	2 39 02	
Mabel, W. H. Ludlam	25.9	3 01 07	2 57 13	
Mary II., W. E. Ellsworth	24.10	2 52 59	2 47 41	
Louise, R. H. Sherwood	.. ..	2 45 55	....	

CLASS D—CABIN, 15 MILES.

Presto, F. M. Randall	22.5	2 48 59	2 48 59	
Ethel, Frederick J. Bergen	21.5	2 51 16	2 49 19	
Madge, H. Lindeman	N. M.	3 02 26	3 00 19	

CLASS 2—JIB AND MAINSAIL.

Yare, Theodore Heilbron	N. M.	3 00 49	.....	
E. J. B., E. J. Bates	N. M.	2 50 52	.....	

CLASS 1—JIB AND MAINSAIL.

Emmie, A. Clunan	18.4	2 38 55	.....	
Haldee, H. C. Hodgens	N. M.	2 29 28	.....	

CLASS A—MAINSAIL.

Martha M., R. B. Moore	19.1	2 21 50	2 21 50	
Paul and Stella, Jas Riley	17.1	Did not finish.		
Nereid, G. S. Brown	N. M.	2 31 25	.....	

The winners are Ilikato, Aliris, Edla, Grace E., Step Lively, Presto, E. J. B., Haldee, and Martha M.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 15.—Passed East—Steam yachts Freelance, F. A. Schermerhorn; Helvetia, C. O. D. Iselin; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Orienta, E. R. Ladew, and Toinette, R. D. Evans; sloop yachts Wayward, Duncan S. Ellsworth, and Gavilan, E. H. Bailey, and cutter yacht Liris, Clifford & Hendricks.

Passed West—Steam yachts Stranger, Mrs. George Lewis; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Ola, Jabez Harris; Eleanor, W. A. Slater; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne, and Talisman, J. R. Thomas; schooner yachts Alert, Clarence A. Griscom; Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan; Intrepid, G. P. Knapp; Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Avalon, F. L. Leland.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Ramona, H. M. Gillig; Una, Thomas J. McCahill, Jr., and Monhegan, Clark A. Miller. Came to Anchor from New-York—Steam yacht Wampanoag, H. L. Willoughby, and cutter yacht Queen Mab, T. Lord. Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan; yawl Montecito, W. W. Tompkins, and sloop yacht Statira, L. A. Taylor.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—Yachts sailing today were steamers Vathra, R. Lincoln Lippitt, and Navarch, Commodore John Richmond, and sloops Mariquita, Alexander M. Griswold, and Shawn, Mr. Utley. Yachts arrived—Steamer Cosette of the New-York Yacht Club and schooners Neaera, Cavalier, and Mon Reve. Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Sultana, John R. Drexel; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon, and Senator, William H. Crane, and sloop Perl, Theodore Zerega.

CYCLE SHOW CONTROVERSY.

R. Philip Gormully Replies to the Statement of Manager Sanger.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have read with some interest the letter published by Mr. Sanger, Manager of the Madison Square Garden Company, in reference to the bicycle show controversy. The public, upon reading same, will imagine that Mr. Sanger is a philanthropist, and that his special form of benevolence has been to assist the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers.

Mr. Sanger relates the history of bicycle shows as held in Madison Square Garden since 1894, all of which have been successful, and, according to his authority, entirely through his work and endeavors. Practically, the bicycle manufacturers cut no figure in the making of the show. It was he that gave the show, he that ran it, and he that made a success of it. In fact, he is the one head of the whole institution. He forgets to relate that, prior to 1894, he undertook to run a cycle show in conjunction with some bicycle races, which he thought might make the cycle show interesting, and made a failure. In 1894 he enlisted the help of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, who in turn enlisted the help of the manufacturers. At this show the National Cycle Board of Trade was formed. Now, he states (and with truth) the outline of a contract that existed between the Cycle Board of Trade and his company in 1895. It is true that such contract did read that the Madison Square Garden Company "assumed all liabilities and responsibilities, and that the Board of Trade was not to be responsible or liable for any loss." That is all true, but before Mr. Sanger expended one dollar, (and I wish to make this distinct,) he had, with the consent of the board, arranged the spaces for sale to manufacturers, all of which spaces were engaged by the manufacturers, with the consent of the Board of Trade. They were taken and sold, and the sum total of such sales of spaces was greater than all and every expense he could possible incur in giving such a show, including the rental of the Garden; and, mind you, this covered all the expense he could possibly go to, without considering for a moment the possible receipts that were to accrue from the public as entrance money. Not only did he not spend one dollar, but he never expended a dollar of private money of his own or the Madison Square Garden Company, for the reason that, upon the signing of the contracts for the spaces sold to manufacturers, as stated above, 25 per cent. was paid to the Garden Company in cash, so that Mr. Sanger received in hand more than enough from the manufacturers to cover all the cost of advertising and preliminary expenses, which money so received amounted to about $10,000, and was received by him by the end of October, which was nearly three months prior to the opening of the show.

Time went on, and the show was given successfully, splendidly managed, at unlimited expense, paid for by the manufacturers.

When settlement was made with Mr. Sanger, there was a large bill of expenses. If they drove a nail into Madison Square Garden, it cost something. In fact, the board were charged the sum of $18,000 for practically rebuilding and altering the Garden to suit it for the purposes of this show, which expenses were enormous, and we now, at this time, think it exorbitant, because, in contemplating future contracts, Mr. Sanger has been willing to admit that such expenses could be materially reduced. If they can be reduced now, why were they so charged us before? Such being the facts, when Mr. Sanger makes the cold-blooded statement that he and he alone is responsible for the success of the cycle shows, it would be of course interesting for the public to know that, before expending a dollar, he was guaranteed every expense and rental of the building by the contracts with the manufacturers, and with money enough in hand to pay for all the preliminary expenses. The manufacturers made the show by exhibiting their goods and fitting up their spaces, at great expense to themselves, in some cases running up to the thousands of dollars for each individual firm. The manufacturers, (or rather the Cycle Board of Trade,) by their countenance, created the confidence of the public that brought large numbers of visitors who paid entrance money.

Now, these being the facts, the Cycle Board of Trade claim, and with honesty, that they made the show, with the help of their members.

Further, Mr. Sanger did nothing more or less than a good ordinary showman would do as manager, for which we paid him well.

Now the time has come to make a new contract for the coming season, and, on the strength of his experience that he made the show, he demands from the cycle manufacturers, who, it has been shown, as above stated, created the show, paid for the show, and made the show that, notwithstanding the fact that the regular rental for the use of his building is $1,000 a night, (and I am also informed much less on some occasions,) he demands not only the regular rental of the Garden, but also that the charges for space should be such that the profits accruing to the Garden should be as much more, or double what he would charge any other institution. This the Board of Trade object to. The board does not desire that its members, considering the fact that they make the show, should be charged such an amount of rental for spaces, &c. He objects to having such rentals for spaces materially reduced. If he was the showman he claims to be, he would not depend upon the rentals for spaces, but would depend on his ability as a showman to draw the public to pay entrance money and thus create his profit.

The Board of Trade feel it incumbent upon them to protect their members from exorbitant charges, and will do so, in spite of Mr. Sanger's protest, and this letter is written with the view of giving the public information on a subject which Mr. Sanger has stated in such a one-sided manner.

R. PHILIP GORMULLY,
Chairman Press Committee, National Cycle Board of Trade.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1896.

DOUBLE-CENTURY ITINERARY.

The Route for the "M. B. C.'s" Big Run Will Be Over Five Jersey Roads.

Ten and a half miles per hour is the average pace agreed upon for the schedule of the Manhattan Bicycle Club's double-century run on next Saturday and Sunday. While the time limit will be twenty-four hours, the card calls for twenty-three hours, elapsed time and stops aggregating four hours, leaving nineteen hours the actual riding time. The longest stop will be an hour and a half, for breakfast, at Springfield, at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

The route and schedule in detail are as follows:

Miles.	Town.	Arrive.	Leave.
—..	West 42d St. Ferry	...	1:30 P. M.
—..	Weehawken	1:40 P. M.	1:40 P. M.
22..	On Hudson County Boulevard	...	1:40 P. M.
33..	Belleville	...	3:20 P. M.
48..	Springfield	...	6:00 P. M.
59..	Plainfield (supper)	7:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
71..	N. Brunswick (turn)	...	9:05 P. M.
83..	Plainfield	10:15 P. M.	10:25 P. M.
93..	Springfield	...	11:20 P. M.
105..	Bloomfield	...	12:30 A. M.
111..	Carlstadt (midnight luncheon) (turn)	1:15 A. M.	1:45 A. M.
121..	Bloomfield	...	2:30 A. M.
133..	Springfield	...	3:40 A. M.
143..	Plainfield (turn)	...	4:35 A. M.
153..	Springfield (breakfast)	5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
165..	Bloomfield	...	8:10 A. M.
173..	Rutherford (luncheon)	8:55 A. M.	9:25 A. M.
180..	Hoboken	10:05 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
200..	On Hudson County Boulevard and to Weehawken Ferry	...	12:30 A. M.

Entries close on Friday, with R. G. Betts, 88 West Broadway.

Goodman First in a Handicap.

UTICA, June 15.—The racing at the State Division meet this afternoon was interesting throughout. The summaries:

One Mile for Novices—R. Hardiman, West Frankfort, won; John O'Neill, Utica, second; N. Kelly, Utica, third. Time—2:17 2-5.

One-Mile Open; Amateur—Irving A. Powell, New-York, won; Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J., second; Charles S. Scoville, Syracuse, third. Time—2:06 1-5.

One-Mile Open, Professional—E. C. Bald, Buffalo, won; T. Cooper, Detroit, second; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, third; F. H. Allen, Syracuse, fourth. Time—2:06 2-5.

One-Half Mile; State Championship; Amateur—I. A. Powell, New-York, won; George Ruppert, New-York, second; A. J. L. Pendergast, Syracuse, third. Time—1:01 3-5.

One-Mile; Oneida County Championship; Amateur—George L. Wilson, Utica, won; O. C. Tuttle, Rome, second; Lewis W. Sawens, Utica, third. Time—2:16.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—W. J. Heifert, Utica, (200 yards,) won; J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (250 yards,) second; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo, (250 yards,) third; F. H. Alein, Syracuse, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—11:43 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—F. F. Goodman, New-York, (30 yards,) won; Ray Dawson, New-York, (scratch,) second; A. J. L. Pendergast, Syracuse, (90 yards,) third. Time—5:37 4-5.

A. J. L. Pendergast, paced by a quintet, rode a mile in 2:06 4-5.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Division Board of Officers was held at the St. James Hotel this morning. Chief Consul Potter presided. Mr. Potter's annual report showed an increase of 10,000 in the membership of the division since last year. Mr. Potter said a concerted effort would be made next year to bring about legislation for good roads. The financial statement of W. S. Bull, Secretary and Treasurer, showed that the balance in the treasury was four times greater than at the annual session in December.

Entries for Thursday's Handicap.

The entries already received for the one-mile handicap to be run at the Queens County Fair on Thursday include the following: C. T. Earl, K. C. W.; Adolph J. Leck, Robert Garrett, Henry Offerman, and B. W. Voelbel, W. W.; M. W. Forney, J. D. Earl, and Samuel Brock of Brooklyn; Richard Van Sicklen, William Bethel, and

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

TERMS OF THE BID FOR THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

The Southern and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Companies Appear as Joint Purchasers—$19,000,000 for the Bonds, and a Liberal Yearly Rental Offered—The People of Cincinnati Will Vote on the Bid About July 15.

A. B. Andrews, Vice President, and Francis Lynde Stetson, general counsel, of the Southern Railway Company, and M. D. Woodford, President, and Henry A. Taylor, the largest stockholder of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, have agreed with the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of the City of Cincinnati for the purchase of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, upon terms that appear to be mutually satisfactory.

The purchasers agree to pay for the first mortgage lien $19,000,000 in gold coin on Oct. 1, 1896, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in gold, from Oct. 1, 1896. They also agree to pay the rental of $240,000 a year until 1902, after which date they agree to pay the City of Cincinnati 10 per cent. on gross earnings of the road in excess of $4,500,500 a year until 1906. They furthermore agree that the general offices of the railway shall be maintained in Cincinnati. It is also stipulated that not less than $250,000 per year shall be expended in betterments. The people of Cincinnati will vote on the ratification of this agreement about July 15. The exact date has not yet been fixed.

The proposition to the sinking fund Trustees is signed by A. B. Andrews and Henry A. Taylor, and its closing paragraph is as follows. "This offer is made by us individually, but with the intention of transferring our interests to a corporation to be organized under the laws of one or more of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, for the purpose of operating said line of railway, and when such corporation shall have been organized to your satisfaction it is our intention to transfer to it all our rights under this offer, or its acceptance; whereupon our individual rights, interests, and liabilities under this offer and its acceptance, and the contract in pursuance thereof, shall vest in and rest upon the said corporation alone."

Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West.

J. H. Durkee, receiver of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, has completed his annual report for the year ending March 31. It shows that there was paid within the year $64,920 arrears of interest on underlying bonds, and that all equipment trust obligations, except $8,000, were discharged. The amount of receiver's certificates was increased to $416,300. The sale of the property under foreclosure has been postponed until Nov. 2, 1896.

Gross earnings of the company for the year were $317,278, compared with $308,782 the year previous, and there was a deficit of $5,667 in meeting operating expenses, against net earnings of $200,428 in 1894. The receiver's certificates sold realized $67,954, making the net cash receipts for the year $62,287.

A $7,000,000 Mortgage Authorized.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 15.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, the new corporation into which all the Pennsylvania Railroad's South Jersey lines have been merged, was held here to-day. It was called for the purpose of acting upon the creation of a first consolidated mortgage for $7,000,000, to take the place of the indebtedness of the merged roads. There was a large vote polled principally by proxy, and it was practically unanimous in favor of creating the mortgage. The bonds will draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 62,202 tons, as compared with 64,108 tons the previous week and 45,786 tons last year. The Lake Shore carried 8,799 tons; the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 7,304 tons; the Wabash, 7,423 tons; the Michigan Central, 6,043 tons; the Pan Handle, 6,023 tons; the Erie, 6,870 tons; the Nickel Plate, 6,053 tons; the Grand Trunk 5,978 tons; the Baltimore and Ohio, 4,971 tons, and the Big Four, 2,708 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Passenger Commissioners representing the Trunk Line Committee, the New-England Passenger Association, the Central Passenger Committee, the Southwestern Passenger Association, and the Southern Passenger Association met in this city yesterday and discussed matters of detail relative to the running of excursion trains. It is desired to secure greater uniformity in the handling of this class of business.

—The application of the Hoboken Common Council for an injunction to restrain the North Hudson Railroad Company from relaying its horse car tracks in Washington Street with such tracks as are used on trolley roads, was heard before Vice Chancellor Stevens at Jersey City yesterday. Decision was reserved.

—Thomas H. Osborn of Kansas, one of the Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, thinks it unnecessary to elect a successor to D. B. Robinson, the retiring First Vice President. President Ripley and Third Vice President Morton, he says, could attend to the business.

—Nearly all of the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company have been deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. under the Northern Pacific reorganization plan. The time limit expired yesterday.

—Receiver Godfrey of the Tennessee Central Railroad was in New-York last week negotiating for a loan of $135,000 with which to discharge the company's obligations to the construction contractors.

—A meeting of the Joint Passenger Committee of the trunk lines and the Central Traffic Association will be held in this city to-morrow to consider the interchangeable mileage book question.

—Edmund Wragge, who has been local manager of the Grand Trunk Railway in Toronto for fifteen years, will retire from that position within a few days, and the place will be abolished.

—The Joint Traffic Managers will consider the subject of differentials on passenger business next Thursday. Several important requests for differential allowances will be acted upon.

—The ninth annual convention of the North American Train Dispatchers' Association opened at Old Point Comfort yesterday, and its proceedings will continue through to-day.

—A series of economies are to be put into immediate practice along the line of the Southern Pacific Road, especially in the department of maintenance of way in the Western divisions.

—It is said to have cost the roads in the Western Passenger Association about $25,000 to redeem the unused portions of the 2,000-mile books from illegitimate hands, mostly scalpers.

—Thomas M. King, receiver of the Pittsburg and Western, has appointed H. R. Hamlin his private secretary, and in Mr. King's absence Mr. Hamlin will represent the receiver.

—George T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent of the Atchison, will probably go, with D. B. Robinson, to the St. Louis and San Francisco.

—"Evidence continues to accumulate," says The Toledo Bee, "that Toledo is destined to be the greatest railroad centre in the United States."

—Superintendent Conklin of the Buffalo, Attica and Arcade Railroad has sold his interest in the road, and will resign about Aug. 1.

—Frank P. Eyman of Milwaukee has been elected President of the National Association of Local Freight Agents.

—S. B. Sweet has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Lake Erie and Western and other Brice lines in Ohio.

—Within the past five years the Wagner Palace Car Company has about doubled its car mileage.

—Charles B. Peck was recently re-elected manager of the Texas Car Service Association.

—Summer train schedules went into effect on the New-York Central yesterday.

Like the Moaning of the Sea.

From The London Chronicle.

Persons who witnessed the catastrophe at Moscow say that it was not shrieks or cries for help which rose from the swaying crowd as it struggled in its agony, heard at a certain distance, the sound which fell upon their ears was rather, they say, a prolonged, mournful wail, like the low moaning of the sea.

Already exhausted by a night passed in the open, on foot and without food, overcome by fatigue, and almost unable to breathe in the compact throng, the majority fell easy victims to the pressure which began to be exercised when the rush for the packets commenced. They had no longer strength to shout or to struggle, as they were irresistibly borne down by the multitude pressing toward the huts, and some already only half alive after the privations of the night, must have been stifled before they fell, to be trampled under foot.

CHASING THE COYOTE IN MONTANA.

Exciting Sport with Hounds and a Wagon in the Northwest.

From The Helena (Mon.) Herald.

Frank Conley was telling about running coyotes with hounds.

"Yes, Sir," he began, "I have the finest pack of hounds in the State, and they have already this year killed fourteen coyotes and two wolves. On Christmas Day we got three, which is a pretty good record. I have six dogs in my pack, all big greyhounds, but I have bred them myself and selected them very carefully. I can soon pick out the dogs I want, for the first chase after a coyote will settle the question of his staying qualities. If he shows that he is a good fighter, I will put him into my pack, but if he shows the white feather I will give him to somebody. All of my six dogs are fighters, and the way they can stretch out a coyote is a caution. I have a fine scheme of my own for getting my hounds in close range of the coyote without his getting scared. You know you can drive up pretty close to one in a wagon, but if you have a dog in sight anywhere Mr. Coyote will light out before you are within a quarter of a mile of him. I have learned that by experience, so I take advantage of the coyote's trust in a seemingly innocent-looking wagon.

"I start out from Deer Lodge with a man to help me (he takes down the fence, opens the gate, holds the team, and does the other light work) with my spring wagon, and on this wagon I have my invention. It is a big coop, covered over to keep a coyote from looking inside, and in this coop all six of the hounds ride. We drive along until we see a coyote, and then edge up toward him, sometimes getting as close as 50 yards. The animal looks us over and sees that we have no dogs running with us, and doesn't even try to get out of our way, for he thinks he don't have to bother himself about a wagon. We get as close as we can, and then from the front seat pull a string that opens the sides of the coop. The dogs have been waiting, and are on the ground in an instant, fairly tumbling over each other in the eagerness to get a good start. As for the coyote—well, he looks about as surprised as any animal well can, and no doubt wonders what kind of a traveling circus has been turned lose at him. But his surprise doesn't last long, for he finds that the dogs are almost up to him, and then he begins to run.

"This is just the beginning of the fun for us, and away we go over ditches, through fences and down ravines, and we are generally not very far behind when the dogs stop him. When you run jack rabbits the fun is over when the dogs catch the game. When you stop a coyote, the fun has just commenced. This idea that a coyote fights by snapping is all foolishness. They snap once or twice, and then they go at it like bulldogs, and when they once get hold, they hang there, I can tell you. As soon as my dogs stop one, I jump out of the wagon, and run to help them. The best fighter in my pack is always in front, and the first thing he does is to make a dash for the coyote's throat. If he catches his first hold on the coyote's neck, the fight doesn't last long, for the other dogs back him up. A dog gets hold of each hind leg, and they stretch him out, while the rest of the pack soon kill him. Sometimes the lead dog misses his first plunge, and the coyote grabs him by the ear or jaw, and then the hound backs out of the bunch, pulling the coyote with him, for the animal won't let go. Then I help him a little. With a stick I tap the coyote on the head, and he lets go his hold. The dog he has bitten is a little shy at first, but I rub him on the back and encourage him a little, and soon he is in the middle of the fight once more snapping fiercely, his eyes green with anger. The coyote is soon stretched out dead, and then the dogs run and jump in the coop in the wagon, and are ready for the next coyote. Sometimes, of course, the dogs get cut up a little, but that only seems to make them more anxious to get at the next coyote, judging from the way they tumble out of the wagon when I turn them loose again. This pack of six hounds killed two big wolves and several coyotes down near Fort Benton last Fall, and I think it is the best pack in the State. Running coyotes is great sport, I can tell you."

A DENIAL BY CAPT. O'BRIEN.

Says He Took No Improper Means to Have John Hall Declared a Thief.

Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau made the following announcement yesterday:

There is no truth whatever in the statement that I used improper methods in having a prisoner identified. F. Travers of 16 Exchange Place reported at this office that he had been robbed of a gold watch on a Forty-second Street crosstown car near the Grand Central Station last Thursday night. The description he gave of the man who took the watch tallied with that of John Hall, who is known as the "Irish Baron." I sent Detectives Daly and Doyle out to arrest him. They found him at Eighth Avenue and Fortieth Street.

Travers called here on Saturday and looked at the prisoner. He said at first he thought Hall was the man who stole his watch. Then he walked around him, observing him from all sides, and said he was positive. Travers stated, however, that the driver of the car could better identify the thief, so I sent for the driver, but he said Hall was not the man.

I instructed the detectives to tell this to the Magistrate, but to ask that Hall be remanded, as I had received another complaint from a man who lost his watch, and I wanted to let him have a look at Hall.

It is untrue that I insisted on Mr. Travers declaring Hall to be the man who stole his watch. I am the last man in the world to send an innocent person to prison.

Capt. O'Brien said his worst enemies among the criminal classes would acknowledge that he would not do them injustice intentionally.

A. O. U. W. Convention.

BUFFALO, June 15.—The Supreme Lodge of the American Order of United Workmen will convene here to-morrow morning for its twenty-fourth annual meeting. The report of Supreme Recorder Sackett for the last year will show a total membership Jan. 1 of 354,389, and the amount paid to the widows, orphans, or other dependent beneficiaries of deceased members, $7,313,839.41, a total since the order was organized of $65,480,771.67. The number of lodges Jan. 1, 1896, was 5,057, an increase of 127 during the year, and 39,473 new members were admitted. The amount of the general fund disbursed by the various Grand Lodges during 1895 for salaries, supplies, and incidental expenses was $1,090,101.30. The death rate per 1,000 members was 10.48.

New Way of Making a Statue.

From The London Globe.

A statue of copper deposited by electricity has been erected on the summit of the Tower Torre del Popolo, of the Palazzo Sull Oglio, in Lombardy. It represents St. Fidèle in his Roman armor, holding a spear in one hand and a palm in the other. It is twenty-one feet high, and weighs only 1,600 pounds. Had it been cast in bronze, it would have weighed fifty tons, but, being a hollow shell, inclosing plaster of paris, it is comparatively light, and does not burden the dome. The cost was only about £250. A plaster model of the statue was first coated with plumbago, which, being a conductor, served as a bed for the coating of copper, which was deposited by means of dynamos in twelve days. The copper skin is about one-tenth of an inch thick.

The Massachusetts Democrats.

From The Boston Transcript.

Everything is quiet at the Democratic State headquarters just at present. Ex-Gov. Russell is still down in the woods of Maine recuperating, and the leaders are resting on their oars, waiting for his return. Chairman Corcoran says that very little will be done toward putting forward the claims of Mr. Russell as a candidate until the result of the convention at St. Louis is known. A meeting of the committee has been called for Saturday night, June 20, it being assumed that by that time the situation will be such that plans can be made with a greater degree of certainty than at present.

Dog Bits Wheelman's Legs.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., June 15.—James H. Montgomery, while riding on his bicycle through this village Saturday night, was attacked by a dog owned by William Crampton, and was bitten twice on the leg. By the first bite he was thrown from his wheel. While trying to get on the bicycle again he was bitten the second time. The wounds, which were not very bad, were cauterized, and Mr. Montgomery resumed his journey to Quogue, where he was going to visit friends.

A Spinster.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Hoax—Why do you call her a spinster? She's married.

Joax—Yes, but she rides a wheel.

PERSIA'S NEW SHAH.

He Comes to the Throne Without Any Proved Fitness for Ruling.

As a general rule in Oriental countries, (writes W. B. Harris in The Saturday Review,) the successor of a monarch is not known until death has removed the reigning sovereign; but with regard to Persia this was not the case.

Some years ago the late Shah named as his successor one of his sons, upon whom he bestowed the title of Vali-Aht. At that time this important personage, who is the present Shah, was Viceroy of Azerbaijan, the richest province of Persia, which has for its capital Tabriz, the largest city in the empire. Here the Vali-Aht resided in the stucco and looking-glass palaces which the Persian of to-day loves to erect, and of which the architecture is neither European nor Oriental, but a kind of blend of a second-rate Italian casino and an over-decorated Christmas tree. The Vali-Aht owned two principal palaces (!) in Tabriz, a Winter and a Summer residence, though each apparently let the water in through the roof, and the heat or cold, as the case might be, through the walls.

The present Shah is not either in appearance or in character at all the ideal of an Oriental potentate. The expression of his face is that of a man who is intensely bored by being incased in an ill-fiting uniform, and does his best to show his dislike to it by washing his linen as seldom as possible. The fact that practically no Government beyond the system of "squeeze what you can" existed in Azerbaijan during his Viceroyalty shows sufficiently that the Shah's mind is not much concerned with the welfare of his country. He is supposed to be far more favorable to Russia than to England, and no doubt such is the case, for the city over which he held a nominal and altogether inefficient sway was once conquered and possessed by the former power, and the tendency of the Persian to love the enemy he is most in fear of is almost Christian.

Another son of the late Shah, the Zill es-Sultan, who reigns supreme in Ispahan, is supposed to have strong Anglophile propensities, and I can certainly vouch for his taking in the English illustrated papers—a fact which is alone sufficient to set abroad the rumor that his love for the English is deep and strong. This much must be said for him, that he is active and possesses some spirit, while the only public act that I am aware of the present Shah ever having essayed is an attempt to destroy, in search of buried treasure, the beautiful tower that marks the tomb of the wife of the Mongol Emperor Hulaku at Maragha. And for this bit of energy did not last long, for he abandoned the task as soon as he found the well-squared stones were harder to move than the putty and plaster of his own ill-built home.

Both of these two royal Princes, who have lived far away from Teheran; the seat of the Government, have been kept in ignorance of all political events, and neither of them, as a matter of fact, is competent to reign. The Shah, it seems to me, takes no interest in anything, and the Zill es-Sultan takes an interest in everything that he ought to leave alone. The Zill es-Sultan would like to tax the people to the last penny to buy gaudy uniforms for his favorite soldiers, while the Shah himself will probably leave the taxes to filter into the pockets of his rapacious sycophants and courtiers, and will still continue to forget to have his linen washed.

Long experience on the throne and a general knowledge of the world taught the late Shah something, and he may be said to have conducted his affairs with some show at least of thought and prudence, but he never saw fit, even though he had already nominated his successor, to instill into him any idea of government, or any knowledge of the relations of foreign powers. However, this is probably all for the best, for no one, not perhaps the few Englishmen who read translations of Omar Khayyam and Saadi in vellum covers, could desire to uphold the present Persian dynasty, which has allowed one of the richest agricultural and artistic countries of the world to fall into irremediable decay.

Russia, must in time, as a matter of course, get possession of Northern Persia, while we, if we are wide awake, may seize the Gulf, and the sooner both these events take place the better. No one who has seen the peasant of Northwest Persia prostrate under the burden of extortion and execrable government could desire the conquest of that district by the Russians to be delayed, if he has the least sense of pity in his heart. And under the present incompetent Shah some such partition of Persia as I have indicated may become a fait accompli sooner than is generally anticipated.

WANTS AN ANTI-A. P. A. SOCIETY.

Father Birk Says Romanists Should Show Their Strength.

At the Sunday evening service in the West Hoboken Monastery, the Rev. Father Philip Birk delivered an address in which he strongly urged his hearers to form an anti-A. P. A. society, as a local branch of the American Order of United Catholics. He was very outspoken.

"The A. P. A. claims 4,000,000 votes," he said. "I don't believe they are so strong as that, but they are becoming a dangerous power. I believe that, so long as we have been attacked, we are strong enough in the country to make our power felt. If we unite, like the A. P. A., our strength will go far to defeat them, especially if we would bind ourselves never to vote for any man belonging to or in sympathy with the A. P. A. I would go even further than that and refuse to deal with a butcher or other tradesman affiliated or in sympathy with the A. P. A., except he were in want, and then only as a matter of charity."

Father Birk said he had read several insulting anonymous letters, which he was satisfied had been written in the town. He urged a full attendance at the next quarterly meeting of the Holy Name Society of the parish, when, he said, he hoped to see practical steps taken for a local union.

AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Sons of the American Revolution Make Their Annual Pilgrimage.

The annual pilgrimage of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, of this city, was made yesterday to Newburg, to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of Washington's appointment as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

The party, which included Daughters of the American Revolution, embarked on the steamboat Howard Carroll, and, with reinforcements from Yonkers, was about 600 in number. Newburg was reached at 2 o'clock, where the party was received by Major B. B. Odell, the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Historical Society of Newburg, and the Quassaic Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At Washington's headquarters, Major Odell made the speech of welcome, which was answered by Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn. A gavel made of wood from Temple Hill, where the last encampment of the Revolutionary Army was made, was presented to the Empire State Society by the Quassaic Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. The party visited West Point on its way home.

"Brutal Pride" and "Stupid Self-Abnegation."

From The London Figaro.

Some of the comments of the rabid anti-English French press on Linton's victory in the recent Bordeaux-Paris cycle race are extremely funny. One of the papers says that his success was due solely to his "brutal pride," which would not permit him to stop even when bruised, bleeding, and half dead from his several falls. Such a piece of "stupid self-abnegation," says the amiable journalist, ought to have caused him to be "hooted for an imbecile." These Frenchmen are really very hard to please. If Linton had retired when he was injured he would have been insulted as a faint-hearted craven. Because he struggled on and won his triumph is attributed to brutal pride and British arrogance. Pluck, endurance, judgment, and skill, of course, had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Levy to be Banqueted.

A complimentary banquet to Ferdinand Levy is to be given to-morrow evening in the Grand Central Palace by the delegates to the twelfth National Convention of the Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, of which Mr Levy has been re-elected Grand Master for the fifth time.

Flint's Fine Furniture

For either Palace or Cottage.

Factory Prices.

DENIED BY MR. PEABODY.

Negotiations Not Completed for Sale of the Waldorf to J. J. Astor.

Charles A. Peabody, counsel for William Waldorf Astor, and who represents Mr. Astor's interests in this country, denied last night a report that negotiations had about been completed for the sale of the Waldorf Hotel property to John Jacob Astor. It had been rumored on prior occasions that John Jacob Astor had made overtures to his cousin, William Waldorf Astor, for the purchase of the Waldorf, and greater credence was given to the latest report because the recent visit of William Waldorf Astor to this country might have offered opportunity for furtherance of negotiations.

Mr. Peabody said: "I have no knowledge of such a transaction. It is a mistake. The report is incorrect."

John Jacob Astor is at present putting up the hotel structure on the northerly half of the block on Fifth Avenue, the southerly half of which is occupied by the Waldorf. It follows the general architectural style of the Waldorf, but is to be eighteen stories high, and much deeper, extending back on Thirty-fourth Street about 440 feet. He has also had plans filed for an eight-story business building, with a frontage of 75 feet on Thirty-fourth Street, adjoining the new hotel. The latter, it is understood, will be called the Schermerhorn. An annex to the Waldorf has also been in course of construction, with a frontage of 100 feet on Thirty-third Street. George C. Boldt, manager of the Waldorf, will conduct both houses on the completion of the Schermerhorn.

Col. Camp Relinquishes Command.

Col. John T. Camp relinquished command of the Twenty-second Regiment yesterday without formality. His application to the Adjutant General in May to be retired on June 15, followed by the order granting his request, made further formality needless. He visited the armory last night and passed an hour or two with the officers, as had been his Monday night custom. There was scarcely an allusion to his retirement. All his regimental papers and other official effects had been passed over to Lieut. Col. King some time ago, so that last night's visit was purely social. At meeting of officers will probably soon be called, at which fitting resolutions will be passed on Col. Camp's long service with the regiment. Plans will probably be made at the same meeting for the election of a Colonel. Lieut. Col. King and Major Franklin Bartlett seem likely to be the only candidates.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

31st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

34 WEST 32d ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with bath; large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

103 WEST 48th ST.—Hall room; southern exposure; strictly first-class table; large room later; good closets.

BOARD.—170 Remsen St., 262 and 280 Henry St., between Joralemon and State, Brooklyn Heights. Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class table and attendance; dining room on parlor floor; reference required; houses under same management.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

14 WEST 33d ST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private baths; single rooms; transient or permanent; references.

36th ST., 55 WEST.—Newly and daintily furnished rooms for gentlemen only; with or without private bath.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, A FEW boarders can be accommodated in a private family at reasonable rates. Address Mrs. H. M. RIDEOUT, Bartlett, N. H.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; locations, prices, facts, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, Pier of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.
Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
SEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

The Arverne

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, LONG ISLAND,
Will open for the season June 27.
Call or address,
ARTHUR H. WOOD,
Everett House, N. Y.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 118, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

NEW-YORK—Saratoga.

POPULAR PRICES.
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Saratoga Springs,
NOW OPEN.
Transient Rates $4 per day and upward.
Special Terms per week and season.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel
and Steamboat Line, Saratoga Lake, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Famous for its fish and game dinners. Book of views mailed free.
T. C. LUTHER, Prop.

WORDEN'S HOTEL.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Open year round. Elevator, steam heat.
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OPENS JUNE 27.
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Four Hours from New-York.
EVERY CONVENIENCE OF A CITY HOTEL. DIRECT RAILROAD ACCESS. ELEVATION 3,000 FEET. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
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Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

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America's Famous Health and Pleasure Resort.
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Opens June 20th.
St. James Hotel.
Moderate Rates. First-class in every particular.
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SEASON OF 1896 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner & Prop.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

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THE ANTLERS,
On Raquette Lake.
Now open until Oct. 15th. The most naturally attractive lake in the Adirondacks; in the heart of the wilderness; good boating and bathing; the best fishing and hunting; beautiful walks; charming scenery; cottages of from two to eight rooms for rent; special reduced rates until July 15th and for the season. Address
C. H. BENNETT, Prop.

WAYSIDE INN
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LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y., June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

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THE CHATEAUGAY.
Superb scenic location. Elevation, 1,650 feet.
Absolutely no hay fever. All out-of-door sports.
Terms moderate. C. W. BACKUS, Merrill, N. Y.

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ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.—Recent improvements include electric lighting. Open June 1st. Pamphlet and terms on application to
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THE BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. All modern improvements. Send for circular.
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THE MANSION HOUSE,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y. Location unexcelled for healthfulness and scenery; moderate prices.
C. A. FERRISS, Manager.

NEW-YORK—Lake George.

THE LAKE HOUSE.
The finest hotel in the Adirondacks. White waiters, electric lights, ballroom, billiard room, bowling alley, baseball ground, dirt tennis courts, &c. W. W. BROWN, Lessee and Proprietor, Lake George, N. Y.

WHY NOT Spend your outing at picturesque Hulett, Lake George, N. Y.? Excellent hotel and cottages. An entertainment for every day of season. For booklet address HENRY W. BUCKELL, Prop., Hulett's Landing, N.Y.

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Lake George. Open June to October. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

THE CROSBYSIDE,
Lake George. Superbly located. Open June 8 to Oct. 1. Terms, $12 to $21 a week. A. H. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 1. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb situation on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George. Dry mountain air. Beautiful scenery. All amusements. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. S. T. Birdsall, Prop., Glen Lake, N.Y.

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HOTEL UNCAS, LAKE GEORGE, Silver Bay, N. Y.—Everything new. References. SMITH SEXTON, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK—Lake Champlain.

THE ORIGINAL
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
On Lake Champlain, Maquam Bay, Vermont. Open from June to October. Good boating and fishing. Table supplied with fresh vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, etc., from hotel farm. Accessible via R. R. and steamboat. Sanitary plumbing. Newly decorated throughout. For illustrated circular address
C. F. SMITH, Swanton, Vt.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
Two hours from New-York by Harlem R. R. A first-class family hotel. Opens June 20. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE.....Proprietor.
Post Office and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water. Beautiful drives. Fine wheeling. Write for circular and prices at Buckingham Hotel, Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

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PAVILION HOTEL Open June 16.
EUROPEAN APPLICATIONS OF SULPHUR WATER, INHALATION, BATHS, & DOUCHES FOR RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, SKIN DISEASES
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
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A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
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FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

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HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.
OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

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Atlantic City Sanatorium.
Every scientific treatment for the sick, with first-class hotel. Booklet mailed. J. J. Rochford, Supt.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day; elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-JERSEY—Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE,
Directly on the beach. OPENS JUNE 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARGETTS, Chief Clerk. Asbury Park, N. J. Or, F. H. SCHOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., New-York City.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Elevator. MORGAN & PARSONS.

HOTEL ALBION.
Second and Ocean Aves., ASBURY PARK, N. J. Fifty yards from the surf; 16th season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week; opens June 15th.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
Opens June 27. Select family and transient hotel, located on the Ocean Boulevard. Unobstructed view of the sea. Baths and modern conveniences; private bathing grounds; reasonable rates; illustrated booklets. Address, to June 20, Mansion House, Brooklyn. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 39th St., N. Y. Rooms shown at the Lake Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire of Mr. O. D. Potter.

SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES,
BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.,
35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
Altitude 800 feet. Chef from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE BRIELLE.
A family hotel; accommodates 80 guests; on the Atlantic coast; twelve miles south of Long Branch; $8 to $12 weekly; special rates for season. For further particulars address Major G. D. RUSSELL, 170 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or BRIELLE, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

KILLED BY HER HUSBAND

MRS. THOMAS LYNCH SHOT DOWN IN "HELL'S KITCHEN."

Thomas Bannon at the Same Time Received Wounds That May Prove Fatal—He and the Woman Were Leaving the House Where He Lived with His Mother, When Seen by the Husband—The Shooting Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

A woman was murdered and a man was probably fatally wounded in the vicinity of what is known as "Hell's Kitchen" last night.

Thomas Lynch of 746 Greenwich Street, a boilermaker, and his wife, Annie R. Lynch, the murdered woman, quarreled frequently of late on account of attentions the husband supposed were paid by Thomas Bannon, a brakeman, thirty-one years old, to his wife. The couple had a serious quarrel on Saturday night, and Mrs. Lynch left her husband and their home. It is said that Mrs. Lynch had left her husband twice before on account of quarrels regarding Bannon.

Lynch saw his wife and Bannon at about 7:15 o'clock last night leaving the doorway of 534 West Thirty-ninth Street, where the latter lived with his mother.

As soon as Lynch saw them he fired two shots from a revolver in quick succession at his wife. One shot struck her in the left temple, and the other in the right side of the face. She was killed instantly, the shot in the temple probably being the fatal one.

Bannon tried to get away, but the enraged husband was too quick for him, and shot him twice, once under the left eye and once in the right side of the back.

A crowd began to gather immediately after the first shot was heard, people pouring out from the densely populated tenements near by. The streets was soon blocked with greatly excited people.

Lynch tried to escape, and was attempting to divert attention from himself when Policeman McDonald appeared upon the scene. Two men in th crowd, who disappeared almost immediately afterward, pointed Lynch out to the policeman, and declared that he was the man who had done the shooting.

Lynch made some resistance, but was soon subdued and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station.

After a little difficulty the police cleared the street where the shooting had been done. An ambulance was summoned from Roosevelt Hospital, and the surgeon accompanying it pronounced Mrs. Lynch dead as soon as he saw her body. He said that her death had most probably been instantaneous.

Bannon, who was groaning with great pain, was taken to the hospital. After his wounds were dressed there he was transferred to Bellevue Hospital and placed under arrest as a witness.

At a late hour last night his condition was serious. When Lynch was taken to the station house he was questioned by Sergt. Welsing as to his reasons for the double shooting, but he would only say that his wife had left him and refused to live with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynch's two children are understood to be in some institution. Lynch was perfectly sober at the time of the murder. His revolver was a new one, and all of its five chambers were empty when it was examined at the station.

At Bannon's home, which is in the rear of the first floor of 534 West Thirty-ninth Street, his mother last night denied having any knowledge of Mrs. Lynch. She denied that Mrs. Lynch had ever been there, or that she knew that her son was acquainted with her.

Lynch will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. His wife was twenty-nine years old.

The neighborhood in which the shooting occurred was some years ago the most notorious district of crime in this city. The locality is known as "Hell's Kitchen" and "Battle Row," but of late years the block has been built up, and the neighborhood has become quieter and more respectable.

CALCULUS MEETS HIS YEARLY FATE.

The Stevens Institute Class of '96 Cremates Him.

The class of '96 of Stevens Institute last night cremated Calculus. The students marched about Hoboken before holding the exercises on the campus. The procession was headed by a band attired in red shirts. Torches were carried in the procession. In the centre four of the students carried Calculus in a coffin inscribed with the equation to which his sentence had been reduced. About the bearers was a special bodyguard of mourners. The figure of Calculus was attired in a red suit.

As the campus was approached, the figure was taken from the coffin and kicked before the procession on to the campus. Five thousand people gathered to see the ceremonies. After a mock trial, Calculus was sentenced to be beheaded and cremated. With due ceremony the head was chopped off, and then the head and body were placed upon the pyre, which was saturated with oil. The torch was applied, and as the flames broke out the students executed a war dance. After the fire had burned down the students held a smoker in Quartet Club Hall. There was no disturbance throughout the evening.

TWO SPEECHES BY MR. DEPEW.

He Addresses the Merchants of St. Louis and a Grand Army Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Chauncey M. Depew this afternoon addressed 3,500 merchants of St. Louis on the financial question. Every reference to the maintenance of the gold standard was received with hearty applause.

To-night Mr. Depew addressed a meeting held at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic for the benefit of the Missouri Soldiers' Home. It was an enthusiastic audience and was estimated at nearly 10,000. His address was mainly in eulogy of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Threats Against Secretary Morton.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Very few of the many who thronged to see Secretary of Agriculture Morton during his brief visit to this city a fortnight ago knew that the Cabinet officer was constantly attended by an armed detective. Great care was taken that none should learn that his life had been threatened by a crank who differed from him on the money question. Secretary Morton received no less than five letters of warning from the crank during his stay in this city. He was told that if he did not "get back to Wall Street as fast as steam could carry him" he would get the top of his head blown off." The Secretary placed the letters in the hands of a prominent Government official, who confided the matter only to two friends, both of whom stand high in the Government service. They held a council and decided that the crank meant business. So a private detective was employed to attend the Secretary during his stay in this city. Even on the pleasure excursion tendered the Secretary by the Government officials here, the detective was in attendance. The letters were written on Occidental Hotel letter-head paper, and inclosed in a standard envelope, with the following address: "Hon J. S. Morton, Secretary, Palace Hotel, City." The letters were written in pencil, and in a fairly good hand. If he did his writing in the Occidental Hotel he was crafty enough not to mail his letters there, for after the first day detectives kept a close watch on the letter box, without success.

Gamma Chapter's Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of Gamma Chapter of the Psi Beta Kappa Society was held at Clark's, West Twenty-third Street, last evening. The following officers were elected: President—Adolph Werner; Vice President—James Godwin; Treasurer—Henry F. Carr; Secretary—Frederick G. Reynolds. Ten members of the graduating class of the College of the City of New-York were admitted to membership in the chapter. After the business had been transacted a supper was served to fifty of the members.

THE VANDERBILT-WILSON WEDDING

To Take Place Thursday—Few Details of the Preparations Made Public.

That Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., will be married to Miss Grace Wilson at 12:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson of 511 Fifth Avenue, seems to have been decided upon, but who will be present at the ceremony is a question that is being discussed with much interest in the social world.

The fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has admitted his opposition to the wedding has started this speculation. The only answer which members of Miss Wilson's family have given to the question of who will be present was in a statement made at the house yesterday, which contained the words "Guests—the usual list."

The marriage ceremony will be performed in the rear drawing room of the bride's home. The house is a double brownstone structure, and is well fitted for entertainments. On the parlor floor there are in front a large drawing room on the north side of the hall and a small reception room on the south side. Back of the large drawing room is a second one about 18 feet by 25 feet. There a platform raised a few inches will be placed.

The decorations will be very elaborate. Roses and orchids will be the flowers most used.

In spite of the preparations which have been made, the ceremonies at the wedding will be very simple. There will be no bridesmaids, and it is said no ushers. A list of ushers was published yesterday, but it is certainly wrong in at least one particular, for Frank Burton Harrison, who was a classmate of young Mr. Vanderbilt at Yale, and whose name was in the list, intends to sail for Europe Thursday morning.

It is expected that Richard T. Wilson, Jr., will act as Mr. Vanderbilt's best man, but he would not discuss the matter yesterday.

Miss Wilson's bridal gown will be of white satin, covered with flounces of old point d'Alençon lace, with a lace veil to match.

What clergyman will marry these wealthy young people seems not yet to have been decided upon. In speaking of the matter, members of the Wilson family have been careful to say simply "the clergyman." Both the Vanderbilt and Wilson families attend St. Bartholomew's Church. Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, is at present in Europe, and will escape the possibly unpleasant position of being asked to join in marriage children of two of his parishioners against the wishes of one of them.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's Church was asked last night if he was to officiate at the wedding. His only answer was: "If I were, I would not tell you."

The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the Wilson home.

EX-GOV. FLOWER FOR PRESIDENT.

His Nomination at Chicago Urged by The Albany Argus.

ALBANY, June 15.—Ex-Gov. Flower was in Albany to-day to attend a meeting of the Municipal Gas Company, which executed a contract with the city for the public lighting. He left for New-York on an early afternoon train with Anthony N. Brady.

He was unaware that Senator David B. Hill was in town and expressed his sorrow upon learning the fact as he was boarding his train at being unable to call on him. It is thought here that Mr. Flower and Senator Hill will be two of the delegates at large to Chicago.

The Argus, which is owned in part by ex-Gov. Flower, urged the nomination of Mr. Flower for the Presidency in an editorial to-day. A meeting of the Directors of that paper was held at noon, but no policy was outlined; neither was an editor in chief appointed to the existing vacancy.

REPRESENTATIVE BAILEY'S VIEWS.

He Is for Bland and a Platform for Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Representative Bailey of Texas said to-day that the report was unfounded that he had declared in favor of the nomination of Gov. Boies for President by the Democratic National Convention.

"My personal choice for President," said Mr. Bailey, "is Mr. Bland of Missouri. I do not know, however, what the Texas delegation will do, and it is my intention to be governed by the conditions which I find prevailing at Chicago and by the results of consultation with my associates in the delegation. I think Mr. Bland, himself, would be the last man to desire his personal advantage to be given precedence over the interests of the party. I think he represents the ideal candidate under existing conditions, and that the party should declare flatly for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"I do not think an equivocal declaration would please either side, and even if we should elect our candidate by such a declaration, it would only postpone the definite settlement of the question another four years."

GOLD MAY WIN IN FLORIDA.

Silver Democrats in Small Majority at To-day's Convention.

OCALA, Fla., June 15.—The Florida Democrats will meet here in convention to-morrow to nominate a State ticket, from Governor down, and select eight delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

A majority of the delegates have been instructed for free silver, but the majority is small, and the gold men, who control the machinery, may be able to overcome it. If the gold men carry the day, it is said that they will ignore the money question in the platform and send uninstructed delegates to Chicago.

Ex-Gov. and present Controller W. D. Bloxham is the leading candidate for Governor, but he is said to indorse President Cleveland's financial policy, and this may cause the silver delegates to oppose him. In that case, Mr. Bloxham might be beaten, as it requires a two-thirds vote to nominate.

A WOMAN LAWYER IN COURT.

Pleads Guilty for a Female Shoplifter, Who Is Fined $100.

Miss Rosalie Loew, a woman lawyer, appeared in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday as counsel for Helen and Lena Greenbaum, a mother and daughter accused of shoplifting by Louise Eltoft, the woman detective of H. O'Neill's dry goods store.

The detective said she saw Mrs. Greenbaum take a pair of stockings, a hat, and an undervest. These she conveyed to her daughter, who was standing outside the store. Miss Eltoft followed them up and saw the mother go into other stores in the neighborhood and repeat the thefts, giving her booty in each case to her daughter.

Miss Loew said she would plead guilty for the mother, and asked that the daughter be discharged. Assistant District Attorney Berlinger assented to this course.

Justice Ryan fined Mrs. Greenbaum $100 or thirty days in prison.

Giving a Ship Its Name.

From The Providence News.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the session of the Rhode Island Episcopal Convention, in St. Stephen's Church:

Whereas, The public press in reporting the launch and naming of vessels usually describe the ceremony as christening or baptizing; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Rhode Island, now assembled, declares that it is not only incorrect but sacrilegious to do so.

Resolved, That the convention, by and with the approval of its beloved and venerable Bishop, earnestly requests all members of the Episcopal Church in this diocese to write and speak of such ceremonies as naming a vessel so that one of the most solemn and sacred sacraments of the Church shall not be written or spoken of as being celebrated at a time of purely worldly ceremonial.

California Dried Fruits Scarce.

From The Toronto Monetary Times, June 12.

To illustrate the scarcity of California dried fruits, their Montreal agent sent a message by wire this week to the largest shipping house on the Pacific coast asking about stock and received the reply, "Have not 600 boxes in stock all told."

Going to the Herald Square.

Steindorff and Ebert's Opera Company, in their production of "Pinafore," will move from the American Theatre to the Herald Square Theatre Monday night, where they will continue during the Summer.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

MAX MULLER AND THE LORD.

How the London Papers Treated a Queer Episode at a Lecture.

The London correspondent of this paper, Mr. Harold Frederic, recently referred in one of his Sunday dispatches to a curious scene that took place at a meeting of the Royal Society of Literature. Prof. Max Müller had delivered a lecture on "Coincidences," in which he called attention to several notable cases of parallelism exhibited by the Christian and Buddhist scriptures. At the close of the lecture the Lord Chancellor of England, who presided at the meeting, took occasion, in moving a vote of thanks to the distinguished scholar, to express disbelief in the conclusions which Prof. Müller had intimated might be drawn from the appearance of the same stories in both the older and the younger religious systems. Lord Halsbury's remarks showed utter ignorance of the subject on which he presumed to differ with the great specialist, and the latter, in a short and good-natured reply, made this fact so obvious that the auditors were moved to derisive laughter, of which the Lord Chancellor was the object.

None of the London papers made more than a vague reference to this episode, and even those references were so worded as to save the feelings of the noble lord as much as possible. Mr. Frederic instanced this as an illustration of the snobbish cowardice exhibited by the London journals in all matters affecting the aristocracy. As showing just how the matter was smoothed over, the report of the meeting made by The London Chronicle—about the fullest published—is of interest. That paper said:

"In the course of a long and learned address Prof. Müller observed that there were two classes of coincidences—those which we had a right to expect and those which we had no right to expect. Our common human nature and surroundings were enough to account for many coincidences, but others were enshrouded in mystery. Surprise had been expressed that the Australian natives, as well as the ancient Brahmins, knew how to produce fire by rubbing sticks together, but it would have been extraordinary if the human mind had not conceived that idea after seeing branches of trees, driven together by the wind, emit sparks. It had even been claimed that some of the higher animals had profited by observing the same phenomena.

"The explanation of certain coincidences had to be sought in history. For instance, it was strange that mitres, croziers, rosaries, &c., should be used by the priesthood in Tibet, but investigation showed it to be a historical fact that Christians, probably Nestorians, were at work in China from the middle of the seventh century to the end of the eighth. They had monasteries and schools, and were patronized by the Government, and their teaching might reasonably be supposed to have spread to Tibet. Eventually, both Buddhism and Christianity were suppressed by edict, and, while the former recovered somewhat, the latter died out. Still, some of the peculiarities of Buddhism, such as fasting, confession, and celibacy of the clergy, were hard to account for. Some contended that they were borrowed by Buddhism from Christianity, but the evidence, such as it was, seemed rather to point the other way.

"Referring to the influence of the East over the West, the professor argued that the originals of Greek fables were to be found either in stories in the Buddhist canon or in proverbs upon which, later on, fables were constructed. Thus the legend of the ass in the lion's skin was to be found in a Buddhist work, and, in fact, the Greeks never claimed fable literature as their own creation.

"Buddhism also possessed narratives which singular coincided with many in the Old and New Testaments. The story of the judgment of Solomon was to be found, in substance, in the Buddhist canon, while as to the New Testament, here was a story of a disciple of Buddha who walked upon the waters of a river till, becoming affrighted at the waves, he commenced to sink, regaining his footing when he once more fixed his thoughts on Buddha.

"Walking on the water was a miracle which might pass unnoticed in varying religions, but walking on the water by faith and sinking for want of faith was an incident which, when related in divergent religious books of the East and West, could only be accounted for by some interchange of thought, and it must be remembered that Buddhism was anterior to Christianity. Then again, as to the miraculous distribution of the loaves and fishes, in the Buddhist books they read Buddha parted a loaf which fed 500 people, and the fragments were such that they had to be thrown into an adjacent cave. These matters should not be allowed to rest; the evidence was complete, and he appealed to his hearers for a verdict.

"Lord Halsbury, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Prof. Müller, said that, as one of the jury, he did not think the evidence was complete. As to the Buddhist stories and the New Testament, the miracle of the loaves and fishes was not a parable, but an actual fact, supported by abundant evidence. For his part, if he had to choose between that evidence and Buddhist stories he should rely on the combined force of Christian antiquity, and should not concern himself to inquire further into it. [Laughter and cheers.] Professor Müller's references were things which might turn out to have historical causes. It might well be that we did not know as much as we thought we did, and that a great deal of historical evidence had been lost. Where was the evidence that these stories existed at the early period to which the professor had referred? Further, there was such a thing as making interpolations in ancient manuscripts. Those who had had experience of courts of law knew that people had a tendency to see parts of the truth and suppose it to be the whole, and the professor seemed sometimes to do this. In this case they were not dealing with any particular history, but with the history of the whole world. When some old fable was dug up from the Eastern world and pitted against the Gospel, he preferred the latter. [Cheers.] The writers of the New Testament professed to have seen and heard of the things of which they wrote, and if these things were merely fables, the Apostles must be held to have written that which was not true. Therefore this became a very serious question. ["Hear, hear!"]

"The vote of thanks was carried amid loud applause, and in replying Prof. Müller said he quite appreciated the remarks of the Chairman as to evidence. All he meant by saying that the evidence was complete was that that which he had compiled was complete so far as he was concerned. He only told them what he had ascertained. As to the Buddhist canon, there was clear evidence that it was prior to Christianity.

A. B. Sanford's Property Attached.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15.—Attachments have been placed on the property of Arnold B. Sanford, Treasurer of the Globe Yarn Mills, by the Citizens' National Bank of New-Bedford. One is on account of a note for $30,000, the other of $15,000. More security was asked on them a week ago, but could not be given. The affair is the outgrowth of heavy indorsements by Mr. Sanford for the Somerset and Johnsonburg Manufacturing Company. This concern operates two plants, one at Somerset, this State, the other at Johnsonburg, Penn., and manufactures fancy tilings and other productions from clay. The mills of which Mr. Sanford is Treasurer will not be involved, and no very serious results are feared locally. Mr. Sanford was formerly President of the Board of Trade, and has been a prominent member of the Home Market Club.

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HOW SUMNER PREPARED TO DIE.

The Victim of a Joke on the Part of Roystering Southern Youth.

Washington Letter to The Chicago Record.

Ex-Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, being in a reminiscent mood the other evening, related an anecdote of Charles Sumner that illustrated a remarkable characteristic of that great statesman. After he recovered from the effects of the attack of Preston Brooks, Mr. Sumner went to Europe and remained for several months. Many people predicted that he would not dare return to the Senate Chamber, and almost everybody was willing to concede that if he did so he would make no more speeches on the slave question, for several Southern fire-eaters had threatened to kill him if he did. Mr. Sumner's intimate friends were well aware that he, like many other men of great intellect, was born a physical coward, and the assault of Brooks had upset his nerves so completely that he would jump whenever he was startled by an unexpected sound.

But Mr. Sumner came back to Washington at the beginning of the next session, resumed his seat in the Senate, and, although it was notorious that several ruffians intended to attack him if he did so, renewed his war against the slave power, and at the first opportunity delivered a speech that was even more radical and merciless than that which provoked the anger of Preston Brooks.

The night after the delivery of that speech Mr. Dawes, who was a Representative from Massachusetts, was just going to bed when Mr. Sumner's butler rushed into his room at his boarding house, breathless with excitement, and said that Mr. Sumner wanted to see him immediately. Mr. Dawes put on his clothes again, and, taking a stout hickory which he always carried, went to Mr. Sumner's residence, which was then on F Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and only a few steps from the Treasury. He found the great man in his library drawing up a memorandum of instructions to his friends in case he should be killed, and he coolly informed Mr. Dawes that he expected to die that night. He had been visited, he said, by a committee of three, representing the slave-holding element in the South, who warned him that his hour was fast approaching, and that the penalty of his last speech was likely to be visited upon him at any time.

"I sent for you, Mr. Dawes," he continued, "with the hope and expectation that you will summon the Representatives from Massachusetts and remain with me through the night. Your society will be a consolation, and I should like to have you witness my death if I am attacked in such a manner that it will be impossible for you to defend me after I allege that she was insane, and believed her relatives were trying to rob her. The estate is valued at $30,000. Of this amount she bequeathed $29,000 to the Masonic Asylum, at Utica, and $500 to the same Methodist Episcopal Church. To her brothers, who are contesting the will, she left each $5. The contest was not concluded.

—Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of mandamus directing the New-York College of Dentistry to show cause on June 25 why it should not be compelled to issue, award, and deliver to Edwin W. Harlan a diploma as doctor of dentistry. Mr. Harlan claims that he entered the college Oct. 1, 1893, and was a student until May 13, 1896, on which date he was graduated, and that he has been unable to get his diploma.

—Application was made at the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday to punish City Auditor Sutton for contempt of court for failing to pay Thomas F. Farrell the money ordered to be paid by the Supreme Court for his services as Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. Instead of paying the bill the Auditor appealed the case.

—Thomas F. Farrell, Secretary of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, started for Saratoga yesterday to make arrangements for the delegation from that county to the State Convention. Mr. Farrell is to secure hotel accommodations and to make the other necessary arrangements.

—Coroner Coombs this evening will hold the inquest in the case of Mrs. Evans and the boy Fink Appelbaum, who were killed in the accident on the trolley car on Thirty-ninth Street Sunday, June 7. The inquest will be held in the Grand Jury Room in the County Court House.

—The United States Grand Jury has indicted Annie E. Coswell, H. M. Morris, Sigmond Morris, and Isadore Meyer for conducting a swindling directory business at 389 Fulton Street and for using the mails with the intention of defrauding. The parties have been admitted to bail.

—A jury in the Supreme Court yesterday gave Miss Sarah Fitzpatrick a verdict for $1,000 in her suit against Joseph Stewart for $50,000 damages for breach of promise. He is a dealer in teas.

—Miss Ethel Rhoda Evans is a lawyer. She was admitted to the bar in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday. She lives at 26 Fort Green Place.

—Three of the men concerned in the murder of the Italian barber Serro were held to await the action of the Grand Jury by Justice Tighe yesterday.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday began running its new express cars.

Long Island.

—Nothing has been heard from William Kline, the proprietor of the Greenport Floral Company, who disappeared on the 7th of the month. Some believe that the missing man has killed himself. Three weeks ago, while intoxicated, he tried to purchase poison, and this is the reason it is thought he has ended his life. Kline had been in Greenport but a few months, and, it is said, left several unpaid bills behind him.

—James Wall of 448 Keap Street, Brooklyn, was yesterday sent to jail for fourteen months for stealing brass cocks and trimmings from the Long Island Railroad Company's cars in Long Island City.

—Five-year-old Rhoda Schenck of Hancock and Washington Streets, Long Island City, whose clothing caught fire while playing around a bonfire on Saturday morning, died last night from her injuries.

New-Rochelle.

—Miss Cornelia B. Zabriskie will be married at West Hampton, L. I., to-day to William Temple Emmet, Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of New-Rochelle. Mr. Emmet and his bride will sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamship New-York.

—The tableaus for the benefit of the New-Rochelle Hospital, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at the gymnasium, will be on a more elaborate scale than any ever before undertaken in the village.

—Public exhibitions of class work will take place to-day in the Weyman Avenue School from 9 o'clock to 11:30 o'clock A.M., and in School No. 2 to-morrow during the same hours.

—Justice and Mrs. Samuel F. Swinburne will attend commencement exercises at Harvard College next week. Justice Swinburne was a member of the class of '90.

—A man was killed Saturday near Larchmont by a train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway. A card in his pocket bore the name of John P. Dunn.

Westchester County.

—The Board of Water Commissioners of Mount Vernon organized Saturday evening and elected the following officers: President—Charles C. Bigelow; Treasurer—Samuel Swart; Secretary—Louis J. Townley. The board will meet Friday evenings. Its report to the Mayor and Common Council will be made on or before Nov. 1.

—A Newfoundland dog that showed symptoms of hydrophobia was killed yesterday in Mount Vernon by Poundmaster Lawlor and Special Officer White after an exciting chase. It was finally cornered back of the Argus Building and shot.

—The following were elected officers of the new village of Pelham Saturday: President—S. Cushman Caldwell; Treasurer—John F. Fairchild; Trustees—Ralph K. Hubbard, Howard Scribner, and Arthur G. C. Fletcher.

—Adam E. Schatz began to perform his duties as Judge of the City Court of Mount Vernon yesterday. Hiram J. Collins was sworn in as clerk, and Frederick Van Garrel as city marshal.

—Regents' examinations are being held in the schools of Mount Vernon this week. High School commencement exercises will be held Monday evening in the Fulton Avenue School building.

—Harvey S. Armstrong was sworn in as Alderman from the First Ward of Mount Vernon Saturday afternoon.

Jersey City.

—William A. Skinner, who some time ago was appointed receiver for the A. Creamer Brewing Company of Guttenberg, yesterday reported to Vice Chancellor Stevens that he had realized sufficient money from the assets to pay the stockholders a dividend of 2½ per cent. over and above the liabilities. He asked to be allowed to do this and close the business. Decision was reserved.

—President Richard Brown of the Street and Water Board last night said that nothing would be done in relation to the water supply until Commissioner George W. Harding returns from St. Louis. While he is absent the Board is tied politically, and the Democrats are opposed to making any contract unless ample opportunity is afforded for the consideration of a filtration plan.

—The man who committed suicide in Hoboken Saturday by throwing himself in front of a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western drill engine was yesterday identified as Ludwig P. Munkel of 337 Grove Street, Jersey City. He was sixty-five years years old. He was a baker and his family attribute his suicide to business troubles. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Nicholas Kullach of 192 New-York Avenue was yesterday fined $5 by Police Justice Douglass for driving a heavily loaded truck on the Hudson County Boulevard, which the county authorities have decided shall be maintained as a pleasure drive.

Mistakes in Real Estate Investments.

From The Boston Traveler.

It is interesting to review the mistakes Bostonians have made in the matter of prophecies as to what sections were to become residential quarters, and to see the relics of those mistakes in various big and finely planned buildings. One of the earliest is found in the Perkins Institute for the Blind on its magnificent site in South Boston. In 1837 it was opened on a grand scale as the "Mount Washington House," and it was believed by its projectors and many others, too, that the district was to become Boston's swellest place in which to live. But fate willed otherwise, to the benefit of the sightless. Another object lesson is the huge New-England Conservatory Building, which twenty years ago was carried on disastrously as the St. James Hotel, in the expectation that the South End was to rule in fashion. Some of the fine private houses along Upper Washington Street are memorials to the same mistaken idea. But who can blame those false prophets for not dreaming that out of swamps and mud flats was to arise a region that should prove their ruin? An old and famous Bostonian has said that had the Public Garden not been built, the Back Bay would never have come into being at all. Perhaps not for residential purposes, but it would have been too valuable a space to neglect, if only for manufacturing. Providence has, however, done the eminently proper thing in this case.

W. & J. SLOANE

Special Clearance Sale Until June 30th Only

To reduce stock prior to taking inventory, will offer

300 PIECES

Axminster Carpets

AT

90c. per yard.

This line comprises a very choice selection of novelties in design and coloring. For high-class furnishings at moderate cost, we recommend this grade of carpeting as unsurpassed.

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Silk-lined Serge Suit, $15.
Straw Hat, (none better,) $3.
Tan Shoes—all shades and shapes—$4.

All men are not posted on questions of style, but we are, and you can depend upon us the same as you would if you went to the most swagger tailor.

Crash Suits are the craze—$10.
Crash Bicycle Suits, too, $11.
Special Sale of Neckwear, 35c.—3 for $1.
Ladies' Shirt Waists—Big Reduction.
Wash Suits for Boys, $2 and up.
Duck Trousers, $1 to $4.50.
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THE TEA TABLE CORNER,

with its effect of easy, graceful hospitality—what hostess would omit it from her Summer home? All its fittings are here at factory prices.

For out-of-doors, quaint little rattan tables and light, easy chairs, stained in soft browns and greens. For indoors, odd Dutch and Colonial tables, with bandy legs and an antique air. Old-fashioned chairs, high-backed or low-backed, with cushions galore, as associates.

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HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for from two to six days, according to their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Grant Allen, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

"Mrs. Francisco of 'The Leader.'"

By Elizabeth Cherry Haire,

Will Begin To-morrow

June.
17—"Mrs. Francisco of 'The Leader,'" Elizabeth Cherry Haire.
18—"Mrs. Francisco of 'The Leader,'" Elizabeth Cherry Haire.
19—"Mrs. Francisco of 'The Leader,'" Elizabeth Cherry Haire.
20—"Stealing the Padre," Edgar Mayhew Bacon.
22—"Stealing the Padre," Edgar Mayhew Bacon.
23—Tom's Uncle," Charles G. D. Roberts.
24—"Tom's Uncle," Charles G. D. Roberts.
25—"How John Halfburton Delivered His Dispatch," William Beatty.
26—"How John Halfburton Delivered His Dispatch," William Beatty.
27—"How John Halfburton Delivered His Dispatch," William Beatty.
29—"The Rare Good Fortune of Booby Baines," Anthony Hope, begins.

MME. BERNHARDT'S "IMPRESSIONS"

They Are Amusing and as Nearly Correct as Could Be Expected.

Paris Dispatch in The London News.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has returned to her good city of Paris. She had a good crossing from New-York to Havre in the Normandie. Her son and a party of friends awaited her on the jetty, and took her to a hotel, where she was interviewed.

The tour in the States, she said, was satisfactory and not fatiguing. In crossing the ocean she kept in her stateroom. She was too Parisian to enjoy being blown about on deck or to care to be dressed in unsightly impervious garments. The week spent in her cabin proved so restful.

Of course she was delighted to return to Paris, the one city where feminine elegance and artistic feeling are really understood. When she has enjoyed the boulevards, the Bois, the Salon, for a week or ten days, she will go to her property of Belle Isle, on the west coast of Brittany, and stay there to mid-August. On the 18th of that month she will make a tour in the southwestern cities and Spain, to return to the Renaissance Theatre in September. The season there will open with "Le Passé." In November "Plus que la Reine" will be brought out. The author is M. Bergerat. The heroine is the Empress Josephine.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt cycles at Belle Isle. The exercise does her good, but she never cycled in the States, though the papers averred that she did. The consequence was that all the great cycle manufacturers sent her "bikes." She kept three, and has brought them back. Cycling costumes in the United States are not so advanced in the direction of masculinity or so fit or becoming as in Paris. Mme. Bernhardt goes in for fitness. The idea of the petticoat should be banished from the head of the lady cyclist.

Her ideas on the American stage are scarcely favorable, but, as her knowledge of English is slight, she may not be qualified to give an opinion. She thinks everything theatrical in America crack.

American adaptations struck her as being so funny! The Americans in some respects are stricter moralists than the English. There are towns where a demi-monde lady will not be tolerated in a play. Managers have to think often before accepting a drama. If they did not, the ladies who direct public talk in all things might rise en masse and leave the house. One cannot conceive such a thing taking place at the Française or any of the other leading theatres, but a ladies' strike in the States might spell ruin to playwright, manager, and impresario.

There is no appeal in America from the ladies' verdict on a question of stage morality or social propriety. The men bow to it, and hold it to be an "arrêt." Those resisting would be looked upon as rowdies. Strong sensations, heroic self-abnegation, magnificent character, are liked; but the heroine eclipses the hero in her noble resolves, and particularly in carrying them out.

This is true to American life. Women in the States seem to be of different stuff from women in Europe. They want high-strung heroines, and do not care much for love, as that passion is understood by the "Dame aux Camélias" and Armand. Beatrice inspiring Dante, and raised to dwell among the stars, is more to their taste.

Mme. Bernhardt has also contributed some views on the American stage to the "Dix-Neuvième Siècle." She dwells on the American respect for propriety. For instance, the "Dame aux Camélias" is called "Camille," and pains are taken to clear her of her demi-monde stigma. Old-fashioned Puritanism is carried so far that the Tosca has to marry Mario. However hot and strong, flirtation and kissing and cooing and all the mimicry of love are thought allowable. French taste revolts at this. A Spanish play adapted for the American stage really shocked Mme. Bernhardt. The lovers acted as Andalusian lovers might be supposed to act. No strait-laced lady objected.

Tuesday
June 16-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

"RUNNERS" AT THE TOMBS

LAWYERS FIND FAULT WITH THE WAY SOME GET BUSINESS.

Intimated that Persons in Confidential Position Are in League with These Practitioners—Mr. Davis Denies that District Attorney's Office Is Involved—Warden Van De Carr Tells How Prisoners Are Reached and "Dealt" Up Trade.

Formal complaint was made yesterday by a number of lawyers to District Attorney Fellows, Recorder Goff, and all the Judges of the Court of General Sessions against the practice of other lawyers engaging "runners" to drum up clients for them in the Tombs.

"Prisoners awaiting trial in the Tombs and their friends," say the petitioners, "are subject to constant vexations and annoyances, whereby needless labor is imposed on the officers of the prison, the administration of justice is impeded, and practice of criminal law, which ought to be honorable and reputable, is degraded.

"Every prisoner is sent for over and over again, sometimes a dozen times a day, by men who are wholly unknown to him, whom neither he nor his friends have ever seen or heard of, for no other purpose than to solicit employment from them and obtain money from them.

"Cases are within our knowledge in which this has occurred to a single prisoner as often as twenty times, all by separate lawyers or 'runners,' in the course of two or three days.

"Some of these practitioners have improperly acquired the means of knowing at the earliest moment, before the prisoners can do so, of complaints thrown out by the Grand Jury or of the willingness of certain prosecutors to recommend the discharge of certain prisoners.

"Concealing such knowledge, they then go to the prisoners or to their friends and make conditional agreements with them to obtain the release of the prisoners for specified sums, to be returned to the payer if the prisoner be not released within the stipulated time.

"Though we do not wish in the slightest degree to impugn the assistants of the District Attorney or of his deputies, we are nevertheless convinced that some persons in confidential positions are in a greater or less degree involved in these practices, and participators in the profits thereof."

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis was much interested when shown a copy of the complaint.

"In so far as it relates to abuses in the Tombs," he said, "it is true, but the statement concerning the alleged complicity of persons connected with the District Attorney's office is a lie. No one in this office is giving information of the doings of the Grand Jury.

"I don't know how the practice of lawyers soliciting clients in the Tombs can be prevented. If a lawyer goes to the Tombs and asks to see a certain prisoner, the Warden cannot refuse him, for it is to be presumed that his errand is legitimate, and a mistake would be serious. The courts can take cognizance of the practice in so far as they control lawyers, and if proof of such malpractice is submitted they can disbar the guilty lawyers.

"I have known of instances where prisoners were retained by lawyers to get clients for them in the Tombs. The lawyers have kept them in the Tombs, postponing their trials from time to time and dividing with them for every client they secured for them. I have always promptly placed the cases of such prisoners on the calendar for immediate trial, and thus have temporarily interfered with such schemes, but of course they will be continued."

"The complaint is based on facts," said Warden John E. Van De Carr of the Tombs. "I found soon after I came here that a keeper was in league with the lawyers, and he was discharged. We do the best we can to stop such work, but often the prisoners themselves will connive at it. Whenever a lawyer calls to see a prisoner the prisoner is asked if he wants to see him. Whether he does or not, he will generally answer 'Yes,' because he knows he will have a chance to get out of his cell for a few minutes and have a little walk to the consultation room and back. The 'runners' come here as lawyers' clerks, and we have to give them the same privileges as their employers.

"Mr. Davis is right when he says some lawyers keep prisoners here purposely to drum up clients for them. The prisoners are allowed to mingle at certain hours, and the merits of different lawyers are usually discussed among them. It is very easy for a prisoner to recommend a lawyer to his mates in misery, and in that way many clients are secured.

"Of course it is to the advantage of a lawyer to keep such a good friend in jail as long as possible, and pay him liberally. Women prisoners seem to be particularly good drummers. Mr. Davis and I have determined to break up the practice as soon as possible.

"I don't think the District Attorney's office is involved in any such scandal as the complaint charges. As a matter of fact, I don't think these lawyers get much advance information concerning the Grand Jury's action."

"The abuses complained of have been notorious for years and years," said lawyer "Abe" Hummel.

"The Tombs keepers are in partnership with certain lawyers, and assist them in every possible way to get clients. For one thing, the keepers are poorly paid, and it is necessary for them to make as much 'on the outside' as they can, and they are very willing to do a favor for a lawyer.

"As soon as a prisoner is locked up he is asked whom he wants to defend him. If he says a certain lawyer whom he knows personally or by reputation, but who has no standing at the Tombs, the keepers will advise him to engage another as being more skillful or having more influence with the courts or the District Attorney.

"If he follows their advice and engages their lawyer, he is put in a clean cell by himself, and is treated with a little more consideration than others, but if he insists on having his own lawyer, he is put in a cell with one or two others, and is treated with scant courtesy. There can be but one inference drawn from this: that the keepers are in league with certain lawyers, and that they get paid for their services. Warden Van De Carr has tried to break up the system, and so has every other Warden before him, but it seems impossible.

"It is wrong to accuse the District Attorney's office of complicity in these scandals. I don't believe there is any such collusion there as is intimated in the complaint. Very few indictments are dismissed, and there is hardly any inducement for wrongdoing in that branch."

FAVORS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Controller Will Furnish Copies of Pay Roll as Requested.

Controller Fitch has given his hearty approval to the work of civil service reform in this city. S. William Briscoe, Secretary of the Civil Service Boards, sent a letter to the Controller last week asking that all the pay rolls be submitted to him to be examined, certified, and returned. Mr. Fitch yesterday wrote Mr. Briscoe as follows:

S. William Briscoe, Secretary New-York Civil Service Boards:

Dear Sir: I have carefully considered your communication following our conversation of last week as to a method of certification as to the regularity, so far as civil service regulations are concerned, of appointments, as made by the various departments of the City Government boards and commissions subject to the regulations and classification of the New-York City Civil Service Board.

I understand from your communication that the plan suggested will require the transmission to you monthly of monthly pay rolls, weekly of the weekly pay rolls, and at intervals as covered by other pay rolls; that after examination of the same in your office they will be certified to by yourself and then transmitted to this department.

I am satisfied that the plan proposed is a good one, and I fully approve of the adoption of the same.

In view of the fact that questions as to the validity of the appointments, other than such as may be connected with civil service regulations, may arise in the course of examinations made by this department, I would desire that the rule requiring notices of all new appointments, change in designation, changes in salary and wages, removals and resignations to be stamped on the pay rolls shall remain unchanged, and that said notices shall remain attached to the pay rolls when the same shall be transmitted from your office to this department.

I would also suggest that some entry be made above each name on the pay roll, in cases of new appointments, increases of salary, transfers, and changes of designations, affected by civil service regulations to indicate the date of civil service examination or the number of the regulation giving authority for the same.

I believe the plan suggested by you will operate to secure the most uniform and fair enforcement of the civil service regulations in this city, and thereby result in the accomplishment of that which was intended by the Constitution of this State, as well as by the laws of the State concerning civil service.

I am, therefore, in hearty accord with the New-York City Civil Service Board as to the method proposed, and I shall be very glad to send certified pay rolls under the Consolidation act it may be necessary for me to give to the various departments, boards, and commissions to secure the transmission of the pay rolls to your office.

If you will kindly advise me at what particular time in the month you wish to have the monthly pay rolls transmitted to your office, and to what departments, boards, and commissions you desire to have notice of the proposed action sent, I will at once, upon receipt of your communication, send the proper notices and request for compliance therewith.

The weekly and other pay rolls made up for portions of a month cannot, of course, be transmitted to your office until after the expiration of the period covered by them; but in view of the fact that this department has aimed to have all monthly pay rolls in the City Paymaster's hands on the last day of the month, it is desirable that in fixing the date for transmission to your office you should allow ample time for examination by this department after receipt of the same from you.

Copies of the monthly pay rolls of this department for the month of May and of a weekly pay roll for the week ending June 13, 1896, will be transmitted to your office on Wednesday of this week, in accordance with your request for the same.

Respectfully,
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1896.

THE SIDEWALK CAVED IN.

Several Men Fell with Planking, but None Seriously Hurt.

The rainstorm of Sunday undermined the sidewalk at 832 and 834 Broadway, where men employed by Jacob Zimmerman had excavated for the foundations of a ten-story business building. Yesterday morning the sidewalk at 832 Broadway collapsed, and several workmen and three passers-by fell with it about ten feet to the cellar, with a row of planking.

None was seriously hurt. Thomas Scott of 278 West Eleventh Street had his right hand injured and John Mehrlust of 178 Second Street received a cut on a finger.

The men were cared for at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House and went home.

JACOB KLEIN'S SECOND TRIAL BEGUN

Case Against ex-Fire Marshal Lewis Set Down for July 6.

The second trial of Jacob Klein, indicted for arson, was begun in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin Lewis, who is indicted for conspiracy with Klein, was present, as the case of Lewis was on the calendar. He said he had prepared his case, and was ready to proceed with the trial. Judge Hurd said it would be impossible for the case to go on, and put it on the calendar for July 6.

Klein's case was then called, and when the court adjourned for the day eight jurors had been secured.

Statement of Printers Denied.

The striking printers in St. Paul and Minneapolis and their sympathizers are making the statement that the strike was brought on by the publishers, to carry out a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association last February. This statement is branded as false by the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, who state that no resolution or plan was adopted at the meeting having any bearing on the present differences between the publishers and printers in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

RESORT TO LEGISLATION

SENATOR GUY'S SUGGESTION AS TO MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

If It Persists in Disobeying the Law He Stands Ready to Introduce a Bill Granting Privileges to a Rival Corporation—North Siders Must Have Rapid Transit Facilities and a Continuous Ride—Tomorrow's Hearing.

"If the Manhattan Railway Company will not do its duty and obey the law, and also give us proper and reasonable extensions on both sides of the city," said Senator Charles L. Guy yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "I am ready and willing to introduce legislation next session to grant powers to a rival corporation which will give us what we need and what we are entitled to."

Senator Guy has succeeded during the last three years in introducing no less than sixty bills in the interests of the north side, and in getting them made into laws. He also had charge in the Senate of Assemblyman Butts's bill to make the fare on the elevated railroads not more than 5 cents between any two points north and south of the Harlem River.

Speaking of the violation of the law by the Manhattan Railway Company and the efforts made by THE NEW-YORK TIMES to compel its obedience to the law, Senator Guy said:

"I have followed the course pursued by THE TIMES with great care, and I think the north side is under great obligations to that newspaper for calling attention to the matter.

"I am in favor of resorting to every possible legal means to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to obey the law and give us a continuous ride across the Harlem River without change of cars. It is an outrage upon the public, and the north side especially, that the law has so far been disregarded. The company has never made any attempt to obey it.

"Further, I may say, that I do not think we should accept any assurances or half promises in connection with the matter. We have had some experiences with these before, and we know just what their value is.

"We should also refuse any further concessions to the company until it performs its duty in this respect. The law must be enforced, and it is the duty of the Attorney General to annul the company's charter if it persists in its violation.

"I am in favor of the rapid-transit extensions being carried to the city limits on both sides of the city, for I think that the only true rapid transit can be obtained by this means.

"But even this consideration," said Senator Guy, with great emphasis, "should be secondary to the present enforcement of the law and the furnishing of continuous passage without change of cars. The people are entitled to this, and should have it. It is their right to demand it."

In reply to a question as to what compensation the city should receive for the valuable privilege of the proposed Manhattan extensions, especially of the suggested City Hall spur, Senator Guy said:

"I am so anxious to have extensions of the road for the north side to the furthermost city limits that I think we can well leave it to the Mayor and the proper city authorities to deal with the question of compensation.

"What we want is transportation, plenty of it, and as quick as possible; express trains, and, above all, continuous ride without change of cars to the city limits."

What Senator Guy says is practically what all the north siders say.

"So far as ex-Judge Ernest Hall and myself are concerned," said ex-Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein yesterday, "we are positively and unalterably opposed to the granting of any further concessions to the Manhattan Railway Company until it satisfies the public that it is worthy of them by complying with the laws. I do not speak for the whole North End Board of Trade in this matter, though I think the majority will agree with us. We are determined to get our rights, even if we have to fight still harder for them."

At the hearing to-morrow morning before the Board of State Railroad Commissioners at the Chamber of Commerce arguments will be presented by Adolph G. Hottenroth of Gumbleton & Hottenroth, in presenting the formal complaint brought by George J. Grossman against the Manhattan Railway Company for its refusal to obey the law.

George J. Grossman is a member of the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, which is itself included in the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third Ward.

THANKS FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

Its Work in Behalf of the North Side Is Appreciated.

A meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third Ward, at which a large majority of the associations it includes were represented, was held last night at One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Courtlandt Avenue. School Commissioner J. A. Goulden presided, and in the course of some remarks on the subject of rapid transit extensions north of the Harlem River, said:

"I am confident that within three years we shall have rapid-transit lines with continuous rides from Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and Woodlawn, down Jerome Avenue, with express trains down Second Avenue or Fourth Avenue instead of down Third Avenue. Our population will speedily grow from 150,000 to 250,000.

"The Manhattan Railway Company realizes that, unless it moves now and seizes its opportunity, there are other people who have money as well. A Chicago road is owned in Philadelphia, and there is no reason why some outside capital should not come here. I know the people there are on the watch, to see what the Manhattan folks mean to do.

"I feel confident that the company's proposition is merely tentative, and that it will shortly make another which will be more satisfactory."

Adolph G. Hottenroth moved a vote of thanks to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the "noble fight it has made to make the Manhattan Railway Company obey the law, and run continuous trains across the Harlem River."

The motion was unanimously carried amid applause, and the meeting then adjourned.

OPPOSE A CONCERT GARDEN.

Philip Koch Seeks to Establish One in Lenox Avenue.

Philip Koch wishes to contribute some liveliness to the quiet neighborhood around Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He has applied for a license to conduct what he says will be "first-class concerts."

The proposition to open a concert garden in a quarter now noted as a place of homes, churches, and schools for young women, has given quite a shock to the people interested.

The Mayor gave the matter a public hearing yesterday. Mr. Koch and his counsel were heard in favor of granting the license. They endeavored to prove that the concerts proposed to be given would be entertaining and highly instructive from an artistic point of view.

Leander H. Crall of 119 Lenox Avenue did not agree with this contention, and spoke strongly against the license. He said that there were private homes in the immediate neighborhood worth from $10,000 to $130,000, and that all property would be injured in value by the opening of a concert garden. It would also be an undesirable addition to that part of the city, because of the noise and disturbance it might bring.

Vernon Davis, Assistant District Attorney, added that, as there were six churches and a school for young women near the corner selected by Mr. Koch for his concerts, and as the quarter was valued now as a peaceful and quiet place for residences, the opening of the garden would be unjust to all property owners, as it would destroy the quietness which now constitutes the charm of the neighborhood.

Postmaster Dayton, who lives at Mount Morris Park, near Lenox Avenue, also opposed the granting of the license.

The Mayor will take the matter into consideration.

BIDS FOR BROOKLYN'S BIG PIPES.

Additional Conduit for Water to be Laid on Long Island.

The bids for the construction of an additional pipe conduit from Spring Creek to Milburn, L. I., a distance of 74,000 feet, in connection with Brooklyn's water supply, were opened by Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, before he left for St. Louis, but the details were not gone into until yesterday. There were ten bidders on the plans—one for a sixty-six-inch steel conduit, two for a forty-eight-inch cast-iron conduit, and one for a forty-eight-inch cast-iron conduit.

The lowest bidder for the sixty-six-inch steel-pipe conduit is John McNamee of Brooklyn, his bid being $801,070. For the two forty-eight-inch cast-iron pipes, J. P. Cranford & Son of Brooklyn are the lowest, their figures being $1,292,260.50, and the same firm is the lowest for the one forty-eight-inch cast-iron pipe, the figures for this work being $677,280.50.

The awards will not be made until Commissioner Willis returns from the Republican National Convention.

MRS. SLACK GETS HER CHILDREN.

But She Must Give a Bond Not to Take Them from the Court's Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Judge McComas late this afternoon made an order in the celebrated Slack case that the two little girls be turned over to their mother this afternoon. Mrs. Slack is required to give a bond for $10,000 that the children will not be taken out of the jurisdiction of the court. The Court of Appeals has issued an order to the court below, acting as a Court of Equity, directing it not to take no further proceedings in the matter. This procedure will leave the mother undisturbed in the possession of the children until some action is taken by the United States Supreme Court next Fall.

These children were left by their father's will to their aunt, Mrs. Perrine, and while the will in other particulars has been sustained, the mother secures the children.

Passengers Booked for the Havel.

Among the passengers booked for the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen, are Mrs. T. A. Beale, Miss C. R. Beale, Miss M. S. Beale, Miss L. Crittenton, S. L. Conklin, John W. Comey, Mrs. John F. Comey, Miss Meta Cammann, the Rev. John Campbell, Mrs. Bellamy Costa, Mrs. James H. Embry, Miss Clara Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Fischer, Mrs. L. C. Gillespie, Miss Lottie Gilson, J. J. Clark Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Heye, L. Findley Hogarth, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Harris, Willard C. Jackson, Samuel M. Jarvis, Miss Clara Kellogg, Dr. F. Mass, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. McKim, Albert V. McKim, Marquese and Marquesa Pinar del Rio, David Paton, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Quimby, Mrs. George M. Robeson, Miss Robeson, and H. W. Wild.

Delay in Opening Public Baths.

Those who expected to take a dip in the new public baths will have to bathe somewhere else for the present, or go unwashed. Deputy Commissioner Wilds of the Department of Public Works said yesterday that the opening of the baths would be postponed on account of the cool weather and until attendants are selected. The attendants may be appointed to-day or to-morrow. If the weather gets warmer the baths may be opened Friday. It is said, however, that there is still a good deal of work to be done on the baths, and they may not be opened this week.

SALOON-HOTEL TROUBLES

CASES OF ALLEGED EXCISE VIOLATION BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

"Property" Sandwich Serves to Bring About Some Dismissals—Hotel Question Still Unsettled, Says Magistrate Wentworth, but "When It Is, Somebody Will Get Hurt"—First Case for Selling to Drunken Person.

There were thirty-five arrests for violations of the liquor tax law on Sunday, against twenty-four arrests one week previous. The increase was perhaps due to tardy action in regard to the saloon-hotels. The arrests do not indicate how many complaints against these hotels may be forwarded to the District Attorney's office as a result of observations of policemen who went about as citizens.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Magistrate Wentworth discharged William McDevitt, bartender for Hugh J. Gallagher, who had served beer with sandwiches to two policemen. The Magistrate, in deciding the case, said:

"This hotel question is not yet absolutely determined. When it is, somebody will get hurt."

Magistrate Wentworth committed for trial William Kelgannon, who sells liquor at 1,121 Second Avenue. He harbored what purported to be the Crescent Social Club, and there was a temporary bar in a rear room and a pipe to the main saloon, through which beer was drawn.

At O'Neill's Hotel, 26 Varick Street, policemen found a bill of fare which set forth that steaks cost 75 cents to $1.25 and sandwiches of all kinds 5 to 10 cents each. They were served with beans, bread, and beer by John Mooney, and the police arrested him. At Andrew McGarry's saloon-hotel, 42 Beach Street, they had sandwiches and beer and arrested McGarry. Magistrate Flammer discharged the prisoners when they were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court. At a saloon at Tenth and Bleecker Streets Central Office Detective Raphael arrested David Cannon, bartender, for selling him a glass of beer without food. Magistrate Flammer believed the prisoner's story that Raphael took the glass of beer from a tray, and that it was intended for a "guest" of the "hotel," and discharged Cannon. John Kerwan, bartender at the Park View Hotel, 423 Hudson Street, was held for selling beer, as the license does not go into effect until July 1.

A complex situation was presented in the cases of William Hollywood, proprietor of the saloon-hotel 634 Washington Street, and his waiter, Robert Wallack. A policeman ordered whisky of Wallack, but was served by Hollywood. Both were arrested, but only Hollywood was held by Magistrate Flammer. Christian Kobel of 194 Tenth Avenue had no license, but sold beer. He was held for trial.

A policeman was served with beer and a sandwich at 61 Macdougal Street, but he arrested the waiter, Christopher Fox, for serving beer without a "meal" to others. Fox, however, substantiated his claim that sandwiches were served with the beer, and he was discharged. A like case was that of Matthew Donnelly, bartender at 799 Washington Street. He, too, was discharged.

In the Essex Market Court, Stephen Oliver of 242 East Third Street, William May of 504 East Sixth Street, Louis Hald of 238 Clinton Street, Herman Germann of 6 Rutgers Street, and Bernard Madler of 13 Eldridge Street, and Hyman Griff of 61 Allen Street were held for trial for violating the Raines law Sunday.

In this court Detective Cohen of the Eleventh Precinct arraigned the first prisoner arrested under the provisions against selling liquor on an intoxicated man. He entered a saloon of Charles Hamberger, 25 Bowery, on Sunday, and claims to have seen liquor served to Allen S. Kiernan, who, the detective says, was grossly intoxicated. Hamberger has a full license, and the "property" sandwich was served. After Hamberger was arrested, Kiernan was locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

When Hamberger was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, Lawyer Thomas Dinneen said that the arrest of Kiernan for drunkenness was a neat trick on the part of the officers to make cases on alleged technical violations. He said that Kiernan had been taken around all day by the officers, and if any one was responsible for his alleged drunkenness it was they. Kiernan was fined $3 and Hamberger held for examination.

Detectives Tappen and Grogan of the Twenty-seventh Precinct entered a room in the rear of Farrell's saloon at Eighty-second Street and First Avenue on Sunday and found a score of men drinking liquor, which was served to them by Thomas McDonald, who was arrested.

At the Harlem Court yesterday morning Lawyer Graham, who represented McDonald, stated that the room in which McDonald was arrested was the headquarters of the Yorkville Democratic Club, a regularly incorporated organization, and exhibited the charter of the club.

The detectives claimed that men were admitted indiscriminately to the room, but, as McDonald claimed they were members of the club, the Magistrate discharged him.

Matthew Johnson, who keeps a saloon at 235 East One Hundredth Street, was held in $1,000 in the Harlem Court yesterday for violating the liquor tax law Sunday. Policeman Brown of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, entered a room in the rear of Johnson's saloon at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon and found a keg of beer on tap, a dozen men drinking, and Johnson serving them.

The Grand Jury yesterday found thirteen indictments in the matter of complaints for violation of the liquor tax law, and dismissed twenty-seven complaints.

There were several cases of violating the Sunday law before City Magistrates. In the Essex Market Police Court Helen Brockman was fined $5 for offering millinery for sale at 82 Stanton Street. Her arrest was brought about by a woman employed as detective by the Millinery Merchants' Association.

MORE TROUBLE OVER FERRY LEASE

Injunction Continued Against City Officials and Alrick H. Man.

Justice Beach decided yesterday, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, to continue the temporary injunction which was granted at the instance of Alexander Hadden, a taxpayer, against the Mayor, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the Controller, and also Alrick H. Man and the Bay Ridge and New-York Ferry Company, restraining them from delivering to the defendant Man or the Bay Ridge Company a lease of the ferry franchise from Whitehall Street to Bay Ridge at Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

The franchise to run and operate this ferry was sold to the defendant at an annual rental of 21.1 per cent. of the receipts, not to be less than $15,000 a year. At the time of the sale a suit was pending in the Supreme Court, brought by the New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company against the Commissioners, to restrain them from selling or leasing this franchise.

Man, it was stated, had refused to execute a lease required by the terms of sale, and on May 21, 1896, he stated that he had assigned his interest in the franchise and the bid referred to, and he asked that a lease of the franchise be given to the Bay Ridge Company from June 1, 1896. On this date the Sinking Fund Commissioners authorized the execution of a lease to the Bay Ridge Company, Man's assignee, and which was said to be incorporated in his interest.

This authorization was protested against by the Recorder and Controller, who recommended the forfeiting of the bid and the putting up of the franchise for sale by auction, but the Commissioners passed it by a vote of 3 to 2. Hadden then brought the matter into court and obtained the injunction now sought to be continued.

De Lancey Nicoll, who appeared for Hadden, asked the injunction on the ground that there was no authority to grant the franchise, and that it was leading to a waste of the city's funds. On behalf of the defendants it was denied that there was any waste, and the good faith of the plaintiff in making this motion was questioned, it being said that a diversion of the traffic to the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry was the object of it. The amount of rent claimed to be due the city under the sale to Man is $29,000.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY SHOWN.

Pardons and Commutations by the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President has granted pardons to Charles Lawrence, convicted in Pennsylvania of willfully making false entries in the books of a National bank and sentenced in August, 1891, to seven years in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia; George Gardner, convicted in New-York of embezzling letters and sentenced in December, 1894, to two years in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn; Davis C. Burke, convicted in California of impairing gold coins of the United States and conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, and sentenced June 1, 1895, to eighteen months in jail.

For the purpose of restoring citizenship, a pardon has been granted Thomas Carter, convicted in Illinois of making a counterfeit coin, and who served two years in prison. The sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the Utah Penitentiary imposed on Oscar E. Hill of Utah, convicted of making false entries in the books of the National bank of which he was cashier, has been commuted to five years' imprisonment from November, 1893, with all allowance for good behavior.

The sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the Kansas Penitentiary imposed on John Grindstone, convicted in Kansas of manslaughter, and sentenced in September, 1880, has been commuted to seven years' actual imprisonment.

MORE LIGHT FOR THE BOULEVARD.

Money from Estimate Board as a Boon to Bicyclists.

The bicycle is coming in for a large share of attention from the Department of Public Works. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on the recommendation of Gen. Collis, transferred $2,500 yesterday from the account for maintaining and cleaning sewers to the account of lamps and gas.

The General thinks this should be done in order that more and better lights may be placed on the Boulevard. He estimates that 2,500 will be sufficient for this purpose for the remainder of the year.

The board also authorized the issue of $100,000 3 per cent. gold bonds, for maintaining roads in the public parks. This was done at the request of the Department of Parks.

To the Department of Public Works $5,000 was granted to defray expense of survey and map for a new bridge over the Harlem at Broadway.

The same department got $5,000 for a new tunnel under the aqueduct at Burnside Avenue.

The Police Department was allowed a transfer of $6,438 to meet extra expenses incurred by the Bureau of Elections in the election for Assemblyman in the Seventeenth District.

Our Nolsome State Capitol.

ALBANY, June 15.—The State Board of Health has received a letter from Secretary Dewey, acting for the Executive Committee of the State Board of Regents, complaining of the unsanitary condition of the Capitol Building. Disagreeable odors in the corridors, it is stated, are caused by wretched plumbing conditions, and endanger the health of the 100 clerks in the Regents' department, most of whom are young women. Dr. Smeiser, Secretary of the State Board of Health, says that body can do nothing now, as its usual appropriation for such purposes was cut off by the last Legislature.

FLAG DAY OBSERVANCES

THE NATIONAL COLORS ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

Special Exercises in Public Schools—The Children Instructed in the History of the Stars and Stripes—The Block House in Central Park Not Forgotten—A Presentation to the West Side Italian School by Daughters of the Revolution.

The National flag was 119 years old on Sunday, and many flags were then displayed. But yesterday was observed as Flag Day, and the Stars and Stripes were to be seen on all sides throughout the city.

The red, white, and blue colors waved over the City Hall with the Mayor's flag and those of the State and city. The National colors also floated from other municipal and Federal buildings, from the public school houses, the tops of high towers, the flat roofs of office buildings, and from the fronts of up-town shops and private residences.

Merchants take advantage of Flag Day to offer specialties adorned with the National colors, and yesterday bonbon boxes covered with flags were displayed in the confectioners' shops, while small flag stickpins gave a patriotic appearance to the windows of jewelry stores.

The public schools did most of the celebrating, however. The increasing regard paid to National holidays and the flying of the Stars and Stripes is due in a large extent to the patriotic teachings in the schools. The Stars and Stripes were run up on school buildings yesterday morning promptly at 9 o'clock, while the children gathered outside the buildings or in the halls and sang some patriotic air.

At Grammar School No. 1, on Vandewater Street, small flags were waved from all the front windows of the school, as the larger banner was raised on the top of the building, and slowly unfurled itself to the breeze. In Grammar School No. 75, in Norfolk Street, Gen. George B. Loud delivered an address upon "The American Flag."

The children of the primary department of Grammar School No. 69, in West Fifty-fourth Street, held patriotic exercises in their assembly room, singing "Our Flag," as the school flag was raised. There were patriotic songs, tableaux, recitations, similar to those given in other schools in the city. Miss Julia M. Elliott, Principal of the department, read selections from the little pamphlet entitled, "The History of Our Flag and Its Origin."

There was a special flag-raising on the old Block House, in Central Park, at sunrise. Capt. B. Norman of the old Washington Continental Guards, hoisted the flag, assisted by Col. F. D. Schaffer of the Veteran Zouave Battalion and Capt. Joseph Waring of the Washington Light Infantry. Col. John J. Pryer of the Veterans of the Ninth National Guard, and others.

Citizens of the Greater New-York who looked for National flags on the great towers of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge saw only the bare poles yesterday, and wondered why the colors had been forgotten.

There was a special celebration in the west side Italian school, at 24 Sullivan Street, which is under the charge of the Children's Aid Society. A stand of colors was presented to the school by the Daughters of the Revolution, and the school children presented an interesting programme under the direction of the Principal, Elizabeth D. Allyn. National airs were sung, and there were recitations and quotations having special reference to the Stars and Stripes. The first-grade pupils showed by ready answers to questions that they know the history of the flag. Mrs. E. P. Steers, State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, made a short address in presenting the colors, which were received for the school by M. Dupuy, Superintendent of the schools of the Children's Aid Society. The flag was saluted by the children in unison. The ceremony takes place at the opening exercises on each school day. Three cheers were given yesterday for the Daughters. Among those present were Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham, Mrs. Alfred Roe, Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. J. A. Everett, Mrs. D. C. Carr, Mrs. S. M. Pelton, Miss M. A. Kyle, Miss I. T. Hook, Miss E. Wells, Miss M. E. Conklin, Miss E. L. Hall, Miss E. G. Gustam, Miss Lottie Davis, Mr. Mary A. Willis, Henry A. Bogart, and W. L. Grosvenor.

THE DAY OBSERVED IN BROOKLYN.

Patriotic Addresses and Singing in the Public Schools.

Flag Day was generally celebrated in Brooklyn yesterday, in the public schools. The National emblem was displayed, there were addresses by the teachers, singing, and other exercises. At the Girls' High School addresses were made by Nelson J. Gates, Horace E. Dresser, A. S. Higgins, and Col. John Y. Culyer.

The American Guard had charge of the exercises at Public School No. 15, on Third Avenue, and after the flag had been displayed the American Guard saluted it. Principal Felter then gave a history of the flag, after which there was singing of patriotic songs by the scholars.

The flags were flying from all the public buildings, police stations, firehouses, public schools, and from many private residences in the city.

Edward M. McMillan Wanted.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The creditors of Edward M. McMillan, who has for two years been at the head of the Superior Pump and Windmill Company in this city, are anxious to learn of his whereabouts. It is asserted that he has left the city, after disposing of every available asset of the company, and also taking with him all the cash which he had on deposit in two banks. So far as can be learned McMillan was the "company" himself. It is estimated that the liabilities will reach $45,000, with not a dollar of assets in sight.

A SWEET REVENGE.

MAXWELL GRAY.

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SYNOPSIS.

Gerald Dover has planned a match between his friend, Sir Wilfred Carr, and his cousin, Rosalind Ormonde, the heiress of an ancient family. Gerald invites Wilfred to visit him at his house near Rosalind's estate. The day he is to meet Rosalind Sir Wilfred rides over to her castle with his friend Arthur Brandon, to look about the castle grounds. They find Rosalind and her friend, Margery Staines, at the gate and mistake them for village maidens. Rosalind and Margery show them about the place. The party discusses the supposedly absent Rosalind, and Sir Wilfred is led into a betrayal of his designs on the heiress. The girls convey to him the impression that she is old and ugly. As the men are leaving, Sir Wilfred, who is mightily taken with Margery, tries to kiss her. She slaps his face violently. The same evening they are introduced to Rosalind and Margery at the former's home. They are much mortified at their mistake. The girls make distant references to the contretemps of the morning, to the confusion of the men.

PART III.

Sir Wilfred, pensively smiling, as one whose mind is absorbed by more ethereal subjects, here descended from some summit of lofty speculation and asked for opinions on Mr. Irving's latest Shakesperean impersonation.

"I can't endure Irving in young characters such as Hamlet and Romeo," Rosalind said. "They make him look as old as Methuselah."

"And Miss Terry is scarcely so young as she was." Brandon politely hinted.

"She must be under fifty, though, Mr. Brandon," Rosalind gently corrected, "but what is that to a genius?"

"Do you—ah—do you like Ibsen?" asked the unfortunate Carr, addressing Margery.

"I don't know, I mayn't know without asking mamma," she replied, demurely. "People's mammas don't seem to admire him much."

"It is quite possible to object to problem plays and Ibsenism without being an absolute dragon of propriety," Rosalind corroborated with severity, "and Miss Staines is still young and—tender. A shipwrecked crew might choose her for dinner, like poor little Billee, in the ballad."

"Till I'm roused," corroborated Miss Staines; "then I can be as wicked—as the devil."

"Aye, and hit as hard," Sir Wilfred was heard murmuring acidly to himself between his teeth, as Rosalind rather suddenly rose, and he went to open the door for the ladies.

"What the deuce is the matter with those two girls to-night?" Gerald Dover wondered to himself when they were gone; "Carr hasn't made any running as yet. I doubt if he ever will."

"My dearest Margery," said the vicar's wife on reaching the drawing room, "I am grieved to hear you allowing yourself the sad license of speech characteristic of too many young women of the present day."

"It was horrid of me, wasn't it?" she smiled back with infantile cheerfulness and candor, "but it was only a quotation after all."

"Not from Ibsen, I earnestly trust."

"Oh, no! Not from Ibsen, dear. It didn't sound so, now, did it?"

"I am happily unacquainted with these new writers, my dear, so I cannot tell."

"But why?" asked Brandon of his hostess, later in the evening, "did you say you were ugly? Were you never taught that it is wrong to tell stories?"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Brandon. I said I was plain, and so I am, both in speech and action."

"Well, but Miss Staines declared that your temper was something awful."

"'Such a temper,' she said. She meant such a delightfully sweet temper. But I can't answer for it myself. It was kind of Margie, though."

They were having coffee on a terrace, whence the castle, all silver-steeped in moonlight, and a peep of sea between the two hill-slopes, could be seen. Cockchafers were still droning in the almond-scented clematis, a little warm breeze stirred the beech tops, yellow corn stood in aisle on a slope above the peaceful village, where little orange dots suggests homesteads, the tree-shadowed lawns and dim, dreaming flowers looked magical and unreal in the silvery light. Arthur Brandon's thoughts ran into involuntary rhyme; he had never been so happy in his life, yet he wished the never before coveted burden of riches were his; still more, he wished Rosalind Ormonde poor. Sir Wilfred and some other vandals were spoiling the dewy flower scents with cigars, Sir Wilfred wondering if he could possibly put up with the promised

She Happened to Turn Just Then.

week at Gerald Dover's seaside cottage and continual meetings with the Carlen people, after this unlucky fiasco. "And to crown all," he reflected, "I must needs try to kiss the wrong girl. How like my luck!"

But even Carr was far happier than he deserved to be—the dust and stones incommoding him in the afternoon now strewed the carpet of his dressing room—he had a sort of vague idea that the best thing would be to sit on the terrace for ever and ever and watch the tiny ship sailing far and far away on the moonlit sea, and the proud castle in the mystic light dreaming of its vanished glories, and the village nestling in the foliage by the church tower at the foot of the castled steep.

But Brandon, the briefless, the impecunious, the blessed, saw more; he saw a shadowy company of plumed knights ride with far-off clang over the drawbridge, saw the moon rays glittering on the steel breastplates of men-at-arms; saw banners fluttering lightly as the gray moths on the terrace, fair ladies leaning from the battlements. Nay, fairer ladies than any of old moved in white shining raiment among the flower scents of the terrace; their voices had the hushed charm imparted by open air

NEEDED FAIRBANK MONEY

APPEALS FROM BOTH MR. BELASCO AND MRS. CARTER.

The Actress Wrote to Mr. Allen that from a Theatrical Standpoint She Was All Right, but that She Had Not Five Cents in the World to Live On—Mr. Belasco Urged that Mr. Fairbank Should Liquidate Debts.

The trial of the suit brought by David Belasco, the playwright, against N. K. Fairbank, the Chicago millionaire, was resumed yesterday before Justice Giegerich, in Part V. of the Supreme Court. There were only two witnesses—Charles L. Allen, the Chicago lawyer, who represented Mr. Fairbank in many of the negotiations with Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter, and Edward K. Millard, a stockbroker and friend of Mr. Fairbank.

Letters of Mrs. Carter and Mr. Belasco contained urgent appeals for money.

The cross-examination of Mr. Allen was resumed by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for the plaintiff, when court opened. The ex-Judge produced several letters written by Mr. Allen to Mrs. Carter in October, 1894, in which he addressed her as "My dear Mrs. Carter." Horace E. Deming, counsel for the defense, objected to the letters as being immaterial and incompetent, as they did not refer to the matter at issue.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said: "We contend that these letters are important and material. I propose by them to rebut the keynote in the opening speech of the counsel for the defendant that this suit was the result of a conspiracy between Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter against Mr. Fairbank. We want to show by these letters that during all this time Mr. Allen, one of Mr. Fairbank's counsel, was writing to her as 'My dear Mrs. Carter.'"

Justice Giegerich ruled the letters out on the ground that they were not material to the issue in the case and were communications between counsel and client.

By ingenious questioning Mr. Dittenhoefer brought out the facts that as late as May, 1895, Mr. Allen addressed Mrs. Carter as "My dear Mrs. Carter," and that at that time he was fully aware that the present suit had been begun against his client, Mr. Fairbank. Mr. Dittenhoefer asked the witness if it was not a fact that Mrs. Carter had paid him in the neighborhood of $15,000 as counsel fees in her divorce suit, but the question was ruled out. The witness admitted that he had written to Mrs. Carter that it would be a pleasure to hear from her either orally or in writing. He said that in July and August, 1889, he had sent $2,000 to E. G. Gilmore, the theatrical manager, before the opening of the "Ugly Duckling" season.

Mr. Dittenhoefer read the letter of Mrs. Carter written to Mr. Allen on June 3, 1890, in which she described the desperate straits she was in and which he did not answer.

Q. When Mrs. Carter asked you to see Mr. Fairbank and tell him about her financial condition, did you tell her to look to Belasco as the financial backer of the concern? A.—I did not.

Q.—Mrs. Carter wrote in that letter, "Mr. Belasco had done all for me on Mr. Fairbank's promises to see me through." What did you understand by that? A.—I paid no attention to it.

Q. And when Mrs. Carter wrote in that letter, "Mr. Belasco has helped me, and has worked hard, and is ready to wait until I am started for his remuneration." What did you understand by that? A.—I did not consider it was my affair. I submitted the letter to Mr. Fairbank, and I had nothing further to do with it. I did not say, "Send the bill to Belasco, and not to Fairbank."

Q.—Was not Fairbank responsible for the contract with Edward Price? A.—Price said that he would look to Fairbank for the money, as he considered that Fairbank was the backer of the enterprise. I told him that I did not so consider it. It was the same with the claim of Paul Potter, and the threatened suit of an artist named Phelps for a portrait. I did not consider that Mr. Fairbank was responsible for these claims.

Mr. Deming then introduced several letters and telegrams from Mrs. Carter, calling for money, to show that Mr. Fairbank was not responsible for the debts which had been contracted. One letter was from Mrs. Carter to Mr. Allen, and had reference chiefly to her divorce suit, in which she begged her counsel not to allow the decision in the suit to be reached, if possible, until after she appeared in "The Ugly Duckling," on Nov. 10, 1890.

When Mr. Deming finished reading this letter, Mr. Dittenhoefer asked Lawyer Allen, who was still on the witness stand, if this was not a confidential communication between lawyer and client. Mr. Allen reddened and said: "It was a confidential letter from my client, and I should not have handed it to Mr. Deming."

Mr. Dittenhoefer asked Mr. Allen why it was necessary for Mr. Fairbank to hire two skilled lawyers to assist him in this business, and Mr. Allen could not explain, but he admitted that Mr. Fairbank paid all the expenses.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then said: "There has been a great deal of talk about conspiracy between my client and Mrs. Carter, but it seems to me that there is more foundation for a conspiracy among the lawyers against these people."

Mr. Allen denied absolutely that Mrs. Carter had paid him a dollar out of the profits of the second week of the Chicago season.

"I had nothing to do with the theatrical business," he said. "I did not know that there was a profit at the end of the season. I only knew that there was a deficit at the end of the engagement. I agreed to advance $8,500 of my own money, in the expectation that Fairbank would return the money. I was actuated by good business judgment."

Q.—Did you advance this money without inquiry as to the solvency of Belasco? A.—The entire amount was not advanced at one time, but I did advance the money in instalments.

"That is characteristic of the Windy City. It is characteristic also of the witness," Mr. Dittenhoefer said.

Justice Giegerich said the remark was uncalled for.

The witness, continuing, said:

"Price came to me and told me they did not have mony to get away, and I gave them the money to get away. Price told me that it would take $8,500 to pay up everything to the end of the season at Kansas City, and I advanced that money."

After recess again took the stand and Mr. Dittenhoefer resumed the cross-examination. In answer to a question the witness said he had no intimation of Belasco's claim until he received a letter from Dittenhoefer, Gerber, and James about the commencement of the suit.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then read the following letter from Mr. Belasco to Mr. Allen, the original of which is in the hands of counsel for the defendant:

NEW-YORK CITY, July 28, 1893.

My Dear Mr. Allen:

Mrs. Carter's lawyer has been most urgent and pressing in his demands for money. Unless some was made at once he would abandon the case. This would be serious. You will, I think, agree that it is hardly advisable to draw still another lawyer into the affair.

Relying on Mrs. Carter's assurance to me that you and Mr. Herrick had promised to adjust matters, I advanced him $200, and was compelled to be responsible for one bill.

I must request you to please forward to me at once the advanced $200. Kindly give this your quick attention. I am somewhat pushed, and gave the money only because I thought it for the good of all parties, and being assured I should be reimbursed at once. My special reason for writing you is regarding the actual suit. I regret that the White and Howard dressmakers' bill is still outstanding. It is most unfortunate for me. This bill was presented too late to be included in the list of Mrs. Carter's debts submitted to you. I trust you will please fully explain this to Mr. Fairbank. I have to produce my new play, "The Heart of Maryland," next season. I have written it with a view of having Mrs. Carter appear in it. It has taken me two years to write. I cannot, nor will I, allow any shadow to impair its success.

I will not permit my name to be dragged into any disgraceful court proceedings. I have been conscientious in my duties to Mr. Fairbank, and since he was so anxious to secure my services to carry on the enterprise he certainly should be honorable enough to liquidate all debts connected with it.

Mrs. Carter assures me that I need have no fear; that you promised the bill should be settled as usual. I would like to hear directly from you. I cannot wait any longer. All my business is at a standstill. I am losing opportunities to secure good time at important theatres. I am waiting to make my announcements to give my order for printing. In fact, both my hands are tied, for the reason I cannot jeopardise my new play by putting Mrs. Carter in it with the slightest chance whatever of unpleasant notoriety over a dressmaker's bill. Things must be properly adjusted, or else I shall be forced to make some other arrangements regarding my play. Matters are nearly completed with R. W. Hooley of Chicago, but he would not for one moment have Mrs. Carter in the theatre with the affair in the courts. My dear Mr. Allen, I feel sure you will appreciate everything. Please give this your immediate attention. The Summer is nearly gone, and my dilemma is terribly awkward. My address will be 10 West Forty-fourth Street, Berkeley Lyceum. Very sincerely, DAVID BELASCO.

P. S.—I have waited to write, hoping to have a personal interview, as Mrs. Carter told me you were coming to New-York. D. B.

In regard to this letter the witness said: "I am unable to say whether I submitted the letter just read to Fairbank. I considered, however, that the matter had been discussed and settled."

Mr. Deming then introduced a letter from Mrs. Carter to Mr. Allen.

The letter bore no date, but was postmarked "Chicago, March 14, 1890," and was received by Mr. Allen on that date.

Such portions of the missive as the Court allowed to be read to the jury were as follows:

WEDNESDAY.

Dear Mr. Allen: I am in desperate trouble, and I confess I have nowhere to turn and go. From a theatrical standpoint I am all right. My contracts are all signed and sealed, and the money paid and secured, but I have not 5 cents in the world to live on. I am absolutely penniless. I have nothing. I have tried every way I could to get money, just a little to get along with, but I cannot. * * * Mr. Fairbank has been kind, but he has given me all the help he will, it seems. I cannot make a public sight of myself. I cannot let people know, I mean these theatrical people, know that I have nothing to live on, for they would simply ruin from me. Could you, in addition to all your former kindness, help me a little, just a little, to get on with? I am to leave this hotel the 1st of May and go to the country, where Mr. Belasco lives, to stop for the Summer. I can live very cheaply there. I could go away from here sooner but last Autumn I took my rooms here for the Winter, and I must keep them till May 1. I have no friends and no one to help me. I will succeed if I can go on from now to Nov. 10, my opening night. Can you, will you, help me a little? I am almost discouraged, for it is almost useless to try against such odds as are against me. * * * I have not had enough to eat ever since my contract was signed. O, Mr. Allen, I am in such trouble. If you can help me even if ever so little I shall be more than grateful. What shall I, what can I, do? I must live, and to live I must have help until I can help myself. Do for me what you can, and please help me. Yours sincerely,

LOUISE D. CARTER.

The witness said he made no reply to this letter.

Edward K. Willard, a stockbroker, and a friend of Fairbank's, was called for the defense. The examination of this witness was very tedious, and exhausted the patience of the counsel. He spoke in so low a tone that the jurymen could not hear him, and the Judge was compelled to admonish him continually to speak louder. He said that he was the representative of Fairbank for a time in this city, and $7,000 was placed in his hands by Mr. Fairbank for Mrs. Carter's benefit. This money was exhausted before "The Ugly Duckling" opened, and Mrs. Carter wanted to borrow some money from him, but he had none to lend. Then he tried to borrow some money for her on some valuables, but did not succeed. Mrs. Carter wanted him to ask Mr. Fairbank for more money, but he declined, and told her that she must apply to him direct. He told of a conversation he had with Mrs. Carter when Mr. Belasco and Charles L. Allen were present, and testified that he and Allen declared that Mr. Fairbank would not furnish any more money.

"At this," continued Mr. Willard, "Belasco got very much excited, and said that unless Mr. Fairbank put up the money he would sue him for damages. Mr. Belasco also said: 'I have put more in this than any one else. I have put all my time into the enterprise, and it is only right that Mr. Fairbank should put up the money.'"

Mr. Willard said that, upon his advice, Mr. Fairbank advanced $4,000 more, with a distinct understanding that no more demands should be made on him for money. He had looked upon Belasco as a partner in the enterprise, and Mr. Belasco told him that Mr. Fairbank was to furnish the money, and was to be paid out of the profits of the concern. When the money—$4,500—was advanced for the raising of the curtain on "The Ugly Duckling" engagement, Mr. Belasco and Mrs. Carter both said that they would never ask Mr. Fairbank for another cent. Mr. Belasco said to him that he was training Mrs. Carter without hope of remuneration, and he had great faith in her ability to earn money. While the play was running in this city Mrs. Carter sent for Mr. Willard and told him that she was disappointed in the box receipts, and she wanted more money. He told her that she would have to apply to Mr. Fairbank direct. Mr. Willard denied that the deed of gift which Mr. Belasco swore was made to him by Mrs. Carter of all the scenery, costumes, and paraphernalia of the play, was made in his presence.

The court adjourned until this morning, when the cross-examination of Mr. Willard will be continued.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY DELEGATES.

Will Aske Recognition at State Convention at Saratoga.

The Democratic Party in Kings County will hold its Assembly District Conventions in Brooklyn this evening for the purpose of selecting sixty-three delegates to the State Convention, which is to convene at Saratoga.

It is the general opinion that Edward M. Shepard, George F. Peabody, A. A. Healy, Charles J. Patterson, Internal Revenue Collector John C. Kelley, Dick S. Ramsey, J. Warren Greene, and Elections Commissioner Charles J. Edwards will be selected among others to represent the party at Saratoga.

Mr. Shepard, who is at Lake George, will meet the party at Saratoga, and then they will decide upon some plan to obtain recognition by the State Convention. The regulars from Kings County will, it is said, do all in their power to prevent the Sheppardites receiving any recognition, on the ground that they defeated the regular Democratic nominees at the last election.

SUMMER LECTURES FOR TEACHERS.

Plans Completed for Chautauqua, Thousand Islands, and Glens Falls.

ALBANY, June 15.—The programmes for the Summer institutes for teachers at Chautauqua, at Thousand Island Park, and at Glens Falls, to be conducted by Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction, have been completed. The work in each of the three institutes will be devoted exclusively to pedagogical subjects.

At Chautauqua the course includes lectures by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. W. L. Bryan, Prof. John Dewey, Superintendent F. Trendley, Superintendent Charles R. Skinner, and others. At Thousand Island Park President John G. Schurman of Cornell, Dr. S. H. Albro, Col. A. D. Shaw, and others will deliver lectures. The course at Glens Falls will include lectures by the professors named and others.

JACKSON IS NOT A MURDERER.

An Expert's Report Annihilates a Jersey Coroner's Jury Verdict.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 15.—Charles H. Jackson, the New-York newspaper reporter who was accused by a Coroner's jury of having shot and killed his wife in their home, in New-Market a week ago Saturday, was released to-day after habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Strong.

Letters which Jackson said were in his wife's handwriting and were found by him the night of the tragedy caused the Coroner's jury to declare its belief that Jackson was a murderer, because it could not be convinced that Jackson had not written the letters himself.

An expert has reported that Mrs. Jackson wrote the letters, and the case of the prosecution has fallen.

Japan Wants Our Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Naval Constructors S. Takakura and S. Sakural of the Japanese Navy were at the Navy Department to-day in company with Commander Mayaoka, Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation. They are here to make inquiries as to American shipbuilding methods and have visited the Cramps' works at Philadelphia, and will proceed from Washington to San Francisco to inspect the plant of the Union Iron Works. Japan proposes to increase her navy, and bids will be requested of American shipbuilding firms. It is said that the only vessel likely to be called for from this country will be a second-class cruiser, similar to the San Francisco and the Charleston.

Saw Schooners with Sails Gone.

The British steamship Flamborough, which arrived yesterday from Central American ports, reported that on June 14, off Absecom, she saw several schooners with sails gone.

The Louisiana of the Cromwell Line, on the same date, eighty miles south of Absecom, saw a three-masted schooner, believed to be the E. H. Weaver of New-Haven, with no sail set and the mizzen boom broken. Only two men were on deck. As no assistance was asked, the steamship proceeded. The vessels had evidently caught the effects of Saturday night's blow. No other injuries from the storm were reported by incoming vessels yesterday.

RAMON O. WILLIAMS HERE

WAS CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT HAVANA.

Speaks in High Terms of Captain General Weyler and of the Conduct of the Spaniards Toward American Prisoners—What He Says of the Trial of the Competitor's Crew—Detective Fails to Get Belmont Swindler Extradited.

Ramon O. Williams, ex-Consul General of the United States at Havana, and Mrs. Williams, were passengers on the Ward Line steamship Vigilancia, which arrived yesterday from Havana. They were met by members of their family, and proceeded at once to their home, at 35 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn.

The former Consul General refused at first to talk of affairs in Cuba, but finally answered a few questions. Of the war, the condition of the Spanish troops, and the outlook he would not talk. Of himself he asserted positively that his resignation was due solely to considerations as to his health, which he said was not good. Of Capt. Gen. Weyler, he spoke in high terms, as he did of the conduct of the Spaniards toward American prisoners. The American prisoners, he said, were treated as well as any prisoners are in any country, and every demand he had made in their behalf had been complied with.

"I note," said he, "that under a decision of the Superior Naval and Military Court, Spain has complied with the demand that to the Competitor's crew shall be accorded a civil trial. That means that the crew, including Capt. Laborde and the newspaper man Milton, will be taken before the Court of Instruction at Havana, which corresponds to our Grand Jury, and is practically a court of examination. Afterward they may be taken before the Superior Court at Havana for trial. If the court decides adversely, they will then have the privilege of appealing to the Supreme Court of Spain.

"In the case of Gen. Sanguily and others for whom I interceded, civil trials have been secured. I do not care to say what I think will be the outcome of the trials, except that I think Milton will be acquitted.

"Reports that American prisoners are ill treated are without foundation, as was the report that I was denied the privilege of visiting them. Both my clerks and myself always had access to the prison. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and myself visited all of them on June 7. We had protested that they were confined in too small a cell. On the occasion of our visit we personally witnessed their transfer to a larger cell, 20 by 30 feet floor space, in which there were perhaps ten or a dozen other prisoners.

"Gen. Sanguily and the Competitor crew are well treated. None of the latter was executed, as reported. None has been harmed in any way."

Of the case of the missionary, the Rev. Alberto J. Diaz, Mr. Williams refused to talk. He was then asked concerning the report that he had embittered the Spaniards by his relations with an American express company alleged to have "underground" dealings with the insurgents.

"Nothing in it whatever," he replied. He was on the best of terms with Capt. Gen. Weyler, he said, and in company with Consul General Lee had dined with Weyler on the day before he sailed, there being present, besides Secretary of State Palmerola, Gen. O'Chando and several Spanish officers.

Mr. Williams said further that he had not observed any scarcity of food in Havana, though prices were certainly a little higher, but the poorer classes suffered no more hardships than in ordinary times. "It is quiet in Havana," said he. "We see nothing of the fighting, and, in fact, have no communication with the interior."

Mr. Williams said that he had been connected with Cuban commercial affairs for forty-nine years. He had been in the Consular Service for twenty-two years, had been Consul General at Havana for nearly twelve years, and had been on the best of terms with each succeeding Administration at Washington.

Other passengers on the Vigilencia were Dr. D. M. Burgess, Medical Inspector of the United States Marine Hospital Service; Robert McNaught, a New-York detective who went to Cuba to secure the extradition of Gonzales, the alleged Belmont swindler, and L. Carbajol, Marquis of Pinar del Rio, who is a Spanish Senator, and will sail to-day on the Havel, to attend the Cortes in Madrid.

Detective McNaught failed to secure the extradition of Gonzales, who claimed the right of a Spanish subject, under treaty, to trial by Spanish authorities.

Dr. Burgess has been suffering from malaria, and comes home for a thirty days' leave of absence, which he will spend with his family in the Adirondacks. He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will probably have a consultation with Health Officer Doty before he leaves the city. He does not think that there is much fear of yellow fever reaching here from Cuba, as the precautions are very rigid. "There is yellow fever there," he said, "but it is difficult to obtain information as to the number of cases or deaths. I think there may be twenty deaths a week from yellow fever in Havana."

Smallpox, the doctor said, was kept under better control, and therefore there was less danger from it.

Of the reported ravages of fever among the Spanish troops, the doctor said he could not speak, as he had no means of obtaining data.

JOHN D. HART GIVES BAIL.

Accused of Engaging in a Cuban Filibustering Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—John D. Hart, the head of the Hart Steamship Line, who, with Capt. Edward G. Reilly, was arrested here on Saturday on the strength of a deposition from Jacksonville, Fla., charging him with engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition on the steamer Bermuda, this afternoon accepted bail and was released from the county prison.

When Mr. Hart and Capt. Reilly of the Bermuda were arraigned before United States Commissioner Craig on Saturday afternoon and held in $1,000 bail each for a further hearing on Thursday, the former refused to accept a bondsman, and declared that he would go to jail and then enter suit for false arrest. He was accordingly imprisoned. At the solicitation of Attorney W. W. Ker to-day, however, Mr. Hart changed his mind, and when the bail bond had been signed he was released. Capt. Reilly entered bail after the hearing and went to New-York.

The authorities have not yet been able to locate Col. Emilio Nunez, the well-known Cuban leader, who is also wanted on the same charge.

Brooklyn Aldermen and Trolleys.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its meeting yesterday, determined to make itself acquainted with the operating methods of the trolley railroads in that city, in order to prevent accidents such as occurred Sunday, June 7, on Thirty-ninth Street. Alderman Oltrogge offered a resolution that the Committee on Railroads inquire about the accidents on the various trolley lines, the overcrowding of the cars, the high rate of speed that the cars are being operated at, and especially the accident on the Nassau trolley line, on Thirty-ninth Street, Sunday, June 7. He suggested that the trolley ordinances are insufficient or that they are not conformed to. He suggested that the cars be equipped with some kind of speed regulators, and with a device by which they can be stopped in case the brake becomes broken.

Strike Talk by W. D. Mahon.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 15.—W. D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, declares emphatically that the strike will not be declared off. Mr. Mahon said the street railway employes of Detroit and Toledo, 1,600 in all, had agreed to each contribute $1 a week to aid the strikers.

Chicago News Not Satisfactory.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 15.—The Natchez (Miss.) Democrat, which signed a long-term contract a year ago for the service of the Chicago Associated Press, has canceled its contract with the Chicago concern and resumed the service of The United Press. The news furnished to The Democrat for the last year has not been satisfactory.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Issued by the Two Departments in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

Commander G. C. Reiter, to command the Detroit in place of Commander J. S. Newell, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Cook, detached from the New-York, and ordered to treatment at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

Surgeon A. C. H. H. Russell, detached from the Board of Naval Examiners, New-York, July 5, and granted leave of absence until Aug. 7, with permission to go abroad.

Assistant Surgeon M. K. Johnson, detached from the Franklin and ordered to the New-York.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted have been ordered: Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Gilmore, retired; First Lieut. George E. Stockle, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry,) to the Eighth Cavalry, vice Hammond, promoted; Capt. Charles W. Rowell, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Second Infantry,) to the Second Infantry, vice Ulio, retired.

The following transfers in the Second Infantry were made: Capt. James Miller, from Company I to Company F; Capt. Horace B. Sarson, from Company A to Company I; Capt. Charles W. Rowell, from Company F to Company A.

By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, a board of survey, to consist of Capt. George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry; Capt. Henry F. Kendall, Eighth Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Kirby Walker, Third Cavalry, will assemble at the depot of the Quartermaster's department, St. Louis, Mo., on the 18th of June to investigate and determine the losses, damage, &c., of public property billed to the care of the Depot Quartermaster from various points which was caught in the cyclone that visited St. Louis, East St. Louis, and vicinity May 27, 1896.

First Lieut. Arthur Murray, First Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale University, New-Haven, to take effect Aug. 1, relieving Capt. James S. Pettit, First Infantry, ordered to join his company.

Capt. Charles A. Vernon, Nineteenth Infantry, has been detailed to attend the encampments of the Michigan National Guard, at Island Park, Mich., from Aug. 18 to 24.

Officers recently promoted have been assigned to regiments as follows:

Col. Samuel S. Sumner, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Sixth Cavalry,) to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Gordon, retired.

Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, (promoted from Major, First Cavalry,) to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Sumner, promoted.

Major James M. Bell, (promoted from Captain, Seventh Cavalry,) to the First Cavalry, vice Carroll, promoted.

Capt. Horatio G. Sickel, (promoted from First Lieutenant and Adjutant, Seventh Cavalry,) to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Bell, promoted.

First Lieut. John P. Ryan, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry,) to the Sixth Cavalry, vice Gatewood, deceased.

First Lieut. Edward Anderson, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry,) to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Russell, retired.

First Lieut. William M. Hart, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry,) to the Seventh Cavalry, vice Nicholson, appointed Adjutant.

Col. David B. Van Valzah, (promoted from Lieutenant Colonel, Twenty-fourth Infantry,) to the Eighteenth Infantry, vice Parker, retired.

Lieut. Col. Emerson H. Liscum, (promoted from Major, Twenty-second Infantry,) to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, vice Van Valzah, promoted.

Major William M. Van Horne, (promoted from Captain, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Twenty-second Infantry, vice Liscum, promoted.

Capt. James D. Nickerson, (promoted from First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Van Horne, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles S. Hagadorn, (promoted from Second Lieutenant, Twenty-third Infantry,) to the Seventeenth Infantry, vice Nickerson, promoted.

POLICEMAN ASHMEAD'S BUSY NIGHT.

Had Three Lunatics to Watch in Jamaica's Town Hall.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 15.—There were three insane persons in the lock-up in the Town Hall last night, and they kept Policeman Ashmead busy. August Olsen, a Swede, who imagines he is Christ, was the first to be taken into custody. The man said he was "God on earth and had come from the Seventh Heaven."

While closely watching the Jamaica Bank, Sylvester W. Beale was taken into custody. He said he was doing police duty, and that he had a large amount of money in the bank. He said he was aware that it was going to be robbed, and, as he had about $2,000,000 in the bank, he wanted to save it. Policeman Ashmead said an officer would watch the bank and then the man went peaceably to the lock-up.

The third was a fifteen-year-old boy, named John Bradley, Jr. He is subject to fits of hysteria, and was arrested while throwing stones at churchgoers. He was released in the custody of his parents today, but the other two were held pending an examination into their mental condition.

LIQUOR DEALERS CAUSE ARRESTS.

They Are Trying to Close Unlicensed Places in Hoboken.

Contrary to expectation, the Jersey City Heights liquor dealers made no complaint yesterday to Police Justice Douglass regarding Sunday sales by butchers, grocers, and bakers, though the Justice waited at the courtroom until noon in order to receive complaints.

Mrs. Helen Lampier, who has been obtaining evidence against unlicensed liquor vendors in West Hoboken, yesterday caused the arrest of eight persons who have only United States revenue licenses. Among them are three grocers. The accused gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Leo Muzzo, a boy formerly employed in Senator William D. Daly's law office in Hoboken, yesterday laid before Prosecutor Winfield evidence that twenty-seven saloons were open in Hoboken Sunday. Muzzo had no trouble in securing evidence, because the saloon keepers supposed he was still employed by Senator Daly, who is counsel for the Hoboken Inn Keepers' Protective Association. The evidence will be submitted to the Grand Jury to-day.

AFFECTIONs ASSESSED AT $2,000.

Miss Lena Hiller Wins Her Breach of Promise Suit.

A jury in the Queens County Supreme Court in Long Island City yesterday decided that the affections of Miss Lena Hiller of Woodside had been hurt to the extent of $2,000, and gave a verdict for that amount in her favor against Michael Terschfeld of Houston Street, this city, in her suit for $10,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

When the defendant went on the stand he did not deny the promise of marriage, but stated that Lena's parents had signed a paper releasing him from all claims. This paper he tried to have put in evidence, but it was not allowed. Miss Hiller denied signing any paper, and said that she had nothing to do with that which her parents had done.

AT TROLLEY COMPANIES' MERCY.

Private Property May Be Defaced by Poles at Pleasure in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—A decision was rendered in the Court of Errors and Appeals to-day which clears up the question whether trolley companies can erect poles in front of private properties without the consent of owners. The decision answers the question in the affirmative.

The case was that of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling against the Trenton Traction Company. A trolley pole was erected in front of her million-dollar mansion, on West State Street, despite her opposition, and the court affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, that ordinances granting such rights to trolley companies are not unconstitutional.

If Mrs. Roebling can show special damages, the court says she may find redress by suing to recover.

Yale Law School Commencement.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15.—The programme for the Yale Law School commencement was announced to-day. The seventh annual meeting of the alumni will be held in the new building Monday, June 22, at 1:30 P. M. After a collation addresses will be made by Justice Peckham of the United States Supreme Court, Theodore Bacon of Rochester, Thomas Thacher, Gov. McIntire of Colorado, and the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia. The annual address to the graduating class will be given at 4 P. M., June 22, by Theodore Bacon.

New Theta Delta Chi Club.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Graduate Club of Theta Delta Chi was incorporated to-day. The objects are the cultivation of fraternal and social relations among the members of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. The principal office is in New-York City. The Directors are Willis S. Paine, Webster R. Walkley, Arthur L. Livermore, C. R. Miller of New-York City, Carl A. Harstrom of Norwalk, Conn., and others.

SEATS FOR WOMEN CLERKS

CHILD LABORERS WILL BE PROTECTED BY THE NEW LAW.

Mercantile Establishments Must Conform to Rules Framed by the Board of Health in Connection with All Women and Children That They Employ After Sept. 1—30,000 Persons in This City Will Be Benefited.

The act "to regulate the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments," passed by the last Legislature, will go into effect Sept. 1. It is one of the results of the sessions of the special Reinhard committee, and was perfected after the interests of many large concerns had been inquired into.

The new law virtually establishes an important bureau in the Health Department. On present estimates, it will be the concern of this branch of sanitary surveillance and control to see to the welfare of about 30,000 persons. Action in regard to the statute has already been taken informally. Soon, perhaps to-day, the Health Board will advance plans, more especially in regard to the form of the various certificates to be issued, as employment, when the measure goes into effect, must, in the cases provided for, be through the cognizance and sanction of the sanitarians.

It will be necessary to thoroughly equip the bureau which the law creates without providing for. The equipment will be at the pleasure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Although no plan has been decided on, the question of the employment of women to make the operations of the statute successful has been determined. There will probably be a staff of fifteen Inspectors, with a Chief Inspector. Five of the Inspectors will, if the plans are not changed, be males and experts, and ten will be women, as expert in the economics of employment, sanitation, and mercantile customs as may be possible. There will also be a clerical force for the issuance of certificates and recording. The salaries of the bureau may be less than $22,000 per annum. Applications for positions in the bureau are many. They are from just such men and women as are desirable, and afford an excellent choice of appointees.

The law is known as Chapter 384 of the Laws of 1896, and the words "mercantile establishments" are construed to mean any place where goods, wares, or merchandise is offered for sale.

Some of the provisions of the act are:

No male under sixteen years of age and no female under twenty-one years of age shall work more than sixty hours in any one week. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed. A register shall be kept of the names, &c., of all employed under sixteen years of age, and no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed without first obtaining a certificate of the Board of Health.

Suitable and proper washrooms and water closets to be provided, and water closets assigned to women and girls to be wholly separate and apart from those assigned to males.

When lunchrooms are provided, the same are not to be used without a permit from the Board of Health if they be next to or adjoining any water closet.

Suitable seats in the stores for use of female employes to be furnished.

Basements where women and children are employed can be so occupied only after a permit for the same has been granted by the Board of Health.

Forty-five minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal in said establishments.

A copy of Chapter 384, Laws of 1896, shall be posted in three different conspicuous parts of every mercantile establishment in this State where persons are employed who are affected by the provisions of this act.

Already much correspondence has passed between the Health Department and the proprietors of establishments within the scope of the law, and no evidence of a disposition to evade or contest its provisions has appeared.

The regulations as to designation of actual employment have been made rigid so that there is no opportunity afforded of hiring cheap labor and detaining the persons so engaged to duty as salesmen.

There is an educational requisite in the law in the provision that any child over fourteen years of age must, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health, have been instructed in the common branches of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography for a period equal to one school year—that is to say, to as many days as the public school of the city or school district in which the child lives was in session during the last preceding school year, or about 312 school days.

It was at first intended that the operations of the law should be in the hands and under the eye of the Factory Inspector, but it was finally put under the surveillance and direction of the Board of Health.

Other of the provisions establish what may be termed mercantile training schools for children under fourteen. For instance, a child over twelve years old may work in school vacation term, and from Dec. 15 to Jan. 1 of any year. All persons employing what the act terms children are to keep a register of them, and severe penalties are provided for inaccuracies or evasions.

The certificates of the Board of Health will be full and comprehensive. They will state the place of birth of the child, color of hair and eyes, height and weight, facial marks, if any, and certify to the physical ability of the child to perform the work which it intends to do. There are other safeguards against substitution and cheap labor. The parents or guardians of the child are to make affidavits, and the law provides that notaries public shall certify them without fee. The instructors of the child are to furnish certificates also.

The law also insists on seats being provided for women employes in the proportion of one to three, and that they shall be permitted to use them at reasonable times to such an extent as may be requisite for the preservation of their health.

MAY IRWIN SUED FOR $12.50.

Plaintiff Says She Sold Flowers to the Actress Five Years Ago.

CLAYTON, N. Y., June 15.—May Irwin, the actress, who has a Summer home on Club Island, above Clayton, on the St. Lawrence River, has been sued by Mrs. Van Koughnet, a stewardess in the employ of the Thousand Islands Steamboat Company, on a claim that has been running for five years.

It appears that when Miss Irwin purchased the river property there were a number of potted plants and flowers on the place which Mrs. Van Koughnet owned, but which Miss Irwin bargained to purchase. These flowers, it is alleged, the actress has never paid for, and now, after five years of delay, Mrs. Van Koughnet, tired of waiting, has sued for the amount due, which is claimed to be $12.50.

The suit was brought in the court of Frank D. Rogers of this village. The summons is returnable June 19.

Halifax Summer Carnival.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 15.—Admiral Erskine has arrived at Halifax and has arranged a grand electrical illumination of the warships Crescent, Intrepid, Cordelia, Buzzard, Rambler, and Tartar, in connection with the harbor illumination, which is to be a big feature of the carnival at Halifax July 28, 29, 30, and 31. Another novelty for visitors will be the mimic attack and destruction of a warship under the direction of the Submarine Corps of the Royal Engineers. Halifax has subscribed $2,000 and St. John about $1,200 to put fishermen's crews in training to compete against the English, Canadian, and American crews composed of the leading oarsmen of these countries in the four-oared race for $1,500 and the world's championship, which promises to be the greatest aquatic event in twenty years. Cheap rates have been arranged on railway and steamship lines.

Ching Held for Felonious Assault.

The Centre Street Police Court was filled with Chinese yesterday, the result of a series of raids made last Sunday in Chinatown by Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street Station. All were discharged, however, excepting Won Hook, Ong Toy, Ah Chung, and Ching Chuck. The first three are charged with being the proprietors of Chinese gambling games, while Ching Chuck is charged with felonious assault upon Quan Yick Nam, a stool-pigeon Chinaman.

THE BROCK GIRLS NOT INDICTED.

Grand Jury Believes Georgiana's Story—Florence of Unsound Mind.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaints against Miss Georgianna Brock and her young sister, Florence, of 339 West Seventy-first Street, who were accused of stealing several thousand dollars' worth of clothing from the residence of B. P. Trowbridge of 331 West Seventy-second Street.

In view of the importance of the case, the Grand Jury gave unusual consideration to the investigation of the matter before dismissing the complaints.

It summoned Miss Georgiana Brock, her father, Dr. Charles L. Dana, and the proprietor of the Columbia Storage Warehouse Company, where the stolen goods were sent.

Miss Brock told the jury that on May 25 she went up stairs and found her young sister, Florence, in her room with a quantity of clothing. She asked the young girl where the clothing came from. At first Florence would not tell. Afterward she said it came from the house of Mr. Trowbridge, and that she intended to wear some of it at a party of young people. Miss Brock collected the clothing and sent it in a trunk to the Columbia Stores, intending to send the trunk anonymously to Mr. Trowbridge. For that purpose she called at the warehouse that evening, and gave the necessary orders. She was told it was too late that day.

The proprietor of the warehouse corroborated this statement before the Grand Jury.

Mr. Henry Brock, father of the two girls, told the Grand Jury that a few days before the birth of Florence her mother met with an accident and broke her hip. The child has always been more or less affected in her mind. Dr. Dana testified that the girl was of unsound mind. Mr. Brock said he proposed to put Florence in a convent, where she could be properly treated.

IN HONOR OF A LONG PARTNERSHIP.

Employes of the Firm of Clark & Wilkins Enjoy an Excursion.

The employes of the firm of Clark & Wilkins gave an excursion party last Saturday in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the partnership of George M. Clark and Hartwell A. Wilkins.

The steamboat George Starr was chartered and hands

NOTED WOMEN'S COLLEGES

AN AMERICAN VISITOR AT NEWNHAM AND GIRTON.

Life and Study of the Inmates of Two Famous Educational Institutions in England—How the Girls Dress, Amuse Themselves, and Succeed in the Higher Branches of Education—Some of Their Talented and Efficient Teachers.

Correspondence of The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

LONDON, May 26.—The life of students and teachers at Newnham and Girton impresses the visitor as being almost an ideal one. For the young women, in both institutions, there is a judicious mixture of work and recreation—both pursued with that thoroughness which we must admit is peculiarly English. Girton is two miles from Cambridge, a steady ascent all the way, the stately buildings of the college crowning the eminence at the end of the route. The road, after one has left behind the narrow, winding streets of the old town, lies between waving woods and green meadows, and at this season of the year the eye is delighted with blossoming hedgerows and blooming gardens, while the ear is enchanted with caroling skylarks and singing thrushes.

The great gates stood open, and I drove through to the gate proper and alighted under the arch, the bell being answered by a white-capped portress. I was shown into a large, well-lighted, stone-paved hall, the arched ceiling supported by slender stone pillars, two or three good pictures relieving the bareness of the gray walls. I sat down on a cushioned seat by a window looking out upon a court, where half a dozen nets were stretched, and as I waited groups of girls came and went, talking and laughing gayly, the picture of radiant health. There seemed to be no restriction, and I saw here first the naturalness and freedom from restraint and undue surveillance which delighted me with both colleges. The students seemed to me much younger than those of our colleges, their short dresses and braided hair giving them an appearance of extreme girlishness, but I was told they were really older than pupils in our institutions of higher learning, eighteen being the minimum age at which students are received at Girton.

Miss Welch, the President, was engaged, but she sent one of the staff to show me about, a clever and agreeable young woman, who told me that she had spent three years at Chicago and Bryn Mawr. She spoke in the highest terms of both institutions, and with much enthusiasm of the United States and the friends she had made while there. I was first shown Miss Welch's sitting room, a beautifully furnished apartment, filled with book cases, pictures, comfortable armchairs, and convenient tables. The girls' rooms are like those at Chicago University—a sitting room and bedroom in each suite—and these, too, were most cheerful and attractive, beautifully furnished, with flowers everywhere, on mantels, tables, and windowsills, growing plants in pots, and great bouquets of roses or single lilies in vases.

The individuality of the occupant was interestingly betrayed, a pair of tennis rackets, a cyclist's cap, and the collection of photographs hinting at the predilection of the graduate-elect.

At the end of each corridor were a number of visiting cards, mounted, glazed, and framed, giving the names of each student having apartments in that particular corridor. In the hall below an automatic indicator showed whether the occupant was "in" or "in." There is nothing in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge anything resembling the American system of recitations or of lectures delivered to large numbers of students at the same time. The lecture rooms at Girton are small compared to those of American colleges. They are carpeted and furnished like an ordinary sitting room. There is a large table in the centre, around which sit probably a dozen girls, the lecturer at the head of the table. Each student is furnished with pen, ink, and paper, and notes are taken as the lecture proceeds. The instruction is chiefly given by means of "coaching," and the greater part of the work is done by the student in their rooms. The much-dreaded "exams," which were progressing the day of my visit, are the test of the thoroughness with which the work has been done, and the student can make no progress or attain any honors if she has not been faithfully earned by the necessary and impartial "marks."

The powers that be are not satisfied to withhold the righteously earned degrees and the perquisites that go with them from the girl student, but they are determined to make the difference between them and the men who study at the colleges in Cambridge felt as much as possible, so they are not permitted to wear cap or gown.

In the beautiful library, which was also a spacious, well-lighted room, a group of girls were gathered about a table, turning over the leaves of lexicons and encyclopedias and making careful notes. One or two looked up as we entered, but all were much too intent upon their tasks to be interfered with by visitors.

The dining hall also looked out upon a wide lawn, where roses and lilies and honeysuckles were in full bloom; at one end was "high table" at which sits the President and her staff. Upon the table were bowls of honeysuckles and pansies; breakfast was over and maids were clearing away and setting the tables in order for the 1 o'clock luncheon. The meals, both at Newnham and Girton, are earlier than in the ordinary English household, breakfast being served at 8, luncheon at 1, and dinner at 6:30 o'clock. The President's drawing room and the dining hall are separated by a corridor and are thrown together when the Faculty or the students are "at home"—the drawing room being reserved for dancing.

The laboratory is small, but the students attend lectures not only in chemistry but in other topics at the various colleges in Cambridge at fixed hours, being conveyed to and fro in carriages. This single item of expense, I was told, amounted to something like £1,000 per annum. Each day a list of lectures, the hours, topics, names of lecturers, and students attending each lecture, is posted in the main hall.

The college is surrounded with fine lawns and beautiful shrubbery, with flower beds on every side. There are no set beds filled with geraniums and other bedding plants which seem to constitute the sum of expert gardening with us but there were clumps of lilies, pansies, forget-me-nots, all the fragrant, old-fashioned flowers growing together, carefully tended but growing without stiffness, or premeditation. There was an extensive grass court, and one or two courts for the tennis players, roads for the cyclists, walks the pedestrians need in these charming grounds, nooks, and shady seats for those who love a book and solitude.

As I came away, my guide showed me a "short cut" across the grounds, a shady alley, with laburnum and lilacs and chestnuts meeting overhead, and bound together by honeysuckle, with borders of bright annuals all the way. Nowhere in the world do old-fashioned flowers bloom in such profusion as in England, and my recollections of Girton will always be associated with the fragrance of honeysuckles and roses. I had been invited to dine in a hall the same evening at Newnham with Miss Clough, the daughter of Arthur Hugh Clough, the poet, a niece of Miss Clough, formerly its venerated head, and one of the Faculty of the college. I had been taking tea with a most interesting and intelligent woman, and was horrified to find that we had talked steadily from 4 o'clock until 6:15, neither of us being in the least aware of the flight of time. The college dinner was at 6:30. I dressed at lightning speed, called a cab, dashed away at a breakneck pace, and alighted at the college gate just as the gong was sounding and the students were filing into the hall.

Newnham is within the boundaries of Cambridge, north of Selwyn College, and has accommodations for 100 students, a similar number being in attendance at Girton, where it has been found necessary to convert some of the lecture rooms into bedrooms. Miss Clough strongly resembles the portraits of her gifted father; modest, refined, with the culture that a woman in her high position must possess; she has, moreover, a keen sense of humor that makes her a most delightful companion. The students were all seated when I was shown to my place at "high table," and a fine right of the head mistress of Clough Hall.

The dining hall was probably 100 feet in length by 60 in width, its decoration of pure white, delicate garlands, and tracery in what we term the colonial style, but as the arched roof was far beyond the reach of the housemaid's broom it seemed strange that it could be kept so dazzlingly white; the shrubbery, the wide lawns, screening the building from the road, and the electric light partially explained it. Over the platform upon which stood "high table" hung fine portraits of Miss Clough, Prof. Sedgewick, the real founder of Newnham, and other benefactors of the college. Dinner progressed in what was a decidedly festive spirit; with a buzz of conversation and much laughing, it had all the gayety and animation of a great party where all the guests were peculiarly congenial.

It was pleasant to see, too, the spirit of comradeship between the Faculty and the students; there was nothing of the forbidding and frigid manner which sometimes characterizes college professors on one hand, nor any lack of respect and dignity upon the other, but the proper deference was shown the teacher by the student, while the interest of the teacher in the latter was warm and sincere.

At table American co-educational institutions and American political methods were discussed, many questions being asked and answered, so far as I was able to answer them. It was admitted that, beginning without the trammels of tradition and custom, it was possible for co-educational universities in the United States to accomplish what could not be undertaken in England, yet, for many years to come, much force and strength had to be expended in the overcoming of obstacles unknown to us, which were thus diverted from practical undertakings. I was asked, among other things, if there had not been some friction between Columbia and Barnard, and felt impelled to say what I have always thought, that had Barnard had a American liberality and justice does not prevail, and never has prevailed, at Columbia; that it should be looked for, not in the older institutions in the East, but at Cornell, in the West at Michigan, and, first, and above all, at Chicago University. The question of residence had been a difficulty in the English plan of co-education, and there was a desire to know how this had been obviated in America, and, when it was explained that there were separate halls on opposite sides of the quadrangle; that callers were permitted at certain hours in the drawing rooms of Kelly, Foster, and Beecher Halls, it seemed quite simple and practicable.

While the dinner was not elaborate, it was abundant and excellent—much better, candor compels me to confess, than is, or was, served to the young women in the halls at Chicago University. There was soup and English soup is always good, excellent roast mutton, roast fowl, with bread sauce, vegetables, and a tart. At the conclusion of the meal students and teachers rose, and a short grace was said; then the girls raced away to play tennis for the two remaining hours of daylight, or to ride their wheels around the garden walks.

After dinner I was shown over the college, which, like Girton, is modern, well lighted, and, with its electric lights, bathrooms, supplies of hot and cold water, a contrast to the venerable colleges set apart for the men.

The rooms for students, however, are not en suite, as at Girton, and the rent is, consequently, less. They are beautifully furnished with dainty modern furniture, the malls prettily decorated, and the wide, cushioned window seats are very attractive.

The same system of coaching and small lecture rooms prevails, and, as examinations had begun at Newnham also, many of the students left the dinner table to resume their study.

When we returned to the President's charming drawing room I was introduced to a tall, slender, brown-eyed girl, very modest, and shy, plainly dressed, and in every way most unassuming. This was a no less personage than Phillipa Fawcett, the mathematical prodigy, who carried off the honors two years ago, and whose prize money and degree were promptly passed on to the man who came second. When I told her what a furore her triumph had occasioned in America, she diffidently cast down her eyes and said not a word. I was told that her proficiency in mathematics was not confined to the mere acquirement of knowledge, but extended to original methods of solving the propositions of Euclid.

In the United States degrees have been so cheapened that they are comparatively valueless; here they have an immediate and permanent relation to a man's professional standing and his ultimate success in life, so that where it is withheld it is a hardship and an injustice, the magnitude of which we can hardly understand.

I found, however, a very hopeful spirit prevalent, both among the teachers and the students, Miss Fawcett now being engaged in the former occupation. They by no means consider the recent action of the authorities final, an opinion shared by the general British public except the minority who refused to be "convinced against their will," and who, unfortunately, are temporarily clothed with authority.

After a look through the main hall we crossed the quadrangle to the library, which has outgrown its present quarters, and a new one being required, which will shortly be built. Here a few of the more diligent were also at work, making the most of the quiet and freedom from interruption.

"This is the drawing room for the exclusive use of the teachers. The students do not come here," Miss Clough explained, leading the way down the corridor and opening the door. A beautiful fire was blazing in the open grate; flowers in vases and bowls had been bestowed wherever they could be put, and there was a delicious fragrance of coffee, and the ladies helped themselves in the pleasant, informal English fashion from a generous pot that was kept warm upon the hearth.

Sorely as I was tempted, I declined the cup which cheers but does not inebriate, and does keep one awake all night. I was introduced to Miss Clough's co-workers, and many more questions concerning our schools were asked and answered.

We were to attend a lecture at 8:30, and as the time approached I said good-bye very reluctantly, turning back for a last look at the now deserted gardens, in which the thrushes were still singing. Lights were shining from the students' windows. They had betaken themselves to their work with as much earnestness as they had shown in their recreation. For in these great English colleges favoritism is unknown, and those who expect to remain to the end must labor without ceasing.

MARY H. KROUT.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against S. Harris, jeweler, at 382 Grand Street, for $980, in favor of Julia Dietz for loose diamonds. The attachment was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. Herman J. Dietz stated that he called at the store on June 3, and saw there a stock of diamonds and jewelry worth $20,000, but when he called again on Saturday all the stock had disappeared except goods worth $2,000 or $3,000. Mr. Harris would give no explanation, but admitted that all the stock had gone. When the Sheriff went to the store yesterday it was stated that Mr. Harris had given a bill of sale of the stock to an auctioneer for $1,900. Several creditors called at the Sheriff's office yesterday to ascertain something about Mr. Harris's affairs, and the coroner entered a writ of replevin from a creditor for diamonds valued at $700.

—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of Frank H. Briggs, doing a wholesale shoe business at 107 Duane Street as Briggs & Co., on executions from Hastings & Gleason, aggregating $28,012. Mr. Briggs allowed judgments to be taken against him in favor of the following: V. K. & A. H. Jones, $20,971; Granite Shoe Company, $2,159; Arthur L. Briggs, Jr., $8,779; James L. Briggs, $1,103. Mr. Briggs became President of the Granite Shoe Company of Lynn, Mass., but it is said he is not President now. Hastings & Gleason estimate his liabilities at $60,000, with assets of probably $30,000. They say the failure is the result of dull trade and the pressure of creditors.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff from Hastings & Gleason against the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing Company, which manufactures cotton and woolen goods, of Columbus Ga., in favor of the National Bank of the Republic of this city, for $30,340, for balance due on a note of the company for $40,000, dated June 1, 1894, on which $1,000 was paid on May 1, 1896. The company has just gone into the hands of receivers. The Sheriff attached goods valued at about $10,000 in the hands of commission merchants here, and also served the attachment on two banks.

—The McCabe Manufacturing Company, which manufactures door hangers at 532 West Twenty-second Street, made an assignment yesterday to James T. McCabe, the President. The company was incorporated under New-York State laws in October, 1894, with a capital stock of $25,000, which was afterward increased to $30,000. It made ball-bearing hangers, the invention of Mr. McCabe, for doors, &c. The inventory of Jan. 1 last, showed assets, $31,408; liabilities of $9,470.

—Louis Thiel, retail shoe dealer, at Avenue B and Fourth Street, confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Louisa Thiel for $3,048, for borrowed money, and in favor of M. Katzenberg & Sons, for $904, for merchandise. The Sheriff took possession of the store. Mr. Thiel had another store at Stanton and Allen Streets, but sold it out on Saturday. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, his attorneys, estimate the liabilities at $20,000 and the assets at $10,000.

—An attachment has been received by the Sheriff for $588 against John Wintjen, grocer, at 275 West Fourth Street, in favor of August Koenig. Mr. Wintjen, it is said, has given a bill of sale for the place.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold at auction 541 shares of stock of the Minnesota Company, and 1,439 shares of the Minnesota Canal Company, under an execution for $22,237 against the Minnesota Company of 15 Wall Street and Duluth, Minn., in favor of Col. Joseph W. Woolfolk and others. The sale realized only $50 for the entire batch of stock.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $1,417 against William S. F. McGill, druggist, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, in favor of Annie R. McGill, to whom he confessed judgment for borrowed money.

—Judgments were entered yesterday against William A. Macfarlane & Co., silk manufacturers, at 81 Grand Street, who failed a few weeks ago, in favor of William F. Milton & Co., for $18,609, and Arnold Feldstein for $14,104, for raw silk.

—Judgment for $2,603 was entered yesterday against Frederick Von Gerichten, who has a liquor saloon at Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street, in favor of George H. Schmedes on a demand note.

Max Whitehead, manufacturer of children's dresses and cloaks at 17 and 19 West Third Street, confessed judgment yesterday to William B. House for $672, for merchandise, and an execution was issued to the Sheriff.

—The receivership of John W. Mart— for John D. Cheever of 1 Park Row was yeste—ay further extended so as to include two claims in favor of Henry H. Cahn for $2,432.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN SPECULATION MODERATE AT UNSETTLED PRICES.

Business Mainly Local Scalping and Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Steady and Quiet—Provisions Lower and Inactive—Cotton Much Higher and Active—Coffee More Active and About Steady.

There was considerable irregularity to the grain trading, as the early cables were lower and the West easier; while the later news brought about free local covering and a better feeling, and the close showed a slight advance, with trading chiefly local. Provisions were easier on increased receipts of swine. Cotton was in demand and made a sharp advance, chiefly through purchases of August. Coffee was about steady and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.		
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22	@	22⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@	3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7 7-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	..
Pork, mess	8.25	@	9.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@	4.40
Beef, family	8.50	@	9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15	@	15½
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16	@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	18¾	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5	@	7¼
Copper, lake	11.75	@	12.00
Lead	3.00	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ½@⅝c on easier cables, foreign selling, lower West, and local realizing; advanced 1@1⅛c on local covering, fair crop reports, and closing steady at ⅛c decline on July and ⅛@¼c advance on others, with a moderately active trade in a switching and scalping way....Spot was dull and unchanged, closing firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 71⅞c, free on board.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3⅜c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 25,647 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 105,287 bushels; receipts, 426,625 bushels at Atlantic ports, 491,009 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 263,729 bushels, or to 2,458,753 bushels, (no contract red and 1,066,957 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring and 122,100 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply showed a decrease of 661,000 bushels, or to 49,486,000 bushels, against 47,717,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were without feature and closed dull and steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance....Spot was ½c higher and very dull. Sales, 19,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35½c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 34½c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels do at 33⅜c, elevator....Receipts, 78,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 114,128 bushels....Clearances hence, 21,681 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,692 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 248,019 bushels, or to 1,052,448 bushels, (279,846 bushels No. 2 and no steamer mixed.) ....The visible supply showed a decrease of 481,000 bushels, or to 9,406,000 bushels, against 10,784,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were entirely nominal and without change in prices, through absence of demand....Spot were dull and weak at steady prices....Sales, 157,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c; No. 3 white ... 23c, No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 120,000 bushels for export at 24¾@24⅞c, free on board, afloat; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22@22⅛c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 21¼c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 23c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@25c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 388,900 bushels; exports, 89,642 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 167,282 bushels, or to 1,761,111 bushels, (412,284 bushels No. 2 white and 410,398 bushels No. 2 ...). The visible supply shows an increase of 115,000 bushels, or to 430,000 bushels, against 8,661,000 bushels same time last year.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	1,560,000	62⅜	@	63⅜
July	1,560,000	62⅜	@63⅞	63⅛
August	25,000	62 7-16	@63	63
September	1,435,000	62⅛	@63¾	63¼
December	465,000	64 7-16	@65⅝	65
Total	3,495,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	45,000	33⅝	@	33⅝
July	10,000	35	@34	33⅝
September	10,000	35	@	35
Total	55,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
June	..	..	@	22
July	..	..	@	22¼

FLOUR—Market quiet, with a generally easy feeling, owing to lack of demand. Sales, 15,800 bbls, including of city mills 3,000 bbls patents, 7,150 bbls clears, and 150 bbls fine, at quotations; 1,000 sacks ungraded supers at $2.40, 750 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.75, 500 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.45, 600 bbls clears at $3.25 @$3.35, 150 bbls patents at $4, and 1,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.75....Arrivals, 7,088 bbls and 1,143 sacks; exports, 4,850 bbls and 14,568 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,088 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—Is nominally steady at 44c; Western at 40⅝c, cost, freight, and insurance.

BARLEY—Sales, 30,000 bushels feeding, 49-lb average, at 35c, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York, for export.

OATMEAL—Quiet and weak....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Dull and easy....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 58@60c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little buying interest, with the situation of the market unchanged. Prime yellow was at 25c for full lots from warehouses, where there was a disposition to sell at all at the current rate, and 25c bids were taken on local account at 25c, free on board. But it was the impression that dock lots were to be had for less money, and some small quantities at 24½c. Exporters were very quiet. Crude, in barrels, had 20c bid and 21c asked....LINSEED quoted at steady prices, on moderate trade, at 42c for American, 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 43@45c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 15.—The only quotation in oil to-day was 1.22½. Standard's price, 1.18.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There were slight declines, with feeble reactions. The supplies of hogs at the West are rather liberal, exceeding estimates, while speculation was slack. There were larger exports, but in good part on consignments. The buyers of last week, especially of short ribs, were sellers yesterday on the early market. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 18,000 head. Exports from Atlantic ports last week: 6,581 bbls pork; 12,710,831 lb lard; 12,949,450 lb bacon. Same time last year, 3,625 bbls pork; 6,061,801 lb lard; 7,928,818 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 4,287 bbls pork; 7,577,354 lb lard; 16,144,699 lb meats. Same time last year: 8,739 bbls pork; 2,905,189 lb lard; 11,706,938 lb meats

LARD—The West was depressed early on a selling movement by the one or his parties who had been the main buyers toward the close of last week, and through a large receipt of hogs at Chicago; prices declined 5 points. There was, toward the close, a reaction of 2½ to 5 points. So far as appeared the cash demands were quiet. Exporters at the West, as the exports last week were liberal, largely in excess of the corresponding time last year, possibly chiefly on consignments; June at the West closed at 4.10c nominal; July was at 4.12½@4.17½c, closing at 4.15@4.17½c; September at 4.27½@4.30c, closing at 4.30c asked; October closed at 4.35 nominal. Here there was a dull and nominal market; cash was at about 4.40c; bank lots had 4.07½c bid, and were held at 4.12½c. July option nominal, 4.45c. City steam was steady; sales of 50 tcs at 4.05c. Of No. 1, city sale of 50 tcs at 3.80c. Refined was nominally lower and without demand....South American at 5.10c; Brazil, kegs at 6.20c; compound at 4.04½c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were moderate buyers of mess, taking 250 bbls, at steady prices. The West was down 17½c, but reacted 12½c; June there closed at $7.05 nominal; July was at $7 to $7.12½ bid, closing at $7.12½ asked; September at $7.20 to $7.30, closing at $7.27½; October closed at $7.95 bid....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little trading, while prices were about steady....Sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 13 lb average, at 4c; 250 pickled shoulders at 4½c, and 500 pickled hams, 10 to 12 lb average, at 7½c. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4@4¼c; do, boxed, 4¼@4⅜c; 10-lb average, loose, 4¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c.

BACON—The dealings in short ribs were light, with, at the West, an early decline of 7½ points, followed by a reaction of about 5 points, where June closed at 3.80c nominal. July was at 3.80@ 3.85c, closing at 3.82½@8.85c; September at 3.95 @4c, closing at 3.97½@4c; October closed 4.05c nominal.

BEEF—Exporters were slow buyers, while prices were about steadily held....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11.25@$12.25.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack from smokers; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were without change in price; demands were moderate....Bacon at 4¾c; 180 lb at 4¾c, 160 lb at 4½c; 140 lb at 4⅝c, 120 lb at 4⅝c, pigs at 5c. Receipts at the West, 61,482 head; same time last year, 45,596 head. Chicago—Receipts, 42,000 head; active; 5c lower; $2.80@$3.40; left over, 1,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; easy to 5c lower; $2.00@$3.05. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; lower; $3@$3.22½. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,625 head, 5c lower; $2.80@ $3.25. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,551 head; $2.90@ $3.35. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,856 head; $2.95@ $3.25.

TALLOW—The market was without a decided rate on city, as the meiters declined to sell, and were without a positive asking rate, while buyers were equally indifferent; therefore the rate of 3¼c as the basis of the last sale, was quoted; for country made there was rather more demand, with its price steadier; sales of 100,000 lb in lots at 3¼@3⅜c; some choice lots would exceed the outside rate.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was a steady market at 4¼c for city, with light offerings and occasional demands from the lard refiners; sales of 100,000 lb at 4¼c; in lard stearine there was absence of business in Western, which was nominally 5c; city, in hhds, at 5¼c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and very steady, closing unchanged to 10 points down, and influenced by the weakness abroad; Havre was barely steady at ⅜@1⅜f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@1 pfennig off....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 300 bags maracaibo and 100 bags Central American, on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—September, 1,250 bags at 10.55c; December, 1,000 bags at 10c; total, 2,250 bags....Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags at 12c; July, 500 bags at 11.45c, and 250 bags at 11.55c; August, 500 bags at 10.90c; September, 1,250 bags at 10.55c; October, 500 bags at 10.20c; December, 1,500 bags at 10c, 2,000 bags at 10.05c, and 250 bags at 10c; March, 1,000 bags at 9.80c; total, 8,750 bags. Exchanges—20 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for October; 500 bags July at 11.50c, and 500 bags September at 10.55c, sold together; total for day, 12,500 bags. Closing prices: January, 9.90@10c; February, 9.85@9.95c; March, 9.80@9.90c; April, 9.80@ 9.90c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 11.95@12.05c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 10.90@10.95c; September, 10.55@10.60c; October, 10.20@10.25c; November, 10.05@10.10c; December, 10@10.05c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, closing very steady at 26@28 points advance on near months, and 10@16 points up on new crop, due to free buying and covering of August, which was 28 points up, and helped by Liverpool's gain of 4½@6 points....Spot was quiet and ¼c higher; sales, 169 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7 15-16c; middling uplands, 7 11-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
June	7.57@7.59	7.58	7.38	400
July	7.59@ ..	7.61	7.43	2,800
August	7.58@7.59	7.60	7.39	55,800
September	6.84@6.85	6.85	6.70	23,600
October	6.80@6.81	6.81	6.74	33,000
November	6.77@6.77	6.77	6.70	11,600
December	6.78@6.79	6.80	6.71	42,300
January	6.82@6.83	6.83	6.76	22,300
February	6.86@6.87	6.87	6.81	2,600
March	6.91@6.92	6.92	6.86	5,000
Total				200,900

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 6,087 bales, against 2,078 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the day were light, but there was quiet trading all along the line. Prices held about steady for marrow, medium, and pea, with the latter perhaps showing a little more firmness than at the close of last week, stock having been quite largely reduced. No call to speak of from exporters for white beans, but they are having a few orders for red kidney, and it looks as if the price of the latter would be about $1.07½. There does not seem to be quite so much pressure to sell any variety as during most of last week, but we see no indications of improved demand. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per busnel, $1.15@$1.17½; do, medium, $1; do, pea, 97½@$1; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.60@$1.67½; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.25; yellow eye, $1.25; Lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 80@85c; do, foreign medium, old, 75@80c; green peas, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 77½@80c; do, Scotch, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Moderate demand; unsettled....Western creamery, 11½@15½c; extra, 15@15½c; State creamery, 11@15c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 8@11½c.

CHEESE—Moderately active....State, large, full cream, 5¾@6¾c; small, new, 5@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Quiet but steady....State, 12@12½c; Western, 11@12c; do, case, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Peaches are selling at about former range of prices. The receipts are not heavy and show irregular quality and value. Choice high-colored fruit is wanted; common grades move slowly. Cherries are in light supply and steady. Choice large wild goose plums are doing a little better, but small, light-colored fruit is neglected. Strawberries were very scarce at principal Western points, 448,661 bushels; shipments, 217,762 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points were 144,218 bushels.

OATS—Trading was only moderate, and the feeling was generally weak, in sympathy with the leading grains. Receipts were 288 cars, and 140,097 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 115,000 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 89,647 bushels. July oats closed ½c under Saturday. Cash oats were dull and steady, no particular change in prices being recorded.

RYE—Was dull and easy. There was but little demand either for cash or the options. No. 2 to go to store sold at 32c, and that grade by sample sold at 32@33¼c. No. 3 to go to store sold at 30c. Nothing doing in store but July, August 33c nominal, and September sold at 34c.

BARLEY—Was in good supply and low demand. The feeling was weak. Receipts were 24 cars. Screenings, New-York, sold at $5.75 per ton. Poor to fair ranged from 22c to 27c; good to choice, 29@32c; fancy was nominally 33c.

PROVISIONS—A small, unimportant, and uninteresting business was transacted in product. Under large receipts of hogs, the market at the yards was lower, and, reflecting the tone at that place, prices opened here weak. The method of buying of a promiscuous sort served to steady the feeling a little, however, no serious break occurring. July pork closed 5c lower, July lard a shade lower, and July ribs 2½@5c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on meats and 8d decline on lard. Receipts were moderate, and the shipments liberal. The cash market was quiet and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 525 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 16,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were firmer. There was a fair demand for boats at 1¼c for corn and 1¼c for oats to Buffalo.

HIDES—Were in good demand and strong. Packers showed firmness, and trade was moderate. Packers' sides were quoted as follows: Natives, heavy, 7¾c asked; light, 7¾c asked; native cows, heavy, 7¼c asked; light, 7c asked; buffs, heavy, 6¾c asked; light, 7c asked; Colorados, heavy, 7c asked; light, 6c asked; Texas, heavy, 8¼c asked; light, 7¾c asked. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
June	.56 @..	57⅝@..	55⅝@..	56⅛@..
July	.56 @56⅛	57¼@..	55⅝@55⅞	56⅜@..
Sept.	.56⅜@56⅝	58⅛@..	56⅜@..	57⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
June	.27 @..	27¼@27⅜	27 @..	27¼@27¼
July	.27¼@..	27¾@27⅞	27¼@..	27¾@27⅝
Sept.	.28⅜@..	29 @..	28⅜@..	28⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
July	.17⅜@..	17⅜@..	17⅛@..	17⅛@..
Sept.	.17⅜@..	17⅝@17⅜	17⅜@..	17⅜@..
May	.20½@..	20¾@..	20⅜@..	20½@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
July	$7.05	$7.12½	$7.05	$7.12½
Sept.	7.22½	7.30	7.20	7.80
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	4.15	4.17½	4.12½	4.17½
Sept.	4.30	4.80	4.27½	4.30
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	3.82½	3.85	3.80	3.85
Sept.	3.97½	4.00	3.95	4.00

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 55⅝@57½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@56c; No. 2 red, 59½@61¼c; No. 2 corn, 27@27½c; No. 2 oats, 17¼@17½c; No. 2 rye, 32c; No. 2 barley, 35c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 81c; prime timothy seed, $3.05; mess pork, per bbl, $7.10@$7.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.10@$4.12½; short-rib sides, (loose), $3.80@$3.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4@ $4.12½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.35@ $5.45; standard A, $4.95 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 41c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	7,435	8,279
Wheat, bushels	10,400	25,379
Corn, bushels	275,772	99,782
Oats, bushels	308,190	365,465
Rye, bushels	4,000	1,240
Barley, bushels	43,400	8,265

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was easy; extra creamery, 14½c; firsts, 13 @14c; seconds, 10@12c. Eggs were easy; fresh stock, 9@9½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 15.—The first two hours in wheat dragged on a ⅝c lower level. There was a break of ¾c from Saturday at the opening, and very little change followed up to the third hour, when a quick rebound advance added interest to the trading. July opened at 53⅛c and broke to 53c, advanced to 54⅛c, and closed at 53⅝@ 53¾c. September opened at 53½c and closed at 54⅜@54½c, being top for the session. Cash 54⅜@54½c, whe

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

HIGHER PRICES ON THE IMPROVED CURRENCY OUTLOOK.

London Leads the Buying Movement—Activity and Strength of the Bond Market—Grangers Notably Strong—International Issues in Demand—Sharp Rise in Sugar in Anticipation of Favors to Come—Gold Shipments $450,000.

MONDAY—P. M.

Belief that the Republican platform will contain a satisfactory currency plank, with the chances that it will declare explicitly in favor of the gold standard, caused excellent buying of stocks both for the foreign and domestic account. In London Americans were especially strong and closed at the highest price of the day, although the volume of business was not large. There was slight hesitation in the local market after a very strong opening, as the result of profit taking on the advance, but all offerings were readily absorbed, and the advance was resumed. Final prices were the highest of the day, and the advance in the active stocks averaged more than a point. An encouraging feature was the activity and strength of the bond market.

The Granger issues were active and led the advance in the general market. More than 31,000 shares of St. Paul were done, and the stock closed at 78⅝, a net gain of 1¼ points. Burlington was only about half as active, but it gained 1½ points and closed at 80, its top price of the day. Northwestern gained 1 and Rock Island 1⅛ points. Louisville and Nashville was bought freely by London and gained a point. Other international issues were equally strong, notably Union Pacific, which closed at 8½. Sugar sold ex-dividend and ended with a net gain of 2⅝ points. It was bought on the theory that with a McKinley success at St. Louis the company would be the recipient of many favors. Other industrials also scored advances on a similar theory. Rubber was exceptionally weak and closed with a loss of 1⅞ points.

Gold to the amount of $450,000 was withdrawn for shipment to-morrow. On the other hand, the depository banks turned in $4,000,000 greenbacks to the Sub-Treasury on account of the recent bond issue, thus making the final payment. The money market was a little firmer, call loans at one time advancing to 3 per cent. The advance of over $5 a ton in copper was reflected in a sharp demand for Copper stocks in Boston. The corn movement is improving at Chicago, the receipts to-day being 347 cars, against 167 cars on the corresponding day last year.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½ per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $67,560,060; balances, $5,151,728; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $741,908.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69c. There were sales of 50,000 ounces at 68¾c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$39,723,162
Imports for same period	10,288,274
Net exports	$29,440,888
Net exports to date, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,881
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were strong and more active. The principal advances were as follows, there being no declines worth mentioning:

Brooklyn El. 1st	3½	Ohio Southern 1st	1½
Ches. & O. gen. 4s	1½	Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st con.	1½
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A., 2d con.	1	P. & Rdg. 1st pf. in.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	2½	2d in. pd.	1
Col. H. V. & T. 6s	1¼	P. & Rdg. 2d pf., in.	1
Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1	2d in. pd.	1½
Erie gen. lien	1½	P. & Rdg. 3d pf. in.	1
Erie prior lien	1	2d in. pd.	1⅝
L., N. A. & C. con.	1¼	Southern Ry. 5s	2¾
L. N. A. & C. gen.	1¼	Union Pac. 1st	1
Mo. K. & T. 2d	1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
M. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Irving	137½
Am. Exchange	108	Manhattan	207
Broadway	239	Mechanics'	185
Commerce	204	Merchants'	144
Continental	130	Metropolis	410
Corn Exchange	280	National Union	20½
East River	150	New-Amsterdam	190
Fifth Av.	2900	New-York	234
First nat. of S. I.	110	Park	265
Fourth National	148	Republic	148
Gallatin National	256	Shoe & Leather	95
Ger. American	112	State of New-York	105
Hanover	312	Western National	110¼
Im. & Traders'	530		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New-York Central, 1, to 99¼; Southern preferred, 1, to 30½; Illinois Central, ¾, to 96½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 52⅝; Denver preferred, ½, to 50⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, ½, to 11; Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝; St. Paul, ⅛ to 79⅝; Reading, ¼, to 6⅝; Atchison, ¾, to 16⅝; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 18⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 63⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 15-16 for money and 1-16, to 113 1-16, for the account.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.20	.20
Belcher	.73	.71
Best & Belcher	1.20	1.15
Bodie Consolidated	.60	.60
Bulwer	2.90	..
Challar	2.80	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.50	2.55
Crown Point	.61	..
Gould & Curry	1.85	1.80
Hale & Norcross	2.10	2.00
Mexican	.97	1.00
Mono	.06	..
Ophir	1.85	1.80
Potosi	1.50	.40
Savage	1.95	1.70
Sierra Nevada	.95	.93
Union Consolidated	.97	.95
Utah	.16	.16
Yellow Jacket	.65	.61

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 15.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.70	.71
Anaconda	.60¼	.60
Argentum	.55¾	.50¾
Isabella	.66	.65
Portland	1.87	1.82
Union	.37	.34
Consolidated	.15¾	.16
Pharmacist	.09½	.08½
Work	.11¾	.10¾
Mount Rosa	.15	.10½
Alamo	.04½	.04½
Blue Bell	.04	.04
Golden Fleece	1.00	1.00
Jefferson	.18½	.18

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	12	12½	12	12		12½	13	600
American Cotton Oil pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½	55½	55¾	311
*Am. Sugar Refineries, ex div	120⅝	128	120⅝	122⅝	+2⅝	122½	123⅝	56,995
*Am. Sugar Refs pf., ex div	104	104	104	104		103⅝	104	535
American Tobacco	65½	65½	65½	65½		65½	65¾	4,100
American Tobacco pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+1	95	96	200
Ann Arbor pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1½	25	26	4,400
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+⅛	15⅝	15¾	1,304
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+⅛	22⅝	22¾	1,310
Baltimore & Ohio	19	19	18	19	+1½	19	19½	825
*Bay State Gas	27½	27½	27	27½	+½	27	27½	10
*Brooklyn Union Gas	91½	91½	91½	91½		92	92½	405
*Brooklyn R. T.	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	+⅜	23½	24	882
Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+⅜	50¾	51	1,505
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛	16¼	16⅜	1,400
Chicago Gt. West	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	+½	8⅞	9⅜	3,200
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68⅝	68⅝	68	68½	+⅛	80	80½	14,520
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79	80	79	80	+1½	80	80½	31,855
Chicago & Northwestern	104	104	103½	104	+1	104½	104¾	2,420
C., M. & St. Paul	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞	78⅝	+1¼	78⅝	78⅞	202
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127½	128	127½	128	+1	127½	128¼	9,756
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	70⅝	71⅜	70⅝	71⅜	+1½	71⅜	71⅝	1,950
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34	34	33⅝	34		33¾	34¼	405
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	82	84	82	84		82	84	27
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	1½	1½	1½	1½		1⅝	2¼	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27½	27½	27	27½	+½	27½	28	760
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1½	1½	1½	1½		1⅝	2¼	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+¼	16¾	17	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	59	59	59	59		57	60	10
Consolidated Gas Company	158½	158	156½	158	+2	158	159	1,500
Delaware & Hudson	125½	125⅝	125	125⅝	+⅝	125⅛	126	678
Del., Lack. & Western	162	164	162	164	+2½	164	166	2,090
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49	49½	49	49½	+1½	49¼	49¾	300
Detroit Gas	27½	29¼	27½	29¼	+1½	..	..	1,000
Dist. & C. I., all in. paid	16½	17	16½	16⅝		16⅜	17	2,775
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	95	96	95	96		..	..	100
Erie 1st pf	36	37	36	37	+2	37	38	552
Erie 2d pf	32¾	33⅝	32¾	33½	+1¾	33½	35⅝	3,560
General Electric	32¾	33⅜	32¾	33⅜		119	120	200
Great Northern pf	118	118	118	118		93	95	40
Illinois Central	93¾	96½	93¾	96½		24	24½	525
Lachide Gas	22⅜	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+1¼	24	25	400
Lake Erie & Western	19¼	19¾	19	19¾	+⅝	19¼	19½	310
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71¾	71	71¾	+1½	71¾	72	360
Lake Shore	153	153½	153	153½		153⅛	153¾	360
Long Island	76	76	76	76		75	78	100
Louisville & Nashville	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	+1	51⅜	51¾	10,676
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	+⅛	9¼	100	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	21¼	21¾	20⅝	21¼	+⅝	20	22	335
Manhattan Con	103¾	104⅝	103¼	104⅜	+⅝	104⅜	104½	2,665
*Metropolitan Traction	107½	107½	107½	107½	+2½	108	108½	108
Mexican National ctfs	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛	1⅞	2	300
Michigan Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾		95	96	310
Minneapolis & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	+⅛	17⅝	18	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	78½	78½	78½	78½		77	79	12
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼		47	48	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¾	12⅞	12	12⅛	+⅛	12⅜	12⅝	1,000
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25½	25½	25	26	+1½	25⅞	26¼	1,000
Missouri Pacific	23¾	24	23¾	24	+1⅛	23⅝	24	4,235
Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162		162	163½	150
*National Lead Company	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+⅝	25⅛	25⅜	1,400
*National Lead Company pf	89½	89½	89	89	+2½	89	89¾	473
National Linseed Oil	18	18¼	18	18¼	+1⅛	17½	19	225
New-Jersey Central	106¾	107	106¾	107	+1¼	107¼	108	986
New-York Central	97	97	97	97	+⅛	97⅛	97⅜	910
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	+⅛	8⅝	9⅛	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	24½	25	24½	25	+1⅝	24⅝	25⅛	560
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf., 2d in. paid	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+⅛	11⅜	13	100
Nor. & Western pf., 2d in. paid	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛	5½	5¾	1,338
North American	4⅝	5	4⅝	5		4⅝	5	600
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛	14⅝	15	220
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛	14⅞	15	510
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛	14⅞	15	1,800
Pacific Mail	25½	26	25½	26	+⅛	25¾	26	300
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	9⅝	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜		..	..	640
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	15	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅛	15⅞	16	10,050
Pullman Palace Car Company	158½	158½	158½	158½		157	159	50
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	5¼	4¾	5	+1	5	5¼	800
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	11	10¾	11		11	11⅜	400
St. Paul & Omaha	43	44¼	43	44¼	+1⅜	44½	44¾	700
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅛	19½	20	360
Southern Railway	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾		9½	9¾	1,165
Southern Railway pf	29½	29½	29	29⅝		29¼	29⅝	3,080
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24¾	25¼	24¾	25¼	+1¼	25¼	25¾	5,950
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8		7⅞	8	100
Union Pacific	8½	8½	8	8½	+1	8½	8⅝	5,320
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼	5¼	5½	400
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝		10⅝	11	120
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21	21	21	21		20⅝	22	100
*U. S. Leather pf., ex div	62¾	63¼	62⅜	62¾	+½	62⅜	63	1,810
United States Rubber	19¼	19¾	18⅝	18½	−1¼	18½	19	2,455
United States Rubber pf	80¼	80¼	79	79	−1½	79	80	697
Wabash	7	7⅜	7	7⅜	+⅛	7⅜	7½	1,530
Wabash pf	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+⅛	18⅛	18¼	1,000
Wabash pf	86	86¾	86	86¾	+½	86	86¼	2,281
Western Union Telegraph	86	86¾	86	86¾	+½	..	..	2,050
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅜	10	10⅜	+⅛	10½	10⅝	2,050
Total sales								224,318

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	−⅛	68¾	69	50,000

Bonds.

Amer Cotton Oil Co 8s	103¼	Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	
Atch, Col & Pacific 1st		1,000c	83
5,000	32¾	500	82⅛
Atch, Topeka & San Fe Gen 4s		5,000	83
45,000	79	15,000	83¼
1,000	78⅝	Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d	
5,000	79	8,000	59
2,000s3	79¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
8,000	79¼	10,000	65½
10,000	79¼	2,000	66
4,000	79¼	8,000	65⅝
15,000	79¼	5,000	66
4,000	79¼	4,000	66¼
38,000	79¼	N Y Centl 1st Coupon	
25,000	79⅝	1,000	120¼
1,000	79¼	N Y Central Deb 5s	
1,500	79⅝	6,000	107½
18,000	79¾	N Y, N H & H 4s	
17,000	79¾	Con Deb Certfs	
5,000	79¾	1,000	132½
10,000	79¾	N Y, Ontario & Westn	
10,000	79¾	Refunding 4s	
15,000	79⅝	2,000	87¼
Adjustment 4s		N Y, Sus & Western 1st	
5,000	42¼	Refunding 5s	
1,500	42	2,000	90
10,000	42	Northern Pacific Con 5s	
12,000	42¼	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000s10F	42	Assented	
10,000	42	6,000	48¾
500	41¾	57,000	48¾
20,000	42¼	Nor Pac Col Tst Notes	
20,000	42¼	J P M & Co Ctfs	
11,000	42¼	15,000	90¾
16,000	42¼	Nor Pacific & Mon 1st	
B & O Con 5s, 1988		Trust Co Certfs	
6,000	106	10,000	37
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		North Rail of Cal 5s	
3,000	82½	7,000	94¼
2,000	83	7,000	94½
2,000	83¼	Ohio Southern 1st	
Brooklyn Rapid Tran 5s		3,000	89¼
5,000	79	Oregon Improvement 1st	
14,000	79¼	1,000	84½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		2,000	84¾
3,000	99½	5,000	85¼
1,000	99¾	Oregon Imp Co Con 5s	
Buf, Ced Rap & N 1st		Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	106	2,000	75¼
Collat Trust 5s		Oregon Short Line 6s	
2,000	102¼	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	102¾	3,000	111¾
Canada South 1st Gtd		17,000	111¾
1,000	110¼	Oregon S L & U N Con	
7,000	110¾	Trust Co Certfs	
Cent of N J G M 5s		5,000	65½
6,000	119¾	Philadelphia & Reading	
1,000	119¼	1st Pref Inc	
Registered		Trust Co Certfs	
16,000x1	114¾	1st Installment Paid	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		25,000c	28½
1,000	106¾	10,000c	28½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		2d Installment Paid	
25,000	73	5,000	33¾
15,000s3	72	5,000	33¼
Ches & O R & A L		10,000	34¼
1st Consol 4s	97	2d Pref Inc	
6,000	2d Consol 4s	Trust Co Certfs	
1,000	86	1st Installment Paid	
Chi, Bur & Q Con 7s		10,000c	15¼
3,000	119¾	2d Installment Paid	
Chi, Bur & Q Con 5s		10,000	20¼
2,000	109¾	5,000	21¼
Chicago & East Ill Con		1,000	21¼
1,000	127	6,000	21¾
Chicago & E Ill Gen 5s		20,000	21¾
3,000	101	1,000	21¾
Chi Gas L & C Co 1st		3d Pref Inc	
1,000	93	Trust Co Certfs	
Chicago & Ind Coal 1st		2d Installment Paid	
10,000	98	1,000	10
Chicago & North Pac 1st		5,000	19½
Trust Co Certfs		29,000	19¾
10,000	44	160,000	19¾
Chicago & Northwestern		Phila & Reading Gen 4s	
25-Year Deb 5s		Trust Co Ctfs Strm Assd	
5,000	106½	30,000	79
15,000	106¾	15,000	79¼
5,000	79½	5,000	79¼
1,000	79¼	10,000	79¼
1,000	132½	5,000	79¼
N Y Centl 1st Coupon		10,000	79¾
1,000	120¼	15,000	79¾
N Y Central Deb 5s		Trust Co Ctfs Unstmpd	
6,000	107½	Assented	
N Y, N H & H 4s		1,000	90
Con Deb Certfs		5,000	89½
1,000	132½	2,000	87¼
N Y, Ontario & Westn		4,000	90
Refunding 4s		Rio Grande Western 1st	
2,000	87¼	7,000	76
N Y, Sus & Western 1st		Rome, Water & Og Con	
Refunding 5s		12,000	110
2,000	90	St L A & T H 1st 5s	
Northern Pacific Con 5s		5,000	105
Trust Co Certfs		St L & Iron Mount 5s	
Assented		2,000	103
6,000	48¾	St L & San Fran 2d	
57,000	48¾	Class A	
Nor Pac Col Tst Notes		1,000	115¾
J P M & Co Ctfs		St L & S F G M 6s	
15,000	90¾	5,000	112¾
Nor Pacific & Mon 1st		San Antonio & A P 4s	
Trust Co Certfs		4,000	57
10,000	37	So Pac of Arizona 1st	
North Rail of Cal 5s		6,000	96
7,000	94¼	Southern Railway 1st 5s	
7,000	94½	25,000	83½
Ohio Southern 1st		20,000	93¾
3,000	89¼	Terminal R R Assn of	
Oregon Improvement 1st		St Louis Con 5s	
1,000	84½	2,000	104½
2,000	84¾	Texas & N O Con 6s	
5,000	85¼	10,000	105½
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s		Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
Trust Co Certfs		2,000	86¼
2,000	75¼	7,000	86¼
Oregon Short Line 6s		Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
Trust Co Certfs		9,000	21¾
3,000	111¾	1,000	21¾
17,000	111¾	7,000	21¾
Oregon S L & U N Con		18,000	21¾
Trust Co Certfs		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
5,000	65½	1,000	100¼
Philadelphia & Reading		Union Elevated 1st 6s	
1st Pref Inc		8,000	80¾
Trust Co Certfs		2,000	80¾
1st Installment Paid		10,000	81¼
25,000c	28½	1,000	81¾
10,000c	28½	1,000	82
2d Installment Paid		5,000	81¾
5,000	33¾	5,000	82
5,000	33¼	1,000	82½
10,000	34¼	1,000	83
Union Pac Ext 8 F 8s		1,000	83¼
2,000	90	Union Pacific 1st 1896	
Union Pacific 1st 1896		Trust Co Certfs	
Ex Matured Coupons		2,000	90
U S Cordage Co 1st		Trust Co Certfs	
2,000	20¼	1st Installment Paid	
Trust Co Certfs		1,000	10
2d Installment Paid		5,000	19½
1,000	10	29,000	19¾
5,000	19½	160,000	19¾
29,000	19¾	Phila & Reading Gen 4s	
160,000	19¾	Trust Co Ctfs Strm Assd	
Phila & Reading Gen 4s		30,000	79
Trust Co Ctfs Strm Assd		15,000	79¼
30,000	79	5,000	79¼
15,000	79¼	10,000	79¼
5,000	79¼	10,000	79¼
10,000	79¼	15,000	79¼
10,000	79¼	Trust Co Ctfs Unstmpd	
10,000	79¼	Assented	
15,000	79¼	1,000	90
Trust Co Ctfs Unstmpd		5,000	89½
Assented		2,000	87¼
1,000	90	4,000	90
5,000	89½	Rio Grande Western 1st	
2,000	87¼	7,000	76
Rio Grande Western 1st		Rome, Water & Og Con	
7,000	76	12,000	110
Rome, Water & Og Con		St L A & T H 1st 5s	
12,000	110	5,000	105
St L A & T H 1st 5s		St L & Iron Mount 5s	
5,000	105	2,000	103
St L & Iron Mount 5s		St L & San Fran 2d	
2,000	103	Class A	
St L & San Fran 2d		1,000	115¾
Class A		St L & S F G M 6s	
1,000	115¾	5,000	112¾
St L & S F G M 6s		San Antonio & A P 4s	
5,000	112¾	4,000	57
San Antonio & A P 4s		So Pac of Arizona 1st	
4,000	57	6,000	96
So Pac of Arizona 1st		Southern Railway 1st 5s	
6,000	96	25,000	83½
Southern Railway 1st 5s		20,000	93¾
25,000	83½	Terminal R R Assn of	
20,000	93¾	St Louis Con 5s	
Terminal R R Assn of		2,000	104½
St Louis Con 5s		Texas & N O Con 6s	
2,000	104½	10,000	105½
Texas & N O Con 6s		Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
10,000	105½	2,000	86¼
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s		7,000	86¼
2,000	86¼	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	
7,000	86¼	9,000	21¾
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc		1,000	21¾
9,000	21¾	7,000	21¾
1,000	21¾	18,000	21¾
7,000	21¾	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
18,000	21¾	1,000	100¼
Ulster & Del 1st 5s		Union Elevated 1st 6s	
1,000	100¼	8,000	80¾
Union Elevated 1st 6s		2,000	80¾
8,000	80¾	10,000	81¼
2,000	80¾	1,000	81¾
10,000	81¼	1,000	82
1,000	81¾	5,000	81¾
1,000	82	5,000	82
5,000	81¾	1,000	82½
5,000	82	1,000	83
1,000	82½	1,000	83¼
1,000	83	Union Pac Ext 8 F 8s	
1,000	83¼	2,000	90
Union Pac Ext 8 F 8s		Union Pacific 1st 1896	
2,000	90	Trust Co Certfs	
Union Pacific 1st 1896		Ex Matured Coupons	
Trust Co Certfs		2,000	90
Ex Matured Coupons		U S Cordage Co 1st	
2,000	90	Trust Co Certfs	
U S Cordage Co 1st		5,000	20¼
Trust Co Certfs		Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	20¼	2d Installment Paid	
Trust Co Certfs		1,000	10
2d Installment Paid		5,000	19½
1,000	10	29,000	19¾
5,000	19½	160,000	19¾
29,000	19¾	Phila & Reading Gen 4s	
160,000	19¾	Trust Co Ctfs Strm Assd	
Phila & Reading Gen 4s		30,000	79
Trust Co Ctfs Strm Assd		15,000	79¼
30,000	79	5,000	79¼
15,000	79¼	10,000	79¼
5,000	79¼	10,000	79¼
10,000	79¼	15,000	79¼
10,000	79¼	Trust Co Ctfs Unstmpd	
10,000	79¼	Assented	
15,000	79¼	1,000	90
Trust Co Ctfs Unstmpd		5,000	89½
Assented		2,000	87¼
1,000	90	4,000	90
5,000	89½	Rio Grande Western 1st	
2,000	87¼	7,000	76
4,000	90	Rome, Water & Og Con	
Rio Grande Western 1st		12,000	110
7,000	76	St L A & T H 1st 5s	
Rome, Water & Og Con		5,000	105
12,000	110	St L & Iron Mount 5s	
St L A & T H 1st 5s		2,000	103
5,000	105	St L & San Fran 2d	
St L & Iron Mount 5s		Class A	
2,000	103	1,000	115¾
St L & San Fran 2d		St L & S F G M 6s	
Class A		5,000	112¾
1,000	115¾	San Antonio & A P 4s	
St L & S F G M 6s		4,000	57

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
251 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GuarantyTrustCo.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry R. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and

$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, June 12, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Page 13 of the plan of reorganization, we hereby give notice that on and after June 23, 1896, we shall be prepared to pay in cash at either of our offices the following sums on bonds deposited under said plan, viz.:

4% on General Second Mortgage Bonds,
3% on General Third Mortgage Bonds,
3% on Dividend Certificates,
1½% on Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts must present same at one of our offices, in order that a record of such payments may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,200 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.

New-York, June 2, 1896.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $8,383,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1896, so that the Principal thereof shall become payable in 1½ years from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and Interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1896, in United States gold coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as **PRIOR TO JUNE 20TH, 1896,** shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York,** or with **MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,** or **MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort on Main,** or **MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.**

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of extension referred to in the foregoing notice, are advised that, upon presentation at our office on or before June 20th, 1896, their Bonds will be stamped and new Coupon Sheets affixed, free of charge.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office, No. 24 Pine Street,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF ESTATE OF ROBINA ISABELLA HARDIE, DEC'D, FREDERIC W. ADEE, ANCILLARY EXECUTOR.)

28 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1907, Regstd.
$1,000 Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co. 6 p. c. Income Bds., 1900, Regstd.
25 shs. Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line R'way Co.
$500 Lake Shore & Lackawanna R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bond, 1907.
$1,000 St. Paul & Sioux City R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1919.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$2,000 Chicago, St. Louis & Paducah R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1917.

(By order of Executors.)

$10,000 Wabash R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

20 shs. First National Bank of Jersey City.
15 shs. Farmers' Title Insurance Co.
8 shs. Journeay & Burnham Co. Prefd.
1,000 shs. New-Jersey Mining & Impt. Co., (Hypd.)
$15,000 Lampasas Gas & Electric Co. Bds., (Hypd.)
60 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
8 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Laredo Natl. Bank of Laredo, Texas.
15 shs. Clinton Bank, N. Y.
150 shs. McDonald Natl. Bank Co., (Hypd.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
$1,500 Detroit Gas Co. 5 p. c. Income Bds., 1904.
15 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. Co. (Hypd.)
$1,000 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd.
$85 N. Y. Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. scrip.
10 shs. People's Trust Co.
15 shs. Chemical Natl. and Traders' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Chautauqua County Natl. Bank of Jamestown, N. Y.
$5,000 Newport Mining Co. of Wisconsin 6 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Col. Coal & Iron Development Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1909.
7½ shs. Mexican Natl. Coal, Timber & Iron Co.
$184.51 Mexican National Const. Co. dividend scrip.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, June 16, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

50 shares Second Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)
100 shares Keely Motor Co., $50 each, (hypothecated.)

(For account of Executors of Henry Naylor, deceased.)

$1,000 Rio Grande Western Railway Co. 1st Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1939.

Also certain Securities, Judgments, and other personal property belonging to the estate of Henry Naylor, deceased, particulars of which can be obtained from the Auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,200 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS OF forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of dealing in bonds and other securities and a general banking and brokerage business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: EDWARD D. SHEPARD, residing in South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, is the general partner, and AUGUSTUS T. POST residing in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, is the special partner.

4. That the amount of capital which the said special partner, AUGUSTUS T. POST has contributed to the common stock is Forty Thousand Dollars, ($40,000.)

5. That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the 1st day of May, 1896, and the period at which it shall terminate is the 1st day of May, 1901, being a period of five years.

6. That the principal place of business of the said partnership shall be situated in the City, County, and State of New-York.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this 30th day of April, 1896. EDWARD D. SHEPARD,
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

In the presence of
ALFRED ELY,
ALFRED S. AUSTIN.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 1st day of May, 1896, before me personally appeared EDWARD D. SHEPARD and AUGUSTUS T. POST, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally duly acknowledged that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN C. WALL,
Notary Public,
New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

EDWARD D. SHEPARD, being duly sworn, says that he is the general partner named in the annexed certificate, and that the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, specified in said certificate to have been contributed by the said special partner in said certificate named, to the common stock, has been actually and in good faith paid in in cash, in gold coin.

EDWARD D. SHEPARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1896. JOHN C. WALL,
Notary Public,
New-York County.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys, 20 Nassau St., New-York. my12-law6wTu

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
for $1,283,909.84 of Three and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED MARCH 14, 1889, TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Comptroller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until

THURSDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following described Coupon or Registered Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York, bearing interest at three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to wit:

$554,565.04	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for acquiring the lands known as Saint John's Cemetery, in the Ninth Ward, for use as a public park, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.
250,000.00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for constructing a bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1916.
283,694.80	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, known as "Schoolhouse Bonds," the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.
195,650.00	Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, for new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, the principal payable Nov. 1, 1914.

The principal of and the interest on the said Bonds and Stock are payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and then inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. For full information, see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller.

City of New-York—Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, June 5, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, June 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 20, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York and Norfolk Navy Yards, &c., a quantity of bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Offices, New-York or Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVY Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., &c.—June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Navy Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., &c., to be opened June 20, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York and Norfolk Navy Yards, &c., a quantity of bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Offices, New-York or Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., May 18, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M. JUNE 18, 1896, for furnishing iron, steel, hardware, lumber, forage, fuel, oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Maj. ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—OLIVIA HOYT, plaintiff, against OLIVIA G. BATES, John Bates, her husband; Louise Faul Virolet, Leonie Viola Kayser, Emile Kayser, her husband; Julie Clarice Bertrand, Jules Bertrand, her husband; Leon Virolet, Jean Virolet, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated May 12th, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants Louise Faul Virolet, Leonie Olivia Kayser, Emile Kayser, Julie Clarice Bertrand, Jules Bertrand, Leon Virolet, and Jean Virolet: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 21st day of May, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the same day.—Dated New-York, May 21st, 1896.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City. my26-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York. — GIUSEPPINA BIAGHETTI against GIOVANNI BIAGHETTI.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—Action for a divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated N. Y., May 14, 1896.

JOEL M. MARX,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. address, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Giovanni Biaghetti, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date May 18, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. JOEL M. MARX,
my19-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the general assignment of GEORGE W. ROBINSON and THEODORE F. BOOTH, composing the firm of Robinson & Booth, to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, made and entered herein on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the above-named George W. Robinson and Theodore F. Booth, formerly doing business at No. 91 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Robinson & Booth, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Robinson & Booth, at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Assignee.
HENRY W. GOODRICH, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, N. Y. City. je2-law6wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the matter of the general assignment of THEODORE F. BOOTH to WILLIAM W. GOODRICH for the benefit of creditors.

In pursuance of an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, made and entered herein on the 29th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the above-named Theodore F. Booth, residing at No. 123 Bishop Street, New-Haven, Connecticut, formerly doing business in the City of New-York at No. 91 Wall Street, in said City, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Theodore F. Booth, at his place of business, 59 Wall Street, New-York City, on or before the 25th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 1st, 1896.

WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, Assignee.
HENRY W. GOODRICH, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City. je2-law6wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York to all persons interested in the estate of JACOB H. ASMUSSEN, send greeting.—You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of July, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Conrad Weiler, assignee of above-named Jacob H. Asmussen, insolvent, should not be had, and, if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, this 15th day of June, 1896. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

[Seal]

THOMAS MORAN, Att'y for Assignee, 71 West 10th Street, N. Y. City. je16-law4wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated on the 16th day of May, 1896, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BROWN & JANES, a corporation lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereto, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said BROWN & JANES, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, A. C. Brown, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, May 19th, 1896.

CHARLES H. ROSS, Assignee.
my19-law6wTu

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

PEORIA DIVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due January 1, 1896, on the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company, in New-York City, on and after Monday, June 29, 1896. E. O. HOPKINS,
Receiver.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Dividend No. 24.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3d, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from June 24th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY, 416-422 Broome St., New-York City.—The Board of Directors has declared that the interest on the Debenture Stock of the Company for the year ending March 31, 1896, and amounting to 8 Per Cent., be paid on June 18, 1896. Checks will be mailed from this office. Transfer books will be closed on June 16 and reopened on June 19, 1896.

GEORGE H. KEIM, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
New-York, June 16, 1896.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers; non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such; Grand, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors, and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury matter, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, THE NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block over Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Popular Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE, WEST SHORE, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel,* via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York,* via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.");

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnesia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Wilcannia, (letters must be directed "per Wilcannia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12 M for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Santos, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Catania";) at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Andes; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Venezuela, per steamship Caroni; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steam

ALL THE FAVORITES WON

LAYERS PICKED THE WINNERS IN THE RACES AT GRAVESEND.

Lithos, Cast Off by the Morris Stable as of No Account, Won His Third Stake for "Billy" Arkell—Ed Kearney Has a Race at His Distance and Wins—"Joe" Ullman and "Pittsburg Phil" Have a Spat as to His Merits.

All six races at the Brooklyn track yesterday were won by the favorites of the layers—a fact that made the members of the ring very happy, as the layers have been having none the best of the game since the racing began at Gravesend. The starting, too, as a whole, was the best day's work that Flynn has done since he was given that important position by the Stewards of The Jockey Club. But the fields were small, and there was no reason why the starts should not have been both prompt and good.

Quite a sensation was created in the betting inclosure when word was received of the attack upon President Wyckoff of the New-Amsterdam Bank. The institution is largely patronized by the layers of the odds, and when the news was followed by the report that the bank had failed and had suspended payment there was consternation all around. Word was wired at once to the bank, and when a reply came back that the bank was all right, and that President Wyckoff probably had a chance of recovery, there was a general feeling of relief and the excitement subsided. Mr. Wyckoff has many friends among the heavy speculators, who were fervid in their expressions of sympathy for this latest victim of a "crank."

With but four horses in the opening dash for two-year-olds, there were three "tips," all but Hint being played as good things for the event. The "real jam," however, was Tripping, from the Keene stable, Royal Rose being scratched in her favor. She won very cleverly from Stachelberg, who, getting off in front, lasted long enough to get the second money. Mild, which was the Sheepshead Bay tip, acted very badly at the post, didn't like the starting machine, and brought up the rear at the finish.

There was nothing in the second race to excite the interest of any one in particular, as it was merely a question as to which was the best of a bad lot of maiden three-year-olds at a mile and a sixteenth. Counselor Howe proved to be the one, and he got the money, thanks rather to the skillful jockeyship of Doggett than any merit of the horse, for Doggett outrode both Ballard on The Druid and Littlefield on Ventanna. As Counselor Howe was favorite for the race, the victory was a popular one.

Lithos won his third stake race since he was sold out of the Morris stable when he won the Bedford Stakes, a selling affair guaranteed to be worth $2,000, but which had a gross value of $2,825, and a net value of $2,175, about one-half what the colt cost Trowbridge & Co. But six started for the stake, with Lithos a natural favorite. It was a good start, Coylie, who rode Dr. Jim, pulling up for some reason known only to the lad. Then, when he saw he was badly away, he punished the horse severely and unnecessarily in an effort to catch the leaders. As a result he was in the race at the finish, but Lithos led the field to the home stretch, where Lithos passed him and won by a neck, both under a drive for the last furlong. Gray Bird was a poor third.

Ed Kearney made a runaway affair of the fourth race, leading from start to finish and winning by four lengths very cleverly. After the race one of "Joe" Ullman's agents ran the horse—who was entered to be sold for $500—up to $1,500. "Pittsburg Phil" kept him by the necessary bid of $5, against the wishes of his brother, who trains the brute. It was the first instance of bidding up in a selling race this year in the East.

After this incident, "Phil" and Ullman fell to discussing the merits of Ed Kearney, Ullman declaring that he believed Kearney could have beaten Gold Crest and Sir Dixon, Jr., on Saturday. That angered "Phil," who offered to bet $10,000 that Kearney could not beat either one, all horses to carry the same weights as on Saturday. He agreed to place the horse in Ullman's charge, and let him fit Kearney for such a race. Ullman wouldn't make the bet, and the discussion ended.

Gotham was on his good behavior in the Montauk Highweight Handicap at six furlongs, which followed. He went to the front at the start, opened up a lead of three or four lengths at once, and kept that far in front of the field clear to the finish, winning in a gallop. Ferrier and Hanwell had a hard and hot fight for the place, which the former got by a head. Buckrene seemed to have lost all his speed and was a beautiful last all the way.

The last race, at five and a half furlongs, was merely an exercise gallop for the favorite, Magian, of former Congressman Perry Belmont's stable. Griffin drew the finish a little fine, yet the horse won very easily, although he was but a half length in front of Uncle Luke at the end of the run.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Handicap, for two-year-olds. Time—1:04¾.

1—Tripping, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Saraband-Ixia, 109 pounds, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
2—Stachelberg, J. E. Madden's b. c., 111, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Hint, Stockwell Stable's blk. c., 100, 12 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Mild, 106, to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For maiden three-year-olds. Time—1:53.

1—Counselor Howe, W. Donohue's b. c., by Highland Chief-Ettarre, 110 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Doggett)
2—Ventanna, Mrs. Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s, ch. g., 110, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—The Druid, P. Welsh's b. c., 110, 15 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

Brilliancy, 110, 6 to 1, (Clayton,) and Senator Murphy, 110, 3 to 1, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Bedford Stakes of $2,825, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57¾.

1—Lithos, Trowbridge & Co.'s blk. c., by Britannic-Medusa, 118 pounds, 7 to 10, and out.....(Hart)
2—Hi Daddy, J. McLaughlin's b. g., 107, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Gray Bird, J. J. McCafferty's gr. f., 115, 15 to 1.....(McCafferty)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

Mistral II., 96, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Dr. Jim, 93, 20 to 1, (Coylie,) and Lady Louise, 98, 9 to 2, (Lambley,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. For non-winners at the meeting. Time—1:57¾.

1—Ed Kearney, G. E. Smith's ch. h., 5 years, by Tom Ochiltree-Madam, 104 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Copyright, J. C. Carr's br. h., 8, 104, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Keefe)
3—The Dragon, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., 3, 97, 4 to 1.....(Lambley)

Won by four lengths; a length between second and third.

Pickpocket, 8, 107, 6 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran.

The winner, entered to be sold for $500, was bid up to $1,500 by an agent of "Joe" Ullman, and bought in by Mr. Smith for $1,505.

FIFTH RACE.—Montauk Highweight Handicap of $2,000. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¼.

1—Gotham, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, ch. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Trade Wind, 133 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hamilton)
2—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 6, 137, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Hanwell, M. F. Stephenson's br. c., 4, 120, 6 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

Lakman, 5, 137, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Hawarden, 4, 122, 10 to 1, (Sheehy,) and Buckrene, 5, 127, 3 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward that have not won $1,000 in 1895 or 1896. Time—1:09½.

1—Magian, Perry Belmont's b. c., 4 years, by The Ill-Used-Magnetism, 108 pounds, 27 to 100 and out.....(Griffin)
2—Uncle Luke, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. g., 6, 107, 6 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Emotional, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 3, 90, 12 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

Bessie Browning, 3, 89, 12 to 1, (Powers,) and Bank Cashier, 3, 94, 30 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds. Talisman, 112 pounds; Bronx, 112; Dragalone, 112; Knight of the Garter, 112; Inspirer, 112; Filou, 112; Silver Brook, 109; Tryant, 109; Devil's Dream, 109; Collateral, 109; Wabasso, 109, and Flying Squadron, 109.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; Myrtle Stakes. Long Beach, 106 pounds; Hornpipe, 100; Lehman, 105; Buckrene, 101; Sir Dixon, Jr., 97, and Merry Prince, 92.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs, handicap. Glenmoyne, 123 pounds; Agitator, 121; Harrington, 113; Domingo, 110; Lustre, 108; Runaway, 106; Mrs. Stuart, 100; Hurlingham, 98, and Tremargo, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Derby; one mile and a quarter. Handspring, 122 pounds; Hamilton II., 122; Bonaparte, 122, and Intermission, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year olds. Agrippa, 110 pounds; Rifter, 108; Passover, 106; Edna D., 100; Gee Gee, 98; Depensier, 98; Her Own, 97; Convention, 95, and One Chance, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Shakespeare II., 119 pounds; Patrician, 119; Paladin, 116; The Swain, 115; Emma C., 114; Septour, 109; Chugnut, 95, and Captain T., 90.

HORSES AT GOOD PRICES.

W. D. Grand's Sale at Durland's Riding Academy Satisfactory.

"We have moved up town, and the business has followed us," said W. D. Grand after the very satisfactory sale that opened the week at Durland's Riding Academy yesterday afternoon. The chief attractions were in the twenty-odd head that M. H. Tichenor & Co. brought here from the West as their last shipment of the season. They proved to be a pleasing collection of well-broken and good-gaited high-steppers. Most of them are of trotting blood, and a pair of chestnut cobs bearing the royal titles of King William and King John were the most valuable. The fanciers and the dealers vied with each other for the possession of these clever actors, and W. W. Cole carried them off at a cost of $1,160.

Belfast, a showy gray gelding of extra size, brought the top figure for a single animal, J. F. Gibson, a local dealer, paying $675 for him. Louis Stern was among the competitors for this fine lot of drivers, and his selection, a pair of strapping big bays of French coacher stock, cost him an even $1,000. Several other pairs got close to four figures, and the average for the Tichenor consignment was well up in the hundreds.

The stock from Forest View Stud, in Westchester County, owned by George Green of the Hotel Metropole, has arrived at Durland's. There are sixty-two head, chiefly pure-bred hackneys and Shetland ponies. Rufus, Jr., the noted show horse and prize winner, heads this lot. He was foaled in 1890 and brought to this country as a yearling, having won three premiums and a champion cup at home. Since his arrival here the lordly young hackney sire has carried off eleven first awards, including the challenge cup given by the American Hackney Horse Society last November at the National Horse Show. Several of his sons, such as Forest Gentleman, Forest Beau, and Forest Athlete, bred at Mr. Green's farm, accompany Rufus, Jr., for this sale, which takes place on Thursday, beginning at 11 A. M. Those who inspected the Forest View stock yesterday pronounced it a specially fine lot. The points from that establishment are famous the country over.

Following is a summary of the best sales:

CONSIGNED BY M. H. TICHENOR & CO., CHICAGO.

Porto and Important, brown geldings, 1891, 15.2 hands, breeding not given; James H. Barclay, New-York City	$675
Victor, br. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Old Silver; Zoffus, br. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Invader; M. Hartley, New-York City	850
Adonis, blk. g., 1889, 16 hands, by Brilliant, 2:17; J. R. Gilmore, New-York City	675
King William, ch. g., 1888, 15 hands, by Richmond, and King John, ch. g., 1889, 15 hands, by Kirkwood; W. W. Cole, New-York City	1,160
Margaret, b. m., 1891, 15.2 hands, by Motor, and Maud, b. m., 1890, 15.2 hands, by Daubin; R. S. Carter, New-York City.	600
Faustina, b. m., 1891, 15.3½ hands, by Daubin, and Faust, b. g., 1890, 15.3½ hands, by Iroa Duke; G. E. Palmer, New-York City	700
Hawley and The Judge, bay geldings, 1889, 16.1 hands, (French coachers;) Louis Stern, New-York City	1,000
Dude, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Highland, and Gimp, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, by Adjent; J. H. Barclay	400
Belfast gr. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; J. F. Gibson, New-York City	675
Merlin, ch. g., 1890, 16 hands, breeding not given; J. H. Barclay	375
Lucella, b. m., 1891, 15.2 hands, and Cleora, br. g., 1890, 15.2 hands, both by Star of the North; W. R. Baxter, New-York City	445

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

Brino, b. g., 1891, 15.3 hands, and Alliance, b. g., 1890, 15.3 hands, breeding not given; John Arthur, New-York City	465
Bay gelding, 1888, 16.1 hands, breeding not given; J. H. Reilly, New-York City	280

WAITING FOR CORNELL.

Oarsmen at Poughkeepsie Anxious to See What Courtney's Men Can Do.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15.—Cornell's arrival to-morrow night is looked forward to with eagerness by the rowing colony here. The showing made on the water by the stalwart men from Ithaca will give an idea of the relative strength of the four crews. Talk now favors Columbia, with Harvard second choice; but if Courtney, out of the three crews he is going to bring to Poughkeepsie, can pick out an eight which will compare in appearance, training, and weight with either Columbia or Harvard, a change in betting talk may be expected, and nobody here would be surprised if it was Cornell against the field again, the same as it was last year.

Coach George S. Mumford of Harvard is quoted as saying: "I have not seen the Cornell crew yet, and look for a revelation in crew rowing when Courtney makes his appearance on the Hudson. I understand he has put some of the members of the second 'Varsity crew in the boat and thereby strengthened the first 'Varsity considerably."

Mr. Mumford speaks of the Poughkeepsie course as one of the most desirable sheets of water in the country for training, and he says the course looks perfectly fair, provided it is staked off in the middle of the river, but it would be dangerous for any of the crews to go too close to the shore on account of eddies. The Pennsylvania crews impress Mr. Mumford as being a hard-working set of men, bent on making a good showing, but he cannot understand why Ward sends them over the full course every day at racing speed if he expects to have a strong crew on race day. Columbia, he says, has a strong crew, and one that should be respected on race day, for they move very well together, and are a veteran crew.

Mr. Mumford appears to be pleased with the work of the Harvard 'Varsity crew. At times, he says, they do good work, and again they only put up a fair exhibition. It is his opinion that, should they get a fair start and move well together, it will take a fast crew to beat them. They manage to keep the shell on an even keel, which is saying much for the average crew. With reference to the alleged fast trial made by Harvard, he is non-committal. He says he hopes to see the Harvard freshmen win, as they are rowing fast enough for a 'Varsity crew, and are full of life and dash.

If we succeed in getting some of their spirit into the 'Varsity crew, they will give a good account of themselves."

It is believed that Mr. Mumford would rather have his crew meet an average Yale crew this season than to take chances of accidents in a race with four crews. Harvard is very open in practice this year. The 'Varsity and freshman crews dash past the Pennsylvania and Columbia quarters without regard to who is watching. The Harvard 'Varsity eight was out in its new cedar shell again to-day. It does not appear to be rigged properly, and will have to be altered from time to time as the defects become apparent until it suits the crew.

The new paper shell for the Columbia 'Varsity crew was rigged to-day, and used for the first time. It weighs without outriggers only a trifle over 200 pounds, and seems light to seat eight men who average 175 pounds, not counting the coxswain. It is a lighter boat than the one used last year, in which the crew has been practicing this season. Before the crew went out in it, Wallace, the Columbia rigger, told Coxswain Van Voorhis that the shell would not stand swells, and cautioned him to be careful and avoid meeting them head on. With the crew in it the boat settled lower than it ought to for rough water.

The Quaker eights have been taking it easy for a day or two. The 'Varsity crew did not go out this morning on account of the absence of Coxswain McAvoy. A set of sweeps from Donoghue of Newburg, was received by the Columbia freshman crew to-day.

YALE'S CREW AT SOUTHAMPTON.

They Are in Good Condition and Had a Pleasant Voyage.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.—The American Line steamer Berlin, from New-York, June 6, arrived here at 10:50 this evening. Among her passengers were Messrs. Treadway, Langford, Longacre, Bailey, Rodgers, Beard, Brown, and Simpson, the Yale University crew who are to take part in the Henley Regatta. Messrs. Wheelwright, Whitney, Marsh, and Mills, substitute members of the crew, were also of the party. They were received by the Secretary and other members of the Henley Regatta Committee.

The hour being late when the Berlin arrived, she anchored off Netley, and her passengers will not go ashore until morning. A special train is in readiness to convey the Yale boys and their boats direct from this place to Henley. The crew are in excellent condition. Their training on board during the passage was very light, and great freedom was allowed them. Their diet until Friday was liberal, but after that a stricter rule was observed. All had good appetites.

Capt. Treadway, Stroke Langford, Beard, No. 3, and Coxswain Clarke were seasick on the second day out from New-York, but they quickly recovered, and none of the party was ill afterward. Simpson, the boy oarsman, did no work for two days, he having wrenched his knee. He is Suffering now with a slight attack of tonsilitis. All the crew are in the best of spirits.

The weather was perfect and the sea smooth throughout the passage. The promenade deck of the Berlin, where the boats were stored, was given up to the crew for their exercises, which comprised walking. Regular gymnastic work was carried on as is done at New-Haven during the Winter. Arm motions, as in rowing, without an oar, were practiced, and close attention was paid to the movements of the finish of the stroke. "Bob" Cook coached each member of the crew individually on the rowing machine for ten minutes daily.

The daily routine was as follows: Rise at 7 A. M. and take a salt-water bath; breakfast at 8; walking exercise from 10 to 12; lunch at 1; walking exercise from 3 to 4; dinner at 6, and bed at 10. The amusements consisted of shuffleboard, cards, and checkers. Two concerts were given by the crew quartet, and, altogether, they they had a jolly time. They became very popular with all on board.

Mr. Cook said he was greatly pleased by the condition of the men, who had stood the passage excellently, and hoped that they would give a good account of themselves in the contest for which they were entered. He added that they had been only exercised gently, but that they will begin at once to get into perfect training.

Wisconsin's Crew at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, June 15.—The University of Wisconsin crew arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning and are quartered at Lake Saltonstall in preparation for their race with the Yale freshmen Thursday at that place. They are tired from their long journey from the West, but every man is in good condition. They practiced at the lake this morning for the first time.

It was announced to-day that Nelson A. Howard, No. 6 in the Yale freshman boat, would probably be unable to row in the race. He was taken sick Saturday with malaria and is in bad condition. In his place will be put A. N. Marvin of New-Rochelle. Howard was one of the best oarsmen in the boat, and his absence will weaken the Yale crew materially. He was temporarily Captain of the eight.

Cattle Associations Incorporated.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Normandy-Jersey Herd Book Association, the American-Normandy Herd Book Association, and the Simmenthal-Jersey Herd Book Association, with principal offices in New-York City, were incorporated to-day. The same Directors serve the three corporations as follows: Theodore A. Havemeyer and Elbert T. Riddick of New-York City and John Mayer of Mahwah, N. J. The associations will investigate and keep a record of the pedigrees of the cattle indicated, and publish studbooks, herdbooks, or books of registry of such animals in the United States and Canada, hold exhibitions, &c.

Officials for Interscholastic Games.

The following have been selected as officials for the interscholastic championship games to be held at Columbia Oval on Saturday of this week:

Referee—J. E. Sullivan; Inspectors—J. D. Boyd and E. C. Duffy; Judges at Finish—Harry McMillan, E. J. Wendell, and Warren Sage; Field Judges—J. W. Kelly, Jr., J. J. Frawley, H. A. Ely, and H. H. Janeway; Timers—C. C. Hughes, C. M. Carbonell, and C. H. Mende; Judge of Walking—Harry Dimse; Starter—Alexander Jordan; Clerk of Course—S. A. Syme. Assistant Clerk—Jerome Buck; Announcer—John G. Hart; Marshal—H. S. Cornish.

Fourth of July Athletic Carnival.

Entries for the Fourth of July sports at the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds, Bayonne, N. J., close June 27, with James E. Sullivan, 293 Broadway, this city. The meeting will begin at noon with a football match, which will be followed with the all-around championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. There will be two bicycle races, handicaps, at one and two miles. Besides the all-around contests there will be the usual runs, walks, and hurdles. A baseball game will wind up the field day.

FATHER BARRY USES HIS MUSCLES.

Ejects a Tramp Who Disturbed His Church Services.

RYE, N. Y., June 15.—An intoxicated tramp entered the Roman Catholic Church of the Resurrection just at the close of the matin service to-day, went up the aisle, approached the altar, and began making an incoherent harangue. He was blear-eyed and violent. A few of the morning worshippers who had remained were horrified at the apparent desecration of the church.

The Rev. Father Barry, rector of the church, fortunately, had not gone away. He is fully 6 feet in height and very athletic. He told the man to leave the church instantly. The man, instead of leaving, replied in abusive language. The reverend father then seized the intruder, who, though a large man, was perfectly helpless in the priest's powerful grasp, and put him out of doors. In the street the man turned on the reverend father and began a tirade of obscene invective. A policeman arrived at that moment, and with the aid of some of the bystanders took the man away to jail. The violent actions of the man attracted a large crowd. The Rev. Father Barry asked Justice of the Peace Baruch to make the man's sentence as light as possible. The prisoner said his name was James McCann.

GERMAN SINGERS AT YONKERS.

Teutonia Society's Fortieth Anniversary Celebrated.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 15.—The Yonkers Teutonia Society celebrated its fortieth anniversary to-day, and in honor of the event the sixth annual singing festival of the Westchester County Saengerbund was held in this place.

Singing societies from Mount Vernon, New-Rochelle, White Plains, William's Bridge, and the Teutonia, comprising the Saengerbund, were present. There was a parade through the principal streets of this city this morning. The paraders marched to the Park Hill Casino, where they were served with a dinner, and then the festivities began. There was an opening song, after which William Wusterhoefer delivered an address of welcome, on behalf of the local members, to the visiting societies. President John Schlobohm of the Teutonia Society delivered an oration, in which he reviewed the early history of the society and told what it had accomplished from its beginning to the present time.

When the Surplus Was Divided.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Did you ever hear tell of the time they gave away "head money" in Maine? It was in 1838 when they really passed it around. The thing started in 1836, when Congress passed an act to divide among the several States all the money in the United States Treasury in excess of $5,000,000. Then in 1837 the Legislature enacted that all moneys so received from the General Government should be deposited with the several towns and cities and plantations, subject to recall on sixty days' notice whenever the same should be needed for the purposes of the Government. The country had just been in a business panic; banks were unsafe, and the people necessitous; and in a number of towns, the best and safest way to invest the fund appeared to be to divide it among the taxpayers. In Biddeford this was objected to, and the matter was taken to the Supreme Court, which held that towns had no right to make a division of public funds. But the next Legislature was appealed to to relieve the people. It passed an act authorizing a division of the money among the inhabitants per capita, whence it got the popular name of "head money." The amount divided was not great, but it gave a great deal of satisfaction to poor men with numerous children, for they were peculiarly the recipients of the bounty, since the division was so much for each head, according to families. The man with a dozen or fifteen youngsters around him felt like a lord.

A Maine Farmer's Bottle.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

An old man—seventy-two, he said—was the centre of interest on a Maine Central train recently. He had with him a complicated bottle puzzle, first invented twenty-five years ago, and from that day to this $25 has awaited the man who could make one like it. The inventor is Mr. Almon Sawyer, a substantial citizen of the good old farming town of Madison, Me. The bottle might, perhaps, hold a little less than a quart of water. The bulk of the space below the neck is occupied by a nicely constructed reel, pinned together. The reel is no flimsy affair, that might have been passed through the neck of the bottle, and then given its present appearance, but, as a man said, "must have been built and pinned together down there."

The neck of the bottle was compactly filled by a piece of wood extending down almost to the reel. It was a single piece of wood, as Mr. Sawyer took occasion to show, and yet below the neck there was a cross piece through the centrepiece. This cross piece extended almost to the glass on each side, and was secured by a stout pin passing through the centre, and again on the side. This side pin passed through one of the arms, and in turn was secured by a second pin. The cross piece and pins puzzled all who looked at them.

Jumped the Track, Tore Up Ties.

Yard Engine 561 of the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track yesterday at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City. It tore up the ties for a distance of 200 feet and then fell on its side at the end of the pier. Had it run three feet further it would have gone into the river. The engine was only damaged about $100, but it required the services of a wrecking crew from 5 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. to get the engine on the track again. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Frank Losier, the engineer, and his fireman escaped unhurt.

AUSTRIA'S INSECURITY

THE EMPIRE COMPOSED OF MANY DISCORDANT ELEMENTS.

Only the Personality of the Emperor Francis Joseph Has Held Them Together—The Death of Archduke Charles Louis Throws the Succession to Incompetent and Unpopular Princes—The Triple Alliance Is the Only Security of the Empire.

From The Saturday Review.

The death of the Archduke Charles Louis is overshadowed in public attention by the great ceremony at Moscow, but it is infinitely the more important event of the two. In his own person the deceased Prince was certainly not of large importance. Until he approached middle age there seemed no likelihood of his succeeding to the imperial throne. The execution in 1867 of his elder brother, the luckless Maximilian of Mexico, made him heir presumptive, but no one could then have expected the early death of the heir apparent without male issue.

The sinister tragedy at Meyerling in 1889 suddenly removed this latter personage, and the world learned that the Austrian succession devolved upon the younger brother of Francis Joseph. There was little else to learn about him at the time; there is nothing else to say about him now. There are some thirty of these Hapsburg Archdukes, and among the three or four of them who possess the slightest individual distinction Charles Louis was never reckoned. Nor can it be said that his demise produces a dynastic crisis. He leaves sons and a grandson, so that no failure of the direct line is involved, so far as the laws of royal inheritance go.

Yet his disappearance does bring us a long step nearer to a crisis which has been long foreseen, and which, when it at length culminates, will jeopardize not only the Hapsburg dynasty, but the peace of Europe. Those who know most about the internal condition of the dual monarchy are those who are most frightened at what must happen when the Emperor of Austria dies. The downward drift began thirty years ago, when Austria, having been expelled with violence from the Germanic Confederation, sought to salve her maimed self-pride by creating a new imperial position for herself in other quarters.

The plan of making Hungary a co-equal partner with the Austrian Duchy, and of establishing sixteen Provincial Diets, or Home Rule Parliaments, to conciliate and amuse almost an equal number of minor nationalities who had nothing in common save their subjection to the Hapsburg Crown, seemed a most admirable arrangement—on paper. From the first it worked badly, but for years the abstract scheme so charmed the imagination of foreign political dilettanti and constitution mongers that they persistently shut their eyes to the actual results.

As recently as 1886-90, indeed, when every subject of Francis Joseph had long since abandoned all hope that the experiment would succeed, we recall speeches in our own House of Commons gravely adducing the Austro-Hungarian system as an argument in favor of setting up a new Bohemia for our undoing in Ireland. The argument, though the Irish Nationalists listened to it complacently enough, was as insulting to Ireland as it was repugnant to English common sense. The most ignorant and wrong-headed cattle hougher of Clare or Kerry is an enlightened, good citizen by comparison with the debased dregs of hybrid races and tribes upon which the newly constituted dual monarchy of 1867 built its fanciful superstructure of Reichsraths, Landtags, and communal committees and councils. But latterly it has been impossible for even the boldest and worst-informed of our political sentimentalists to cite Austria-Hungary as a model in any respect.

The small nationalities in Austria might have been kept in some decent order, and might even have been brought gradually into connection with the civilization of Vienna and Buda-Pesth, if Count Beust had not imposed his romantic Federal and Parliamentary device upon the Austrian Government. But it is bootless to discuss the "might-have-beens" of that period. The Emperor was weary of disaster and spoliation. The cruel humiliation in Italy had been followed by the crushing blow at Sadowa, and the not less painful collapse of a brother's ambitions in Mexico.

If the dignity of a Caesar was to be saved for the Hapsburgs out of the wreck, it seemed most likely to be achieved on the lines suggested by Count Beust. The choice once made, it was impossible to turn back. What is given as a boon to distressed nationalities in the name of progress cannot afterward be withdrawn on the plea of prudence. The result is pathetic, but there is no help for it. We see Croats, Czechenians, Poles, Servians, Wallachs, and the rest of the half-barbarous hordes cutting one another's throats when they are not combining to insult the civilized Hungarians and Germans, whose fate it is to be their neighbors; we see Vienna itself in the hands of a fanatical anti-Semite rabble, and we see the power of the only capable parliamentary party in Austria broken by hopeless dissensions. Truly the domestic state of the empire is nothing less than pitiable. Its influence in Europe is also a thing of the past. The Balkan States, which were its props in the south, have publicly gone over to Russia and its solitary remaining protection against dismemberment is the alliance with Italy, which covers Italy from Austria, and Germany, which is moving heaven and earth to establish secret relations with Russia.

Only the singular personal influence and character of Francis Joseph avail to hold this doomed and crumbling fabric together. He is not a great man; perhaps he is not altogether a sagacious one. But his individual qualities, such as they are, have created for him a magic kind of prestige, the glamour of which affects alike Slav and Magyar, German and Pole. No doubt there may be traced in this feeling a large element of compassion, induced by the heartbreaking experiences with which fate has pursued him. However that may be, his personal authority in all the warring parts of his distracted dominions is the one fact which everybody admits. Modern kingship has produced nothing else like it. It is only too apparent that nothing in the slightest degree resembling it can be looked for among any of the rest of the Hapsburgs when he is gone. The brother who has just died was at least a man of some cultivation and of a cleanly life. Of his three sons, the eldest is dying at the age of thirty-three, thus escaping the popular outcry which his gross unfitness to rule would have evoked. The next, the Archduke Otto, is an even more repellent impossibility.

It is between this Otto's son, a lad of nine, and the third brother, the Archduke Ferdinand Charles, who is twenty-eight and bears a relatively creditable reputation, that those who speak with the most knowledge say the succession lies. The present Emperor passed to the throne over the head of his own father, and he possesses in practice, if not in strict legality, the power to select an heir in an equally irregular manner. But even if his choice were not in effect limited to a small group of young men who are epileptic blackguards when they are not imbeciles, no one believes Francis Joseph could find a successor who would in any sense be able to take his place. He himself is known to have no illusions upon this subject—and he is sixty-six years old.

Sword Lost at Bull Run Returned.

From The Providence Journal.

Reno Post, No. 6, G. A. R., was visited by the National Staff Association Monday night in Armory Hall at East Greenwich. The regular meeting was held with closed doors, after which was held an open meeting, with a collation for guests. Speeches were called for by Post Commander Samuel F. Crompton, and Dr. C. C. Ballou responded for the visitors to the post. The final address was delivered by Junior Vice Commander S. W. K. Allen. Mr. Allen touched upon the subject of war relics. One had come into his hands—a sword, whose scabbard showed hard knocks. It was recently forwarded to the Commander by a relic collector of Washington, D. C. It was picked up on the field of Bull Run, and, when the rust was removed from the blade, the name of Lieut. Stephen P. Arnold, Second Regiment, R. I. Infantry, was found inscribed. Col. Arnold was present, but knew nothing of the recovery of his long-lost sword until it was laid in his hands by the speaker.

METHODIST MINISTERS' MEETING.

Bishop McCabe and Others on the Missionary Field.

There was a large attendance at the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers of New-York and its vicinity in the Methodist Building, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Special interest was given to the meeting from the fact that several missionary Bishops and other prominent officers in the Methodist body were present, and made addresses. Among those who discussed missionary work were Bishops William Taylor, J. C. Hartsell, C. McCabe, and J. L. Toornburn. The tenor of the addresses was that the work of the Church in Africa, India, and other foreign countries, as well as in America, was progressing in a very satisfactory and encouraging manner. The speakers said that the field was so large that plenty of money and missionaries could yet find work in the different fields. Frequent applause greeted the speakers, and the meeting passed a vote of thanks to the speakers for their remarks.

Bishop McCabe and the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, one of the missionary Secretaries, spoke of the legislation of the recent General Conference, but no resolutions expressing opinions on the action of the conference were adopted. One of the clergymen said: "It is not for us formally to approve or condemn the proceedings of the higher body. The Methodist Ministers' Association has no power further than to discuss matters in an informal way."

Poets as Religious Teachers.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity, held in the chapel of the Publication Society's Building, Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, yesterday, the Rev. George R. Cramer read a paper on "The Poets as Religious Teachers." He held that, with few exceptions, the great poets of the world in all ages had written for the elevation of religious ideas. Some had made serious mistakes, but the great majority worked for the good of the human race. Even agnostics had done some good to religion by nerhaps intentionally demonstrating the truths as taught in the Christian pulpits.

Ministers Discuss Elocution.

"Elocution in the Pulpit" was the subject discussed at the weekly meeting of the Presbyterian ministers of New-York City and vicinity yesterday. All the speakers agreed that there was not enough attention paid to the manner in which the Gospel was enunciated from the pulpit. Many a good sermon, it was said, was spoiled by bad delivery, and many ministers were not careful to keep abreast of the requirements of modern taste in such matters. The meetings were adjourned at the close of the one held yesterday until Sept. 21.

A PEACEMAKER INJURED.

The Result of Rosa Gold's Attempts to Separate Two Janitresses.

Rosa Gold, a young Hebrew girl who lives in 332 Cherry Street, is lying critically ill with bloodpoisoning, the result of a blow on the head which she got a week ago trying to separate two angry housekeepers.

Katherine Nieli is the janitress of 332 Cherry Street and Bertha Burkhardt is the janitress of 336, in the same street. For a year past these women have been quarreling because Mrs. Nieli would not allow Mrs. Burkhardt's husband to erect a soda-water fountain in front of 332.

Mrs. Nieli began the last quarrel by saying uncomplimentary things in a loud tone about Mrs. Burkhardt in the hearing of Mr. tBurkhardt. The latter told his wife to come out and confront Mrs. Nieli, which she did. Words led to blows, and Mrs. Burkhardt, being the bigger woman, had the best of the battle. She had Mrs. Nieli down on the ground, when Rosa Gold interfered and tried to drag her off.

This angered Mrs. Burkhardt so that she turned and struck the young girl on the head, inflicting a scalp wound which did not seem dangerous at first. Blood poisoning, however, developed after several days, and Mrs. Burkhardt was arrested yesterday and held at Essex Market Court without bail to await the outcome of Rosa Gold's injuries.

HER WILL TO BE CONTESTED.

Relatives Not Pleased with Zefita de Rohan-Chabot's Distribution.

Objections have been filed in the Surrogate's office to the probating of the will of Zefita Hayward de Rohan-Chabot, which is dated Aug. 22, 1892. The testatrix left to her husband, Guy de Rohan-Chabot, the sum of 20f., and to Clifford A. Hand she left $10,000. The residue of her estate is to go to her mother, the provision being made that if the mother should first die it shall go to the descendants of her aunt, Hannah Hone.

By a codicil she gives 20,000f. and her two dogs to Jane Obrey, her cook, and to other servants as aggregate of $5,000.

The will is being contested by Frank B. Hayward, son of Georgiana R. Hayward, and Frank D. Hayward, a brother of the testatrix. The children of Mrs. Hone are also parties to the contest, which is being made on the grounds of fraud and undue influence.

REV. MR. REID CHANGED HIS WILL.

Made Several Charitable Bequests, Then Revoked Them.

The will of the Rev. James M. Reid was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He first designed that several charitable and religious institutions should have a share of his eighty-five-thousand-dollar estate. Later, however, he made a codicil, in which he revoked these charitable bequests, and the entire estate now goes to his wife, Caroline S. Reid, and several other relatives.

The institutions which were to profit were the Savings Fund Society of the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Brooklyn, and the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, each to the extent of $5,000, and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which was left $15,000 to establish a college in India. No reason is given in the codicil for the revocation of the bequests.

DELEGATES FROM RICHMOND.

Want Democratic State Convention to Declare for Gold Standard.

The Richmond County Democratic Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held at Saratoga met at the German Club rooms in Stapleton yesterday afternoon. The delegates elected were Nicholas Miller, Jr., of Castleton; Dr. John L. Feeney of Middletown, and George Tranter of Northfield. The alternates were Thomas Brown of Southfield, David C. Butler of Westfield, and F. F. Leeman of Northfield.

The convention adopted resolutions favoring the insertion of a gold plank in the National platform. Only two delegates to the convention favored silver.

Republican Situation in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, June 13.

In seating, in the temporary

A PRIEST AT A BULLFIGHT

THE BRUTAL SPECTACLE DISGUSTS AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

The Pastor of St. Peter's Church in Troy Describes Graphically the Revolting Incidents of the Spanish National Sport as He Saw It in Seville—Surprise at the Pleasure Taken in It by Young Women—The Crowd Mainly of the Lower Classes.

The Rev. Father John Walsh in the Troy Times.

EL ESCORIAL, Spain, May 25, 1896.—Yesterday was Pentecost Sunday. I am here for a couple of days at the Escorial—that world wonder built by Philip II. as a mausoleum for himself and his royal father, Charles V.

My purpose in writing is not to describe this Escorial, but to give your readers some idea of a bullfight as found in its acknowledged home, Seville, where the bravest bulls are pitted against the bravest men, and the sport (?) is attended by the so-called fashionable people. My presence was not due to my expectation of being pleased. As I am here studying Spanish character, I was curious to know what there is in the bullfight which can attract an entire nation, as it has through many centuries of varying hardships and vicissitudes. Besides, many years ago one of the Popes issued a bull—no pun intended—of excommunication against all Spaniards who would attend a bullfight. The penalty was derided by these lovers of bullfights, and the entire nation defiantly resisted this attempt to interfere with a national sport, and became more clamorous than ever for the pastime. The result of this disobedience was that Rome was forced to recall the prohibition, and reissue another against the Spanish priest, permitting one only to be near at hand to administer the sacraments to a wounded participant.

Another interesting feature of the sport was that those engaged in it were accustomed on the day of the conflict to confess their sins and receive communion. Buttressed up against the high wall of the bullring at Seville is the little chapel for the convenience of bullfighters. I made inquiries to learn if the practice still prevailed, and was told that it had ceased some years ago, which may be due to the improved dexterity of bullfighters reducing danger or risk to the minimum or to the waning of their spiritual observances.

When I announced to the families of the American Minister to Portugal, stopping at the hotel on a sojourn, and of the American Consular Agent at Seville, my purpose of attending them, and of issuing me from my project, and went so far as to threaten to report me at home if I persisted. I told them that the people of my city had so much confidence in me that no evil reports, even stamped with the official seal of the Consular Service, would be credited. In the line of my investigations, like other students before me, I must be prepared to purchase information by some sacrifices.

This special bullring at Seville is circular, heavily built, and will seat about 15,000. The roof extends only over a portion of the seats. The entire arena and some of the seats are exposed to the weather, and hence the rain sometimes prevents and sometimes interrupts the entertainment. As the hour of beginning is always 4:30 P. M., and the day usually Sunday, beginning with Easter Sunday, and thence every Sunday until June 1, and again in September and October, it is of much consequence to the spectator whether he sits in the sun or shade.

To guide him in the selection of a seat, on the outer wall are two permanent signboards, on which are written, "Sol," signifying sun, and "Sombra," meaning shade. The seats in the sun are always cheapest. There is a variety of seats—private boxes, balcony chairs, stone seats behind and below these, and wooden benches on the ground floor near the ring and on a level with it. Prices vary with the seats, from 2 pesetas, or 40 cents, to $2.50. These may be purchased at any station in the city on the morning or day, not before, of the fight.

A double barricade of wood first and then stone protects the spectators from the bull. Besides this protection there are four refuges or pockets on the ring side of the wall, behind which the bull fighters run when too hard pressed by the bull to jump the parapet. It is open on both sides, but too narrow for the animal to enter, and from behind it the tantalizing fighter laughs at the fury of his foe. Sometimes there is no time to close, and the bull when there is as fleet as a horse, and the man must be equally alert or his doom is sealed. At this particular time the infuriated beast made a dive for a man who carried a red flag, and the man had just reached his corner secure when the maddened bull, exasperated that he had been foiled, gave a stout footrest from the side of the refuge and threw it high in the air, as if it were a shingle and not a two-inch plank.

I secured a seat in the balcony for $1, from which every movement below was easily discernible, and at the same time I was safe from any accident which might land the bull among the spectators.

The place soon filled. The air was heavy with smoke, for everybody here except women smokes, and no place is too sacred for it. The boys were noisy, selling their wares—some newspapers, some cigarettes, and others fruit and cakes. It was bedlam. The Spaniards are incessant and loud talkers, and between their chattering and the cries of the hucksters it was pandemonium. When the bull had arrived for the fight to begin, nearly 12,000 people had assembled, almost all of the lower and middle classes. The dress was not as picturesque nor as national as I expected to find it. Paris and its fashions are gradually supplanting the Spanish modes. The white sombrillas worn on Corpus Christi and at bullfights were scarce, and yet there were some adorning the heads of the high-born dames.

The chief box was occupied by the Mayor of the city. Directly opposite was the gateway through which the bull entered the arena. To his right was another for the entrance of the fighters, and to his left still another for the exit of the dead bull, dragged out ingloriously by gaudily decked mules.

Three things are always on time in Spain—the bullfight, the departure of trains, and the mass service. All things else are capricious. Promptly at 4:30 P. M. the bugles blew a blast, the gate flew open, and the procession entered. First came the matadores, then the banderilleros, then the picadores, and the mules and their drivers, and last the horses which were to meet the bull. They swept around the arena, stood before the Mayor, saluted him, and then took their places ready for the fray, the mules having been driven out again. The gates closing the pen where the bulls are kept in utter darkness for hours flew open, and everybody awaited the entrance.

The fight is always with one bull at a time, and the management had announced contests with six. We had not long to wait. Presently the bull was in the ring on the far side, a magnificent black beast with lustrous coat, great neck and head, faultless form—the very embodiment of strength, agility, and grace. He was greeted with thunders of applause. He stood a moment. The noise and the strong light confused him. Presently he began to take in his surroundings. His head was high in the air, and he pawed the arena like a war horse. Directly in front of him, at the other side of the arena, were the banderilleros—from bandera, a flag, and banderilla, a dart—with their large magenta flags made of a light tinseled leather. These they began to exhibit, and the bull made for them with fierce velocity. They ran behind the pockets. Then another and another came out and irritated the bull with his flag, until the animal was maddened to frenzy.

When sufficiently enraged the horses and their riders—called picadores, from pica, a lance—are placed in view of the bull. This is the particularly hideous feature of the fight. These horses are old jades, brought there not to fight, but to be killed by the bull. They are blindfolded on one side, and the blind is made so large that it must cover both eyes before long. Under their garments the picadores are protected by mail. The poor horse is driven on the bull, and he in turn goes at him like a catapult, lifting him bodily on his horns. Sometimes he gores a vital, and the poor horse falls at once, and the audience is amused with his horrible death throes. Sometimes he bleeds great volumes and lives on, to be gored and gored before he dies, and the Spanish maidens call this sport. While I was trembling with the horror of it, three women directly before me, apparently refined and well bred, chatted and looked on, and were as much amused as if they sat at a comedy in the theatre. When afterward the horse was driven off with a maimed limb, these same maidens joined the rabble in shouting their displeasure because they were cheated of the sight of his death agony. So degraded has the sport grown that now it is meant to test not the bull's courage so much as the dexterity of the matador, but by the number of horses slaughtered.

But the scene is ever changing. The horses are dead or driven off, and finally Act I. is over. The bull is tiring and needs further worriment. The banderilleros come with their decorated barbs, and by a dextrous movement fix them in the bull's neck. The blood flows, and he tries furiously to shake out the darts. The harpoon point, however, holds fast. Then they worry him again with their flags, and when he rushes for them they jump one side and are safe. This is Scene 2.

Then walks out the matador or espada—from espada, a sword—to close the tragedy. There are usually three of them at every fight, richly decorated in gold spangles, tight knee breeches, short jacket, a peculiar cap, and their special trait is that they always wear the pigtail, like any Chinaman. They are the masters of their art and the nation is proud of them. No matter what their origin, the successful espadas are welcome to every circle. They are men of infinite daring, quick eye, firm wrist, and great presence of mind. They play with the mad bull as with a puppy. They sport about him with the greatest indifference, touching his head, catching his horns, and behaving altogether like people who alone refuse to believe they are dealing with a dangerous beast. Alone the espada fearlessly approaches the bull with his sword—a Toledo blade—and a small, deep red flag. They now have their duel together before this great audience. He beckons the banderilleros to retire and leave the victim to him. He flaunts the red flag in the bull's eyes. The bull goes for it with head down. The matador lightly jumps to one side and again faces his antagonist. Again and again he tries to madden him. And then, when the bull is ready for another attack and drops his head, quick as lightning the matador has driven his sword with unerring aim through the one opening in the spine where the neck joins the body, and the artery is cut. Down drops the bull with torrents of black gore rushing from his mouth. An attendant with a small dagger finishes the victim by a thrust behind the head. Then, while the dead brute is dragged out, the victorious matador walks about the arena, and, showing his dripping sword to the audience, receives their plaudits. Hats, canes, umbrellas, are thrown at him as expressions of approval, and he very gallantly throws them back.

The death of the other bulls was a counterpart of this, and the entire performance was over in two hours and a quarter. I have seen my first and last bullfight. It is from first to last a most horrible, degrading spectacle, with nothing to relieve it from the character of brutal. It is not as popular as it was twenty years ago. Outside influences are being felt in Spain. It is not the fashion longer for everybody to go to a bullfight. Many ladies never go, and a Spaniard told me he would not allow his wife or daughters to attend because of its degrading and brutalizing influence.

LATEST CHICAGO MODE OF ROBBERY

Two Thieves Raid a Crowded Store and Escape with Booty.

From The Chicago Tribune, June 7.

While the big department store of L. Klein, Fourteenth and Halsted Streets, was thronged with customers at 9:45 last evening two robbers with drawn revolvers threw the crowd and the clerks into terror, stole $400, and forced their escape, the crowd retiring before the muzzles of their pistols.

The seven stores which make up the establishment were filled with Saturday-night customers, and the streets were filled with pedestrians and teams, but the thieves held the crowd successfully at bay.

The description of the men who committed the robbery and made their escape with the contents of the cash drawer is similar to that of the perpetrators of other robberies of a similar nature, in that one of the men was small, while his companion was tall and of slender build.

In spite of the fact that the entire detective force of the Maxwell Street Station was put on the case within a few minutes after the robbery, no clue could be found to the thieves who had put such a climax to Chicago crime.

While the clerks were hastening to supply the wants of the many customers before the store closed two men edged their way into the place at the southeast corner of the building, at Halsted Street. They went direct to the booth where the cashier, Miss Tillie Berkson, was on duty. The taller of the two men purchased two checks for soda water and gave her a five-dollar bill in payment. While she was making the change the second man walked to the side of the booth. When the money had been counted out to the purchaser the two men walked to the fountain and occupied several minutes in drinking the beverage.

George Wilson, the attendant in charge, remembered this, but did not notice anything suspicious in the actions of the two men.

When they had finished drinking they returned immediately to the cashier's counter. Without a word the taller of the two men rushed behind the desk, and, jerking open the door, ran into the booth. Miss Berkson barely had time to turn her head when the ruffian seized her around the neck. While he was doing this, his companion stepped in front of the booth, and, drawing a revolver from each hip pocket, covered the crowd in front of him.

So quietly had this been done that not over half a dozen persons in the store noticed it until they saw the revolvers drawn.

As soon as the weapons came in sight women began to scream, and run toward the door.

Miss Berkson, who was struggling with the robber who held her, began to scream, and sought to close the cash drawer with her knee.

The drawer had a combination lock, but had been left open on account of the rush of trade. The robber who held her saw this, and, seizing the edge of the drawer with his other hand, prevented her from closing it.

Then, while he held her tightly, he hurriedly scooped the cash into his coat pocket.

In one side of the drawer was a large bundle of bills, which had been "made up" to put in the safe. This the man took first, and afterward grabbed the small change. Less than $1 remained in the drawer.

The robbers, having plundered the cash box, slowly withdrew down the centre aisle of the store, terrifying the customers by sweeping their revolvers from right to left. No one had the temerity to attempt to intercept them, and having gained the street door, they suddenly turned and dashed down Newberry Avenue.

Once the immediate fear of death was removed, George Mayer, the manager, and A. Schweitzer, having charge of the domestic department, started in pursuit of the thieves.

Mayer and Schweitzer began yelling, "Stop thief!" and in a moment the thoroughfare was in a frenzy of excitement.

Some one who had witnessed the work of the men in the store had rushed to the fire-alarm box, No. 825, at Halsted and Fourteenth Streets, and had turned in an alarm. This brought the Maxwell Street police wagon and the fire apparatus.

The clanging of the gongs and the rapid whirl of the wagons added to the excitement, and the whole neighborhood was aroused. Hundreds of persons came pouring from the neighboring buildings, and the street became fairly blocked with questioning citizens.

In the meantime the robbers were speeding their way down the avenue. A dozen men were trailing in the wake of the two employes of the store, who clung tenaciously on the trail of the thieves.

Mayer and Schweitzer were gaining rapidly on the fugitives when the men turned and deliberately opened fire on their pursuers. They had reached the alley east of Halsted Street and turned into it. Safety from capture was apparently assured, but the robbers showed their murderous spirit by stopping and emptying their revolvers at the crowd behind them. Fortunately none of the bullets took effect, but the shots were sufficient to temporarily dampen the ardor of those in pursuit.

When the police arrived the thieves had utterly disappeared.

May Seek Salt Near Detroit.

From The Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Robert P. Beatty, representing the United Salt Company of Cleveland, says there is a possibility of a new salt industry being located in Detroit. The United Salt Company has for some time past been figuring on coming into this territory for the purpose of mining salt. A great demand for rock salt has grown up in the pork packing business, in which from 30 to 40 pounds of salt are used to each barrel of pork. This salt is placed at the middle and both ends of the mess pork barrels, and the demand for rock salt for that purpose has been steadily increasing. This rock salt is now supplied from mines in Louisiana, where it is found at the earth's surface, and at Retsof, in the Warsaw district of New York, but the freights from these points to Chicago are burdensome. The depth of salt in this district varies from 750 to 1,000 feet, and the shaft alone would cost $75,000. The Retsof workings employ many hundred men in mining and conveying. The Detroit product could be shipped by water to Chicago at 50 cents per ton freight, as against $1 from Buffalo alone, in addition to the rail rate from Retsof to Buffalo.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An Up-Town Branch of the Building Department—Sales at Auction.

A branch of the Building Department was opened yesterday at 2,775 Third Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. The object of the establishment, as stated by Superintendent Constable, is partly for the convenience of the department officials, inspectors and others, of the up-town districts, who will report and transact minor details there, instead of making the trip down town for the purpose. It will also be of much convenience to architects and builders up town, who will be permitted to file plans there for examination.

Mr. W. D. Rusher has sold for Bach & McLaughlin, builders, to a Mrs. Swayne, 163 West Seventy-seventh Street, a three-story house, 17.6 by 52 by 102.2.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. Kleinan, Lutz & Co., sold at Sheriff's execution sale, to the plaintiff, Anne A. Middeberger, administratrix, at $5,550, the right, title, and interest of Harriet S. Armstrong to the three three-story brick stores and tenements, 120, 122, and 124 West Seventeenth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 75 by 94; also to the four-story stone-front dwelling, 36 East Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92; also to the four-story brick store and loft, 214 Greenwich Street, west side, between Vesey and Barclay Streets, 14.6 by 75.7; also to the four-story brick store and loft, 58 Dey Street, north side, 49.7½ feet east of Greenwich Street, 24.3 by 76.9; also to the six-story brick store and loft 177 Chambers Street, north side, 57.3 feet west of Greenwich Street, 31.1 by 51.9 by 41.11 by irregular; also to the six-story brick store and loft, 179 Chambers Street, north side, 88.3 feet west of Greenwich Street, 30 by 41.11 by 51.10 by 23.8; also to the six-story brick store and loft 181 Chambers Street, north side, 44.4 feet east of Washington Street, 30 by 41.11 by 23.6 by 51.10, and to the six-story brick stores and loft 183 Chambers Street and 287 Washington Street, northeast corner of Chambers and Washington Streets, 25.4 by 44.4 by 51.10 by 2.6 by 45.5.

Mr. Louis Mesler sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Susanna S. Minturn, at $16,000, the five-story brick tenement 246 West Sixty-second Street, south side, 150 feet east of West End Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Alexander Miller, at $4,500, the five-story brick tenement, with store, and three-story brick tenement in rear, 523 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 333 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 25 by 102.2, five-story and basement brownstone tenement house; also lot, 510 East Seventy sixth Street, south side, 198 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 102.2; also 148 and 150 Freeman Street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, 25 by 100 each, with two three-story and four-story frame dwellings.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 1,960 Park Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 75, four-story and basement brick building, with store, and one-story brick store on rear of lot.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. J. Grady, referee, 111 Goerck Street, 51.1 feet south of Stanton Street, 17.11 by 50, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $2,065.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., special guardian sale, 2,152 Fifth Avenue, west side, south of West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 18 by 75, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Clinton Avenue, east side, 22 feet north of Oakland Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, Julia and Catharine Curran, cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Boulevard, for five four-story brick dwellings, by Christian Uren of 751 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

No. 12 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a five-story and attic brick tenement, by Edward J. Plock of 155 East One Hundred and Fifth Street and William B. Ianthes of 143 West Sixty-third Street, owners; cost, $14,000.

Second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, (William's Bridge,) for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Thomas M. Robson of 251 West Fifty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $2,500.

No. 94 Walker Street, by Banyer Clarkson of 15 West Forty-fifth Street, owner; alterations to a four-story brick restaurant; cost, $150.

Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, northwest corner, by estate of Emanuel Hoffman, 145 Water Street, owner; alterations to a two-story brick hotel; cost, $175.

No. 33 West Fifty-first Street, by Julia M. Cary of Ridgefield, Conn., owner; alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $20,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 15.

100TH ST, 228 East; Josephine Mathe to Moser Arnodtstein $1
106TH ST, 26 East; Balver Danner to Pauline Danner, one-half part 1
106TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.10; Charles Goeller, referee, to Richard E. Buckley 8,950
107TH ST, 237 East; Lilly R. Stern to Morris Weiss ....
2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 97th St, 25.6x100; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Mayer Schuenger 19,285
5TH AV and 112th St, n e corner, 25.2x100x75.9x50x100.11x150; Stephen Upson and wife to Henry Rothschild 10
119TH ST, 418 East; Annie Graham to Francis Duffy 8,800
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 96.8x100.11; Mary Donlon to Henry Kable, one-half part 1
122D ST, 419 East; Lena Roth to Lena Jacobovitz 13,000
119TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 125x100.11; Oscar C. Ferris and wife to Joseph Fetterich 1
8TH AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; Adolph Fromm and wife to Leopold Lowy 24,500
99TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Alexander Wilson and wife to Alexander Johnston 22,750
99TH ST, same property; Alexander Johnston and wife to Annie Adler 22,750
104TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Louise Weber to Annie Moss 23,000
119TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; Donald Mitchell and wife to Anthony Smyth 41,250
146TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x74.11; Edward Hirsh and wife to George Daily and another 1
103D ST, n s, 180 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Ernest G. Stedman, executor, &c., of Catherin Gilsey, deceased, to Joseph Stoltzenberg, one-half part 100
SAME PROPERTY; James W. Taylor and wife to same 100
5TH AV and 54th St, s e corner, 100.5x125; St. Luke's Hospital to William R. Montgomery 675,000
2D AV, 1,883; Morris Finn and wife to William Detrick 1
133D ST, s s, 40 West; John E. O'Brien and others to Joseph L. O'Brien, two-thirds part, exchange of property and.... 677
133D ST, 44 West; Joseph L. O'Brien and others to William B. O'Brien, two-thirds part, exchange of property and 1,768
133D ST, 42 West; same to John E. O'Brien, two-thirds part, exchange of property and 2
113TH ST, 81 East; Moser Arndstein and wife to Valentine Pressler 1
99TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Henrietta Adler to Henry Lang, exchange of property and 1
99TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, Henry Lang to Henrietta Adler and another 30,500
WOODY CREST AV, e s, 162.6 ft s of 164th St, 12.6x200x50x100x87.6x100; also e s of Woody Crest Av, 87.6 ft s of 164th St, 12.6x197x50x100x87.6x100; William G. Ver Planck and wife to William H. Young 1
WOODY CREST AV, e s, 87.6 ft s of 164th St, 87.6x100; same to Louise S. Friess.. 3,100
LIND AV, s e corner of 166th St, 27.4x87.11x26.6x81.3; J. Schuyler Anderson to James Pierce 3,600
WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 139th St, 25x100; Adolph Boehm and wife to Richard A. Farrelly 100
144TH ST, n s, Lot 227, map of village of Mott Haven; Alida McIlroy to Charles McConnell 100
TINTON AV, w s, 428.10 ft n of New St, 27x135; Leopold Hlawatsch to Josephine Hlawatsch 1
TINTON AV, w s, 396.10 ft n of New St, 27x135; same to same, or Jozefa Hlawatsch 1
CENTRAL AV, w s, Lots 94 and 95, map of Monterey, Upper Morrisania; Charles A. Stiles to Dennis W. Moran 75
KING'S BRIDGE AV, s e s, 142 ft n of Terrace View Av, 50x100.4x45.1x100; Emma J. Butler and husband to Frederick P. Hummel ....
54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Israel S. Feinberg and wife to Giuseppe Cernigila 28,000
COMMONWEALTH AV, e s, 160.11 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Arthur Jungmann.. 600
3D ST, n w corner of 12th Av, 80x125, and n e corner 12th Av and 3d St, 200x114, Village of Wakefield; Samuel E. Duffy, referee, to Patrick Cleary 7,420
LOT 88, and GORE LOT D, map of Washingtonville; Elsie Hasbrouck, administratrix, to Louisa A. Penfield 1
81ST ST, 314 East; William H. Ricketts, referee to the Greenwood Cemetery... 5,000
81ST, 316 East; Same to same 5,000
LEWIS ST, w s, adjoining lands of Robert Carnley and Benjamin Brown, 43.7x78x44x76; also n w corner Lewis and 3d Sts, 18.6x81.8x7.11x82.6; John L. N. Hunt, referee, to Charles B. Norton 2,500

OTOOLE, Elizabeth, to Candee & Smith; s w corner Fox and 169th Sts, 3 months. 1,450
OBERLE, Jacob F., to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 304 East 102d St, installments 6,000
PHILBIN, Arthur J., et al, trustees of Benjamin B. Sherman; s w corner 1st Av and 11th St, 5 years 14,000
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, and wife to Stephen Upson, n e corner of 8th Av and 112th St, 1 year 2,000
ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammil and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 170 and 172 West 109th St, (two mortgages,) 3 years 40,000
RUSSO, Rocco, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 52 Spring St, note 667
SAMUELS, Simon and Dora, to Samuel and Charles H. Louis; 104 Mott St, 1 year 2,350
SINGER, Morris, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 72 Division St, 5 years 16,000
STERNECKER, Catharine, to Land Company A. of Edenwald; n s of Jefferson Av, 25 ft w of Monticello Av, 3 years.. 450
STOLTZENBERG, Joseph, to E. J. Stedman, as executor, &c.; n s of 103d St, 180 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 5,000
SCHWEITZER, Moses, to Julius and Isidore Schweitzer; s s of Norfolk St, 50 ft s of Hester St, 3 years 6,000
STRANO, Salvatore, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 11th St, 64.2 ft w of 1st Av, installments 3,750
SCHMIDT, Annie, to Maggie M. Holmes; s e s of Stebbins Av, 363 ft n e of 167th St, demand 1,300
SORENSON, Elizabeth, to John E. Benham; 505 West 27th St, 1 year 2,000
SPENGLER, David, to Jacob Bloom; s e corner of 7th Av and 123d St, demand.. 17,225
SAME to Caroline Rosenthal; same property, demand 9,160
STRANO, Salvatore, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 11th St, 64.2 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 16,000
SCHWENTER, John, and wife to Herman Delle; s s of 134th St, 200 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year 1,000
WALL, Emma, to Otto Schullinger; 261 West 54th St, 3 years 300
WOLFF, Max, and wife to Hannah M. Trotta; n s of 54th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000
WEISS, Morris, to Lilly R. Stern; 237 East 108th St, installments 2,000
WIENECKE, Henry, to Anna Wienecke; n s of 148th St, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 3 years 6,000
WHITE, Edward E., to Alice M. Holland; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand 3,500
SAME to Jenevieve E. Walker; same property, demand 4,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDREW, William J., to Hannah N. Thouron ....
BARNARD, Lucy G., to Charles H. Stonebridge $5,000
COLVINI, Mary E., to Judson S. Todd.... 400
CURPHEY, Esther George, to Hickson W. Field 1
DOUGHTY, Francis E., trustee, to Julius Ehrmann 500
GOLDSMITH, Moses, to Abraham Goldsmith 9,000
HAJCK, Frederick, to Jared W. Bell..... 1,000
JOSEPHTHAL, Louis M., to Theresa Josephthal 14,000
KURZMAN, Ferdinand, to Emilie J. Murray 16,000
KERBY, John, guardian, &c., to Michael J. McDermott, guardian, &c. (two assignments) 1
LUTHER, Philip, to Gustav Langmann... 2
MACKIE, Isabella, administratrix of J. B. Mackie, to Isaac A. Mackie 4,000
MAY, David, and another, executors of Joseph D. Oppenheim, to David H. Oppenheim 1
McADAM, Cord F., to Peter Doelger..... 667
SCHWEITZER, Julius and Iridore, to M. Storz 1
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company (two assessments) 89,735
TAYLOR, Sarah, to Josephine T. Colt.... 18,000
TOWNSEND, Pauline G., to United States Trust Company of New-York..... 20,000
TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emily T. Lesher and others, trustees 40,000
SAME to Charles S. Lesher..... 40,000
SAME to Cornelia L. Van Vechten, (three assignments) 83,000
SAME to Adele L. French, (three assignments) 83,000
SAME to Emilie S. Firth..... 90,000
THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, guardian of Henry H. Sands, to Alida Lange.. 5,000
WALKER, Genevieve E., to Alice M. Holland 4,250

Lis Pendens.

STANTON AND ELDRIDGE STS, s w corner, 22.2x52.6; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Nancy Donnell as administratrix, &c, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.11; George A. Meyer and another, trustees, against Fritz Kuhlmann and others, four actions, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ASHLAND PLACE, n s, 93.10 ft w of Greenwich Lane, 22.6x98.4x irreg; Isaac A. Mackie against Isabella Mackie individually, &c., and others (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CROTONA AV, n s 153.3 ft e of Broad St, 50x93x50x98; Jesse C. Deane against Gertrude M. Train, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LOT 122, map of New Village of Jerome; Hester A. Bertine against Frederick C. Dexter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
71ST ST, s s, 30 ft w of Lexington Av, 15x80.5; Lexington Av, e s, 48.2 ft n of 83d St, 16x62.3; Lexington Av, e s, 64.2 ft n of 83d St, 15.6x62.3; Lexington Av, n e corner of 85th St, 22.2x38.1; 80th St, n s, 148 ft e of 2d Avenue A, 75x102.2; 85th St., s e corner of 3d Av, 75x25; 2d Av, s w corner of 84th St, 51.1x701.8x irreg; also 2d Av, s e corner of 115th St, 20.10x76, and other parcels; Edward C. Sheehy against Thomas Regan, as executor, &c, and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,626 to 1,632; L. E. Mansfield against Flora Sawyer, owner; Frank Smith, agent and contractor.. $270
AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 108th St, 100x100; Simon Wolf against David Christie, owner; Sielke & Carmin, contractors 111
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 28th St, 22.4x80; Martin H. Berry against Theresa M. Powers, owner; A. C. Schweinfurth, agent and contractor 2,892
PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Leggett Av, 100x150; Clinton Wire Cloth Company against Elizabeth F. Knauss, owner; Crawford Construction Company, contractor 148
STEBBINS AV, e s, 129 ft n of Westchester Av, 150x80; Weber Brothers against Emil Schaefer, owner; Arthur W. Purbeck, contractor 170
6TH AV, 777 and 779, and 103 and 105 West 44th St; Vincent Vetere against Pompeo Maresi, owner; Nicholas Comfort, contractor 593
51ST ST, 630 West; James Whelan against Dovale & Alden, owners; Charles Bailey, contractor 100

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Morris Wilkens, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
to close estate of John Graham, deo'd.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JUNE 30,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New-York Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway,
the valuable Factory Property,
516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, and 528
WEST 35TH ST.
First-class Brick Factory Building of mill construction, 3, 4, 5, and 6 stories in height; dimensions of ground 175x98.9; admirably situated for a manufactory; easy of access and conveniently located for shipping.
524, 526, and 528, with two six-story Brick Buildings, ground 75x98.9, will be sold separately if desired. For maps and full particulars apply to Messrs. DE GROOT HAWSON & STAFFORD, 53 Broadway; H. T. METCALFE & SONS, 23 Park Row; GEORGE W. GRAHAM, executor, on premises, or Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, New-York.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
sells at auction TUESDAY, JUNE 23, at 12 o'clock at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Positive sale close estate Thomas Gillis, deceased.
406 AND 408 EAST 85TH ST.
Two handsome 3-story high-stoop brick and brownstone private houses, 17x45x102.2 each; in good order and condition. Terms liberal.
CHARLES MARTIN CAMP, Attorney.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

4% MONEY.
Unlimited funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½ and 5,
AND 5 PER CENT.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
0 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

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To loan on desirable N. Y. City property only. Large loans preferred. Moderate net charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
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CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.
Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
3. Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

No other system does any of these things, but leaves all the risk and loss to be borne by the owner.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY,
Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
CAPITAL . . . . . $2,000,000.
SURPLUS . . . . . $1,250,000.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
AND SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

Cottages at Long Beach, L. I.
Twenty-three miles from New-York; frequent trains; located on the ocean beach; furnished Cottage, 11 rooms; all improvements.
LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, 71 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLACK, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN BLACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith & Martin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of March, 1896. EMMA L. BLACK, JOHN BLACK, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y. m31-law6mTu&Oct6

CARNIE, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. CARNIE, late of Arlington, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-law6mTu

NOSTRAND, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. NOSTRAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 89, 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of March, 1896. MARTHA M. NOSTRAND, Administratrix. ap7-law6mTu

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of L. Newton Williams, No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK W. KINSEY, Executors. L. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-law6mTu

TALBOYS, CORA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank

MRS. FLEMING'S LETTERS

SHE LISTENS TO THEIR READING ALMOST UNMOVED.

Many Bitter Words for Her Mother and Other Members of the Bliss Family in Missives to Ferdinand Wilckes—Only Once Did She Blush or Her Lips Quiver as the Epistles Were Made Public—Prosecution Provisionally Closed.

Mistress of herself, though China fall and defending attorneys fall, Mrs. Fleming, accused of matricide and the central figure in the most sensational murder trial of these later years, sat in the General Sessions Court yesterday apparently the least concerned of the many persons there.

Over her shoulders a thick mourning veil fell in a shower of black, and just once little quivering waves floating a-down the crape betrayed the agitation of the wearer, and, for an instant, her fan ceased its listless frou-frou to screen a vivid blush which went flitting over her face. Then the bowed head was lifted, the blush faded, the quiver died from her lips, and the woman's eyes resumed their level gaze.

The fleeting weakness was wrung out by the reading aloud of her private correspondence; faded old letters, addressed to her then lover, Ferdinand Wilckes. In them she had written as a woman sometimes does when she thinks that no other than a lover's eye will see her letters, and the public reading of the private notes seemed brutal as a stab at a naked heart. Their reading took up the day's proceedings, and, when the last had been read, the prosecution's case was provisionally closed.

That morbid curiosity which seems to spring eternal in the breast of many metropolitans led to the thronging of the passageway which leads to the courtroom long before the doors were opened. Curiosity shone in the faces in the crowd—nothing more. And most of the faces were new to the attendants upon the trial. There was a liberal sprinkling of women in the crowd, and some of these found their way inside the railing, by means of some undisclosed open sesame, and, ensconcing themselves on the straight-backed, puritanical seats of this Court of General Sessions and of justice, devoted themselves to a study of the central feature, the one whose face sometimes belied her livery of woe. Miss Florence Bliss sat by her half-sister, as usual, and once in a while whispered something to the prisoner.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, who was on the stand when court was adjourned on Friday, was called again yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Miller, who has charge of this part of the case, handed the witness a letter and asked him if it was in the same handwriting as a letter which Ferdinand Wilckes testified was written by Mrs. Fleming. The witness said that in his opinion both letters were written by the same person.

Mr. Miller then offered the letter in evidence. Mr. Brooke, counsel for the defense, objected, and Recorder Goff, after reading the letter and taking counsel of the ceiling, ruled the missive out. Mr. Brooke smiled, and the women in the audience looked disappointed.

Mr. Miller selected another missive from the stack which was lying on his desk and offered that in evidence. Mr. Brooke objected to its being read, and the Recorder sustained the objection. Mr. Miller experimented with a third letter, and that went the way of the others.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made a protest. "This letter," he said, waving the slip of paper in his hands, "is pertinent as showing the hatred of the daughter for the mother. It is in the line of testimony, and shows the motive."

Mr. Brooke denied that it showed anything of the kind, and Mr. McIntyre demanded why the counsel for the defense objected to its introduction. Mr. Brooke said he objected because the letter was irrelevant and immaterial.

Another letter was produced. It was dated April 10, 1893, and was from Mrs. Fleming to Felix Wilckes, brother of Ferdinand. Mr. Brooke objected, as usual, and the Recorder, varying his ruling, directed that the letter be read.

The letter was dated from the "Mansion of Cranks," and in it Mrs. Fleming said she wanted to have a talk with her friend Felix about the dearest fellow on earth. It appears that the "dearest fellow" was then abroad, but homeward bound, and the writer wanted to arrange so as to be the first to welcome him home. She confessed that she was unhappy. "Well, my heart is broken," she wrote. The letter continued:

> Life is not worth living without him. O! Quea ce que j'ai fait? By the by, I think I have spelled this wrong. Should it not be Qui est ce que? I did not write him until so late. I wished to see if he would write me first after that unpleasantness on the steamer, so I delayed; perfectly proper on my part, but he will not understand probably, and meanwhile be receiving Flo's letter. He thinks of my leaving the boat on that day with Mr. B. and then of my neglect of him—when I had promised to write every two weeks—consequently he will inflict punishment upon me by writing Florence a charming letter; but when he does get my letter, oh, Felix! I kind of think that it will repay him for all.
>
> The letter closed with an appeal to Felix to meet the writer at a specified time, and for him to come armed with a letter from Ferdinand, which Felix appears to have had in his possession, and which Mrs. Fleming was anxious to see. "But if you could only trust it to Flo," she wrote. "Done up in an envelope, it would be all safe, and it would ease my mind to read it, and I could return it to you Sat. Always your friend."

The next letter which was offered in evidence both counsel seemed to think of importance. It was addressed to Ferdinand Wilckes, and is, in part, as follows:

> My Dearest Friend Camel: As I am down town at my lawyers having some papers made out to send to Albany in regard to the Livingston matter, my father's estate, I thought I would send you a line and take chances about its being welcome—to tell you for your comfort that maybe you can avoid Mrs. Bliss by not taking supper at Remy's to-night, as Florence lost her temper and foolishly told Mrs. B. * * *
>
> I caught her in the very act of telling. I heard just what she said. It is the meanest thing ever done to me by her. I would never have believed it if I had not heard it with my own ears. There is your friend for you. A fine friend, truly. She has not, of course, attempted to deny it. When she walked up stairs I very quietly told my lady what I had heard her say. "I have found you out, miss," I said, "and from this moment you cease to be my friend. I will leave here and never speak to you again. What do I care for myself what those people—your folks—think? I have suffered and worried to keep the knowledge from these people so that they would not make any trouble around the Remys's for Ferd, and here you go in a bad temper and give it away." * * *
>
> I am going out of the house to-morrow unless something I don't foresee now prevents. I will not go back to dinner there to-night. I cannot sit down to that table with them. They are all so false, mean, and treacherous to me, who have done so much for each and all of them in the past. I am utterly disgusted with that crowd, and only blame myself for living under the same roof or having anything to do with them whatever. But enough; this is all uninteresting to you, and I apologize for troubling your blonde head about it. Will you not do a last act of friendship and kindness—for perhaps you may never see me alive again. Who can tell? Not even I, as I have lost your love. I have now nothing that I care to live for. Will you not then do me a last act of kindness by letting me dine or sup this evening with you somewhere down town at some little place that is quiet, and then we can go home separately, if you wish; anything you like. If you will come, tell the boy I send with this. Just say "Yes" to him—or "No" if you won't. If it is "Yes," I will meet your good, kind self at 4:30 at the corner of John and Nassau, and if the hour is not agreeable, change it to suit your own convenience. Only tell the boy who brings this.

The first letter introduced after recess brought about a considerable wrangle between counsel. This letter, too, was from Mrs. Fleming to her lover. It was dated at 504 Manhattan Avenue, in May, 1895, and began as follows:

> Dear Ferd: I have been wishing to have a talk with you for a long time, as I have felt there were some explanations I ought to make you—being the father of my child—feeling that by some one, Mrs. B. I presume, I had been, away back as far as 805 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, dreadfully spoken of to you, the man whom I loved, and that this being a fact, the consequence is that you have never treated me the same exactly, but have taken the best and truest part of your friendship and reserved it for the Blisses, handing out occasionally to me—the woman who loved and suffered for you, and who only thought of your very best interests in life and of your future success and happiness—a small portion now and then when you took a notion.
>
> Do you remember language promising me that my mother should not separate us? I am very unhappy, and you have made me so—not because you did not marry me, for I did not expect you to—not because you did not offer me money, because I have not wished your money—but because, intentionally or otherwise, I know not which, you have both slighted and insulted me, after all I have done for you, Ferd—after the actual friend I have proved myself to be, in spite of all their talk. Oh! how could you? Certainly, you are a free man and have a perfect right to do exactly as you please, but don't you think you ought to draw the line somewhere? Do you think I deserve insults from you, and don't you think you are insulting when you arrange to call and see me, and then never even drop me a line, but call on the Blisses and spend your time with them?
>
> I don't suppose you care much or any about the baby. Probably if it was Florence's baby you would make a big fuss over it, but because it is the baby of the woman who loves you and suffered much for you in all ways * * * you, Ferd Wilckes, are ashamed of him. You permit a bad-tongued old woman and a silly, light-weighted, pick-up-every-fellow-that-comes-across-her-path, to influence you against your own flesh and blood.

Mr. Miller was reading the letter and was frequently interrupted by Mr. Brooke.

"I am awful sorry," Mr. Miller droned, "that she (Florence) is such a damn ——"

"Darn!" shouted Mr. Brooke, leaping to his feet, and waving the original copy of the letter at the Recorder.

Mr. Miller scrutinized his typewritten copy and was sure that the word was "damn."

"That is only a copy; this is the letter," vehemently exclaimed the senior counsel for the defense.

"Damn mischief maker, but anyhow," said Mr. Miller, continuing the reading.

"This is not prosecution," interrupted Mr. Brooke. "It is not even persecution—it is assassination."

"Did you hear that?" exclaimed Mr. McIntyre, jumping to his feet and repeating to the Recorder the words of Mr. Brooke.

"I heard," said Recorder Goff; "and a lawyer before the bar should know better than to use such language."

Then the letter was submitted to the Court, and after a painful examination of it the Recorder's face took on that look of wisdom which comes from a successful deciphering of feminine chirography, and, underscoring the word, he directed that the letter be passed to the jurymen. The jurymen looked at the letter and made no comment.

"But, anyhow, what need any of us care?" read Mr. Miller, taking up the letter where he had left off. He continued to read:

> Between us, I am going away from here soon, and not a Bliss shall ever visit my house or know where I am. I shall never trust Miss Florence again—never. Anyhow, they don't amount to much, except in their own imagination—a gossipping old woman, whose only respectability that amounts to anything my father gave her.
>
> "When you become friends with Mr. Belden," Mrs. Fleming wrote in another sentence, "you will probably discover, if you have any brains, what talking the Bliss family are capable of. I am myself saying a good deal now, but as I am the one most deeply concerned, I think it is about my turn. As Belden would say: 'Give Alice a show.'"

The letter continued:

> It may be that I will never write to you again while you live—so this, anyhow, is only as a friend, to warn you of coming danger if you go up to Mrs. B.'s house. I swear that I have written you only the truth, for honesty is the best policy, and truth carries a person along the best in the end.
>
> If it had not been for my trying to support the entire Bliss family I would not have been so badly situated. I say have been, and I say it with pleasure, for my financial troubles are, thank God, almost over. About one month and a half more and I will have deposited in my name $500,000, the balance to fall due at my mother's, or rather Mrs. Bliss's death, and if by brother Clarence dies without issue I get $900,000 more; so the Bliss's can't worry me much. I don't much care if there is none of them on the face of the earth. I have kept my mouth shut—kept my business to myself—and—eureka! I have got my money at last. * * *
>
> I have no one, no one on earth now but you, and you for some reason don't want to go with me.

Another extract reads:

> I don't know of anything in the world that I can do with such cranks, except to leave the country, and that I shall do early in July. I have dropped a few lines to your brother, stating that in all likelihood I shall be abroad in a few months if my affairs can be settled in time.

When the last letter had been read Mr. McIntyre announced that the case of the prosecution was provisionally closed. The court was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Fugitive Paymaster's Clerk from a British Warship Arrested.

Ernest Leathlean, who, up to March 1, 1896, was Paymaster's clerk on board the British war vessel Buzzard, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a nominal charge of having embezzled £1. He is also accused of having forged the Paymaster's initials to a receipt and of stealing £150 in money and goods while he was secretary of the ship's canteen.

While the Buzzard lay in the harbor of Port Royal, Jamaica, Leathlean deserted and succeeded in reaching this city about three months ago. The case was given to Deputy Marshal Bernhard, who located the fugitive in a dairy restaurant in Fourteenth Street, where he had obtained employment, and arrested him yesterday.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty and Commissioner Shields postponed the examination until June 29, to afford time for the British Consul here to obtain from Halifax all the papers and evidence necessary to establish the nominal charge and the other accusations. Leathlean is an intelligent man. He is quite positive in his declaration of innocence.

WAS DRUNK ON A HORSE CAR.

O'Neill Had Assaulted a Man Who Had Remonstrated with Him.

Peter O'Neill, a young lumber handler, was held for trial yesterday in Jefferson Market Court for assaulting Daniel McDowd, a fireman.

McDowd told the Magistrate that he and his wife boarded a Ninth Avenue car Sunday evening. O'Neill and a companion, both drunk, got on the car a few minutes afterward, used vile language, and blew cigarette smoke into Mrs. McDowd's face. McDowd tried to make them stop without success, and when he got off the car they followed him, and O'Neill and his companion struck him on the face, cutting his lip badly.

A policeman arrived just as McDowd was getting the worst of it and arrested O'Neill, while his companion escaped. O'Neill told the Magistrate that he had been too drunk to know what he was doing.

MRS. COCKERILL'S ONE WITNESS.

She May Have to Get Married Over Again and Have Two.

A question has been raised as to the validity of the midnight marriage last Thursday of Mrs. Leanora Cockerill, widow of Col. John A. Cockerill, to Louis Walter Lienau. It was this wedding which attracted so much attention at first because of the bride's refusal to promise to "obey."

It now appears that there was but one witness to the marriage, although the New-Jersey law requires two. The Judge could only find one person to act, without making a too protracted search, and he signed his own name as a witness. A lawyer to whom the matter was suggested last evening said that the marriage would stand unless questioned, and possibly, even then, but that if Mrs. Cockerill-Lienau wanted to be on the safe side she had better have another ceremony performed.

Meeting of the Republican Club.

The Republican Club met last night at its rooms, 450 Fifth Avenue. John Proctor Clarke presided. Owing to the absence of a large number of the members, who are at St. Louis, the attendance was small.

It was expected that the club would have something interesting to say anent the fate of Mr. Platt, and the hard luck of Mr. Bliss—one of its distinguished lights—but nothing was said about St. Louis.

Mayor Strong came in late, and did not go into the meeting, but sat in the reception room and smoked.

The only business, it was said, was the election of several new members.

A Passion for Bazaars.

From The London Chronicle.

The new Duchess of Marlborough thinks that the salient feature of England is its devotion to bazaars. Of this she judges by her correspondence, which includes scores and scores of letters asking her to open or otherwise patronize these forms of mingled charity and amusement. Her Grace is, of course, for the moment the greatest "draw" at any lottery or fancy fair that can be found, and this the children of light are wise enough to know. The Duchess, however, too simple to see her own personal attraction, can only suppose that a prevailing passion for bazaars is a thing to be reckoned upon if you come to live in an Eastern—a comparatively Eastern—land.

THE FINAL DAYS AT RUTGERS.

Orations, Poems, and Histories—Old Customs Carried Out.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, June 15.—The festivities and exercises attendant on the one hundred and thirtieth commencement of Rutgers College began last evening, when the baccalaureate sermon was preached to a class of sixty by the Rev. J. Marvin Richardson Vincent, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary, New-York.

The Class Day exercises of the class of '96 were held this afternoon, in Kirkpatrick Chapel and on the college campus. The chapel exercises were opened with the address of welcome by Charles S. Poole of Somerville, N. J., President of the class, who conducted the ceremonies.

The Class Day oration was delivered by William Addison Ranney of Cortland, N. Y., who dwelt upon the obligation of the educated man to his native country. The class poem, abounding in incident and allusion, was read by the class poet, Charles G. Mallery of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.; the class history by Joseph C. Baier of New-Brunswick, and the class prophecy by Charles Anson Poulson of Mendham, N. J.

The class memorial, a magnificent stained-glass window for the chapel, appropriate in design and coloring, was presented to the college, on behalf of the class, by Francis E. Tilton of Holmdel, N. J. It was formally accepted by Dr. Austin Scott, President of the Faculty.

George Winfield Buttman of Newark, N. J., gave the address to the undergraduates. The Class Day programme was concluded on the campus. Frank L. Manning of Red Bank, N. J., presented the mementoes to his classmates, each gift being selected with a view to "hitting off" some characteristic of the recipient.

The class of '96 starts the custom of planting a tree. The tree is planted, instead of the old custom of hacking the class number upon the campus elm, which has been almost destroyed by a too-faithful observance of the custom on the part of the other classes. The tree ode was recited by Spencer L. Higgins of Roselle, N. J., while the tree was planted by Allison B. Roome of Butler, N. J.

Gustav F. Whitting of New-Brunswick delivered the pipe oration, after which the pipe of peace was smoked. It was passed from hand to hand, the ashes were scattered, and the pipe was broken.

Thomas Herbert Letson of Metuchen, N. J., recited the legend of the ivy. Arthur F. Jennings of Plainfield planted the ivy, and Edward J. Meeker of Succasunna, N. J., read the ivy ode. Standing upon the chapel steps, Lester Inglis of Paterson delivered the address to the President, Dr. Scott, who responded appropriately. The President's address brought the Class Day exercises to a close.

The Class Day Committee was composed of J. L. Duryee, Newark; Lester Inglis, Paterson, and A. B. Roome, Butler, N. J.

DE LA SALLE INSTITUTE GRADUATES

Diplomas Awarded by the Right Rev. John M. Farley.

The commencement exercises of De La Salle Institute yesterday afternoon nearly filled the Broadway Theatre, where they were held. It was a brilliant assemblage in the literal sense of that word. There were many women and young girls present—no exception to the big hat is taken at educational exercises—and the millinery flower gardens of the season were out in all their Summer brightness.

Many priests of the Roman Catholic Church were present in different parts of the house and in the boxes. In the lower boxes, at the left of the stage, were the Right Rev. John M. Farley, the Rev. Father Malone of Brooklyn, the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, the chaplain, teachers of the institute, and other prominent educators from Roman Catholic schools. The exercises had a patriotic and religious tendency.

"National Honor" was treated in an essay by Philip J. Dunn; James A. O'Shea, in a eulogy upon "Ireland," spoke of her "standing before England to-day, not as a cringing suppliant, but as a claimant for justice." He spoke of the time coming when her "warriors, statesmen, poets, and minstrels would fight, make laws, sing, and play for the glory of their own country." "Leo XIII." was the subject of the remarks of James E. Gilchrist, and Thomas L. Lynch gave an essay upon "American Catholic Literature."

There was a solo by Henry Jerome Lynch, a duet by Master Lynch and James A. Sullivan, a quartet by Joseph L. Hunt, Emmet C. Morton, J. Milford Bennett, and Joseph H. Tonyan. The two latter also sang in a double quartet, with Charles S. McCarthy, James M. Doyle, Francis A. Hefele, Francis A. McGoey, Thomas A. Wolfe, and John E. Trainor. The first chorus was by the school choir. All the singers were from the school. A recitation, "The Unknown Speaker," was given by John B. M. McGovern.

The names of the graduates were read by Brother Pompian, Director of the school, when the diplomas were awarded. Bishop Farley and the other priests and visitors had in the meantime taken their places upon the stage. Each graduate received his diploma from the bishop, before whom he knelt, kissing the hand holding the diploma. The medals were distributed in the same way. There were many of them for graduates and undergraduates. Bishop Farley wore his ecclesiastical robes of red and black. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Father Lavelle, who congratulated the young men, among other things, upon their being American citizens and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

The graduates that had taken a classical course were William A. Byrnes, Francis A. Hefele, Gilbert A. O'Connor, Philip J. Dunn, Thomas L. Lynch, and James F. Stack. The graduates in the commercial course were William A. Adams, Henry M. Cleary, James E. Gilchrist, Francis A. McGoey, Manus T. O'Donnell, James A. O'Shea, James O. Carrigan, James P. Doyle, Thomas A. Hastings, Cornelius J. O'Callahan, Joseph A. O'Reilly, Arthur J. Tracy, and Thomas A. Wolfe.

STATEN ISLAND ACADEMY CLOSING.

Handsome New Buildings at St. George Occupied for First Time.

The closing exercises of the Staten Island Academy were commenced yesterday morning in the handsome new building of the academy at St. George. The academy has for years been situated at Stapleton, with a branch at St. George. The new building is one of the finest school buildings in the State. The exercises proper will be held to-day.

For several months the work on the new school building has been pushed, that the graduating exercises of the class of '96 might be held in it. With the exception of the Curtis Lyceum, in memory of George William Curtis, the school is now complete. The exercises yesterday consisted of the gathering of all the classes in the lecture hall. They were welcomed by the Board of Trustees. The address was delivered by William Winter. The Rev. Arthur Sloane made the opening prayer, and the Rev. Wilbur Fiske Wood pronounced the benediction. After the exercises in the school, the Shakespeare and Scott ivies were planted beneath the windows of the Winter Library building. These ivies are slips that were procured from Stratford-on-Avon and Abbotsford by Mr. Winter.

The dedicatory services will be held this morning. This will be followed by the graduation exercises, an in the evening there will be a reception by the alumni.

Decides Against Miss Davis.

Miss Kate Davis, the actress, who was engaged by Manager Charles Frohman for the seasons of 1892-3 and 1893-4 at a salary of $100 a week, sued him for $5,800 for breach of contract. Miss Davis complained that she had entered on the performance of her duties on Sept. 1, 1892, and that she was wrongfully discharged on Dec. 13 of the same year. Her suit was referred to Ernest Hall as referee. In the Supreme Court, a motion was made before Justice Beach yesterday for a confirmation of the referee's report, and decision was reserved by the Justice. Mr. Hall finds that the plaintiff was not discharged, but left of her own volition, having after some words with her manager gone away.

Policeman Fined for Drunkenness.

Patrolman Thomas Gilday of the Union Market Police Station was drunk in full uniform, and was brandishing his club and singing at the top of his voice Sunday night at Ninety-seventh Street and First Avenue, when arrested by Roundsman Stevenson. He was kept all night in a cell of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and taken before Magistrate Cornell yesterday in the Harlem Court. The Magistrate fined him $10. Gilday has been a policeman for two years. When Chief Conlin heard of his conduct, he suspended him from duty pending trial before the Police Board.

GREAT SEAS LASHED LITTLE SHIP.

Jersey Fishermen in Cork Belts Prayed Through a Terrible Storm.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—The members of the Fred Davis and Iroquois Associations are congratulating themselves to-day that they are in the land of the living. They have just passed through an experience that many of them will remember as long as they live. The associations, to the number of about 150, started early yesterday morning on the steamboat Nantcoke for the Fishing Banks. The boat was in charge of Capts. Jacob Powe and Jeremiah Baker.

It was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning when the boat reached the banks. A heavy sea was running, and a severe rainstorm, which was on at the time, made it very disagreeable. The wind was blowing almost a hurricane. An attempt was made to fish, but the storm became so terrific that the attempt was soon abandoned and all hands sought shelter. Before daylight the hurricane was on in full force and wave after wave swept the deck of the little steamer.

Everything movable was torn away. The steamer bobbed up and down on the angry sea like a cork, and soon everybody was seasick, a part of the crew excepted. The steamer labored badly, and once went down into the trough of the sea and was struck by a wave which threatened to send her to the bottom. She began to creak and groan, and strong men went down on their knees and prayed most heartily for deliverance, as they thought their death hour was close at hand.

The Captain kept cool, but was greatly worried, and directed every one to strap on a life preserver. The call was quickly obeyed, and so great was the danger that even the Captain, deckhands, engineers, and stokers put on the cork protectors.

The excursionists remained huddled in the cabins for several hours. Many of them were too sick to sit up, and lay on the cabin floor, where each pitch of the steamer sent the water flowing over them. Up in the pilot house the Captain remained at the wheel with his life preserver on, and down under the deck the engineers and stokers worked with the cork belts fastened to them. Some of the landsmen came to the conclusion that death was preferable to such agony and uncertainty as they were undergoing, and two of them wanted to leap overboard, but were restrained.

Appeals were made to the Captain to seek a port. Any port would do, but the Captain shook his head and kept his steamer's nose pointed toward England, and the engines working at full speed ahead, so as to meet the storm head on. To have so attempted to have gone a few points off the course would have meant instant foundering.

The storm subsided somewhat about noon, and the steamer was at last headed toward Sandy Hook, and the bay was reached. The steamer reached her dock yesterday afternoon and the excursionists hurried to their homes. Not one of them emerged until this morning, and some of them have not yet appeared. It was not until this morning that the story became known in this city. The steamer was not seriously damaged.

OLIVER M. SHEDD IS A THIEF.

He Stole Money from the United Friends, Which He Founded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—Oliver M. Shedd pleaded guilty before Justice Gaynor, in the Circuit Court, this noon, to the charge of grand larceny in the first degree, and was remanded to jail until to-morrow morning, when he will be sentenced. Shedd is a member of the Dutchess Club, and is the editor of The Evening Star, a Republican newspaper, which has been alternately Platt and anti-Platt and Payn and anti-Payn, and for and against most every other prominent Republican, including ex-Congressman John Henry Ketcham and Congressman Jacob Lefever. He served four years as Police Commissioner, the last term under Mayor Arnold, who, when charges of larceny and forgery were brought against him, refused to remove him. He was finally legislated out of office through the instrumentality of Robert H. Hunter and other Republican leaders.

The proceedings which resulted in Shedd's pleading guilty to a larceny charge were instituted by the officers of the Order of United Friends, a beneficiary concern, which he found fourteen years ago, and of which he was the Imperial Recorder until a few months ago, when he was deposed and R. H. Burnham elected to succeed him. An examination of his books showed that he had been systematically defrauding the order by means of forged entries in the books and had taken many thousands of dollars.

Justice Gaynor was asked to-day to defer sentencing Shedd until to-morrow morning, to give time for the submission of affidavits looking to the mitigation of the extreme penalty, which is ten years' imprisonment.

OPENING COTTAGES AT NEWPORT.

Many Arrivals Yesterday—Theodore W. Phinney's Reception.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 15.—Theodore W. Phinney held a reception at his villa to-day, the first of the season. He was assisted by his daughter, Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, who have just returned from Europe, were among the day's arrivals for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, Mrs. George Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leighton of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wales and Miss Annie C. Tickner of Boston opened their cottages to-day. Mrs. William Keith Armistead of Boston to-day rented the Cotton cottage, De Blois Avenue, for the Summer.

Lieut. Richardson Clover, United States Navy; Dr. Clement Cleveland, and Almeric Hugh Paget of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

To-day's arrivals include J. C. Gray, Jr., Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Parkhurst, Miss Kate Rinkle, and J. W. Aspwell of New-York, W. D. Hawley of Syracuse, and Mrs. M. E. Crowell and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Searle of Boston.

Frank Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation and Mrs. Hastings, Miss Clark, Miss E. L. Clark, and Miss Barringer of Philadelphia arrived at the Jamestown to-day.

HAD HER PARENTS ARRESTED.

Accused Them of Stealing Her Purse Because She Married.

Abraham Seigel, forty, of 422 East Sixty-sixth Street, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, and Annie, his wife, were prisoners in the Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of larceny.

The complainant, Sophie Hyman, wife of Isaac Hyman, a commercial traveler, a daughter of the defendant, said she spent the night of June 12 at the home of her parents. The following morning, she said, she missed her purse, containing $17 in cash and three pawn tickets, valued at $60. It also contained $10 worth of small jewelry.

She suspected her parents, and summoned Detectives Campbell and Farley of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and caused their arrest. The complainant declared that the act was one of spite—that her people were angry because she had married against their wishes.

When she had stated her case in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, Magistrate Wentworth said he would parole the defendants for examination on Friday, June 19 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Charged with Theft and Truancy.

Magistrate Wentworth, in Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon, recommitted to the care of the Gerry society Edward Coyle and John Gaffney, the two boys who are alleged to have robbed Mrs. F. T. Smith of 135 West Forty-first Street in Central Park on Saturday. Mrs. Mary E. R. Alger, Truancy Agent of the Board of Education, said that she had reported the boys for truancy. "And here is another boy," she added, producing William Mulhearn, thirteen years old, of 434 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Alger said the boy threw stones at her when she was serving summonses on other boys. The boy was committed to the custody of the Gerry society till this morning.

Stokes to Stay in Jail.

Justice Roach has refused to release Alfred G. Stokes from Ludlow Street Jail, where he was sent for contempt of court in refusing to pay to his wife, Marion E. Stokes, the alimony that had been awarded her by the court. It was in this case that a lawyer representing the woman alleged that Stokes was running a business in Ludlow Street Jail, out of which he was making $200 a week, and that he had issued his business cards from the address of the jail.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—A lady wishes to recommend a reliable woman, with two quiet little daughters, to take charge of house for the Summer or longer. Advertiser, 10 West 35th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French person, in a small private family, in the country; good home preferred to high wages; city reference; mountains preferred. Address for two days, L. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes place for her chambermaid; can highly recommend; would assist with children, sewing, or waiting; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St., Tuesday and Wednesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlormaid or assist with other work; has five years' best city references; willing and obliging. 253 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; city or country; in a private family; as chambermaid and to assist with washing; lately landed. 349 West 45th St.; ring Kernervy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to find place for her chambermaid and seamstress; or would wait on lady or grown children. 32 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing. Present employer can be seen, Monday and Tuesday, at 40 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference; country preferred. 339 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; best reference. 335 East 36th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced girl as chambermaid or nurse; willing to assist with both; is good plain sewer. 228 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 944 8th Av., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By German girl as chambermaid and seamstress; private family; city or country. 401 East 72d St., ground floor.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in small private family; is willing to go to country with city family; best references from last employer. 429 West 36th St.; ring bell first times.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best references; no cards. Call, 9 to 12, 209 East 25th St.; ring Arnold's bell.

COOK, WAITRESS, &c.—By two young girls, sisters; one good cook and the other excellent waitress and chambermaid; present employer can be seen. 1,041 5th Av.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable women; one as first-class cook and the other as laundress; city or country; references. 1,252 3d Av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady leaving the city wishes places for an excellent family cook and good waitress or chambermaid; both honest, neat, and capable; country preferred. 21 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as excellent cook in private family; city or country; good city reference. 203 West 61st St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; city or country; personal city reference. C., 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook and to assist with washing; has been kitchenmaid in the most select families; good reference. A. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family only; country preferred; good reference; no washing; wages, $20-$25. Mrs. Wamsely, 349 West 38th St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; thoroughly understands soups, meats, desserts; good baker; first-class city references; city or country. 809 6th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, Tuesday, 218 East 45th St.; Anderson.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 533 8th Av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent young woman as family cook; assist with washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By first-class Swedish cook and laundress; best city references. Call, personally, at 223 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; willing to go to the country; good baker; good reference. 241 East 42d St., first bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook and assist washing; good baker; best reference; country preferred. 500 West 49th St., top floor.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as excellent cook for a small family in town; city reference. Adelaide, 217 West 23d St.

COOK.—Lady going abroad would like to secure situation for her cook; can recommend. 95 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class Frenchwoman as cook in private family; understands well all branches; best city references. 233 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family. Can be seen, before 12, at 22 East 49th St.; present employer's.

COOK.—Family going abroad desires position for their first-class cook. Call at 138 West 77th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; excellent city references. 434 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged American woman as cook; city reference. 147 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in a private family; good reference. 32 East 30th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do washing and ironing or housecleaning. 237 East 45th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—A woman would like day's work or take washing home; good reference. Mrs. Burke, 158 East 118th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By strong, able woman; good washer, ironer, and housecleaner; good reference. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthe, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thorough housekeeper in all details; would manage in a gentleman's growing family; references exchanged. Howel, Box 337, Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged woman in a respectable private family; good references. Margaret Donnelly, 328 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—To one or two ladies by a thoroughly competent French maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; high city references. Octlot, 134 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaking German and English; understands her business perfectly; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser; best city reference. 316 East 33d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By French seamstress and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city or country; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. Lucie, 152 West 25th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as maid and seamstress, or to assist with light chamberwork; city reference. Call, Tuesday, 218 East 45th St.; Anderson.

MAID or NURSE.—By a refined North German, speaking French and English, as maid or nurse to growing children; good seamstress. M. P., 796 8th Av., second floor.

MAID.—By refined North German Protestant as maid for grown children or to elderly lady; willing and obliging; best references. 50 East 80th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; do little chamberwork; city or country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month, first-class laundress; good city reference; employer seen. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, more family washing at home; superior work; prompt and careful delivery; good references; send postal; will call. Tippett, 533 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town would like to place her laundress, whom she can highly recommend; city or country. 31 West 51st St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; excellent references; lady can be seen. 156 West 28th St., room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress in private family; city or country; city references. N. C., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, experienced young woman; private family; city or country; city references. L., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; private family; excellent reference from last employer; country or city. 156 West 28th St., Room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress; good city reference. 59 East 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; French; takes charge from birth; invaluable for delicate child; highly recommended. 139 East 34th St.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good references. Nurse, 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a self-reliant, thoroughly competent woman as infant's nurse. 40 East 36th St., present employer's.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By North German girl as nurse or chambermaid; good seamstress. 206 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse; would go to the country; good reference. 304 West 20th St.; janitress.

NURSE.—Motherly nurse will accept engagement by day or week; personal references. Care of Eddy, 345 West 59th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thorough nurse and companion with invalid lady not needing surgical treatment; willing to be useful in other duties; country preferred; accustomed to ocean travel; unquestionable reference. Sparling, 123 East 58d St.

NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy French person; take entire charge of children or companion to an elderly lady; dev